Nippon

PRESENT-DAY JAPAN

INDUSTRY and COMMERCE
BEAUTY and ROMANCE

DEC 29 1930

ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT
OF
THE OSAKA ASAHI
AND
THE TOKYO ASAHI
1930

The Asahi Publishing Company

Established in 1879

Owners and Publishers of

The Osaka Asahi and The Tokyo Asahi

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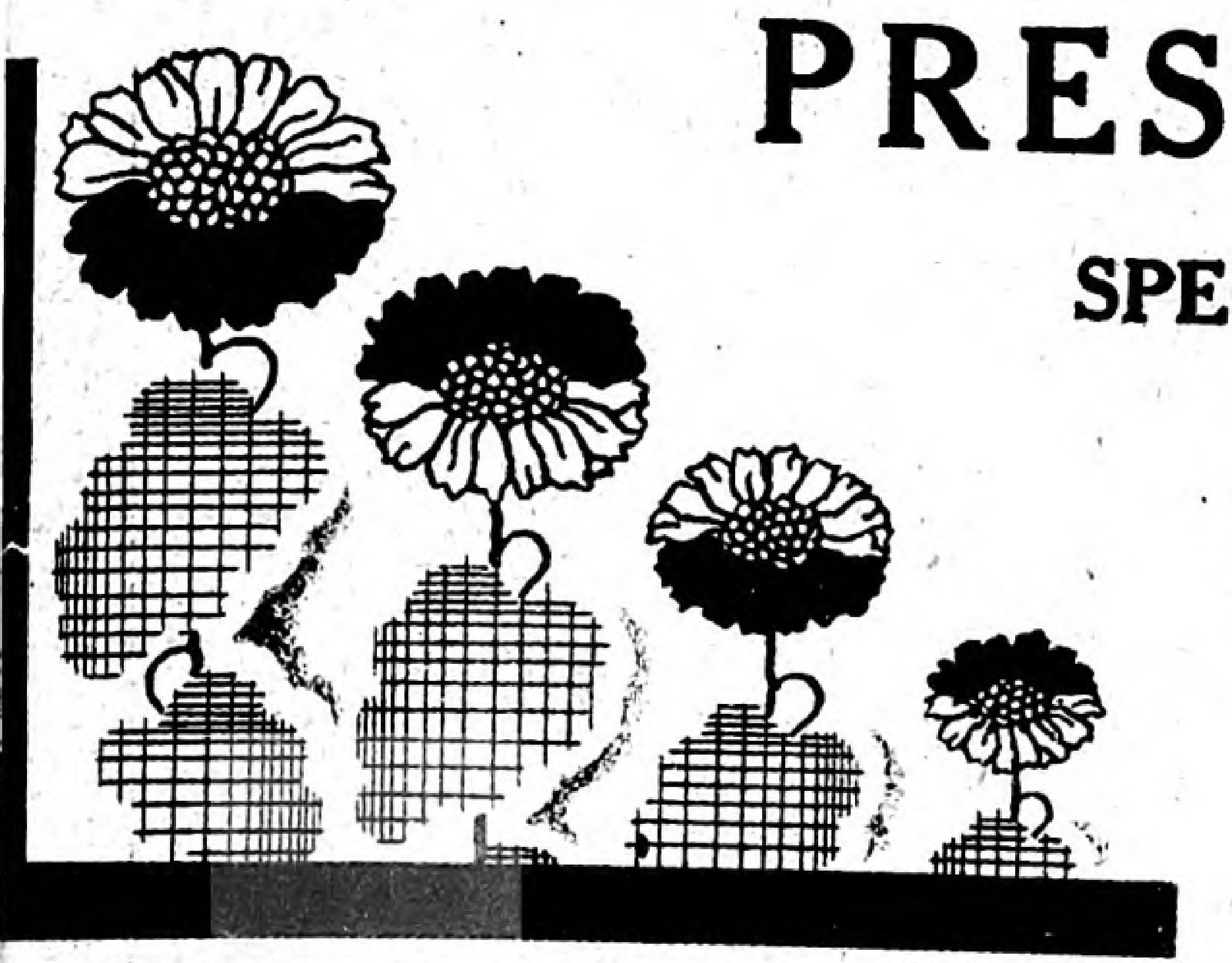


PRESENT-DAY JAPAN

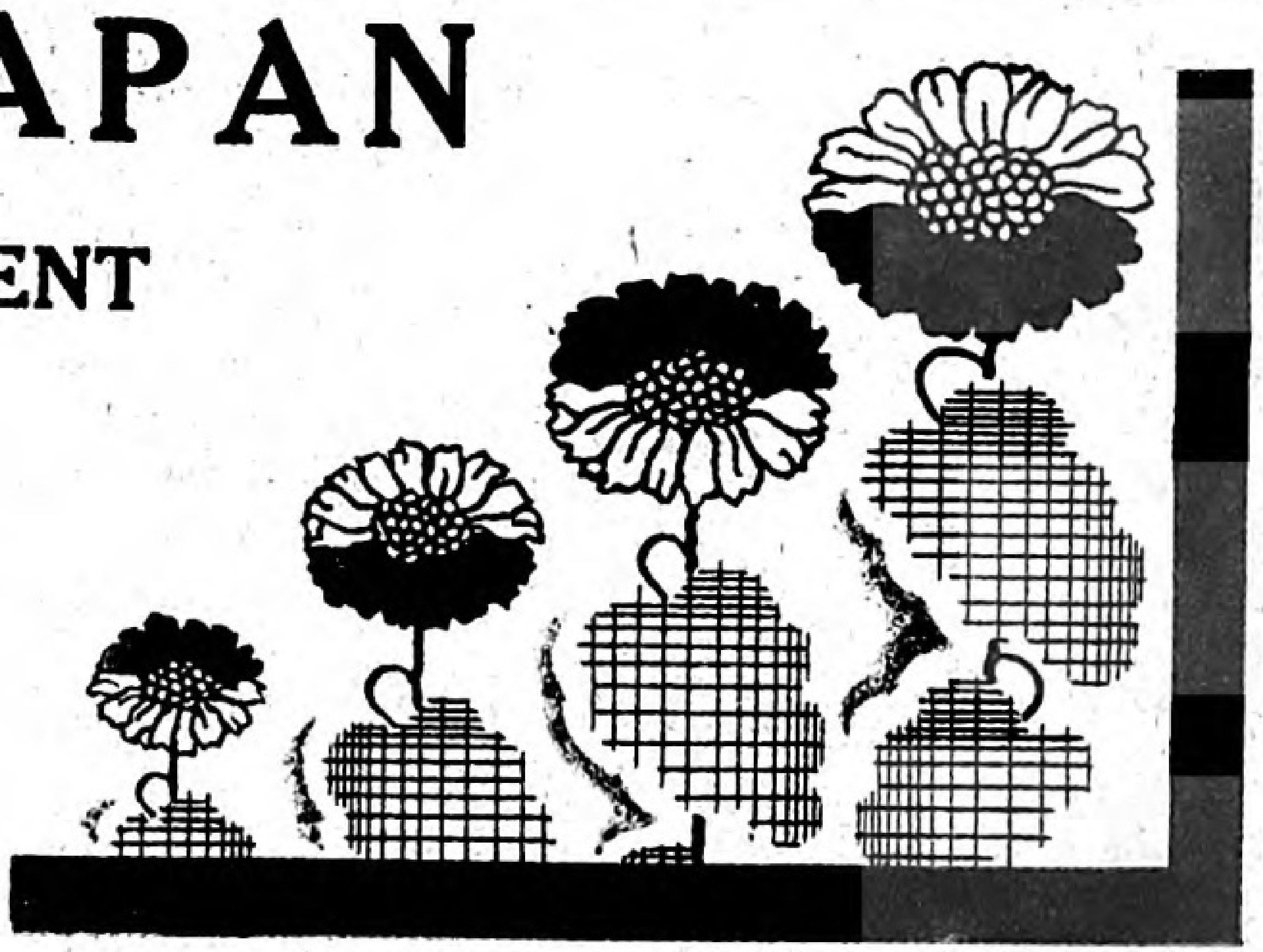
SPECIAL ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT

OF

THE ASAHI

OSAKA AND TOKYO

1930



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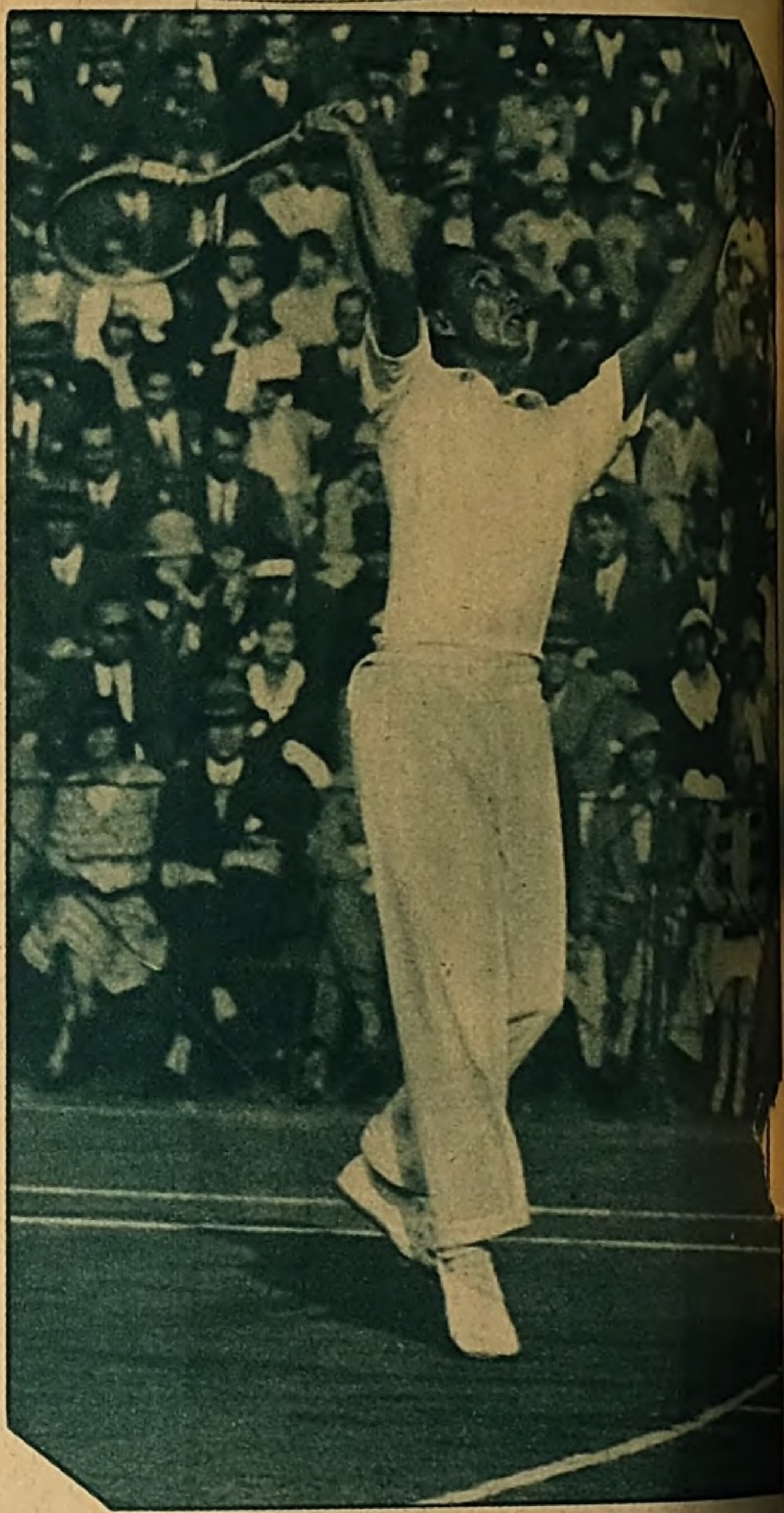
昭和5年10月10日印刷　昭和5年10月15日發行　編輯兼發行兼印刷人　大道弘雄　發行所　大阪市北區中之島3丁目3番地　株式會社　朝日新聞社

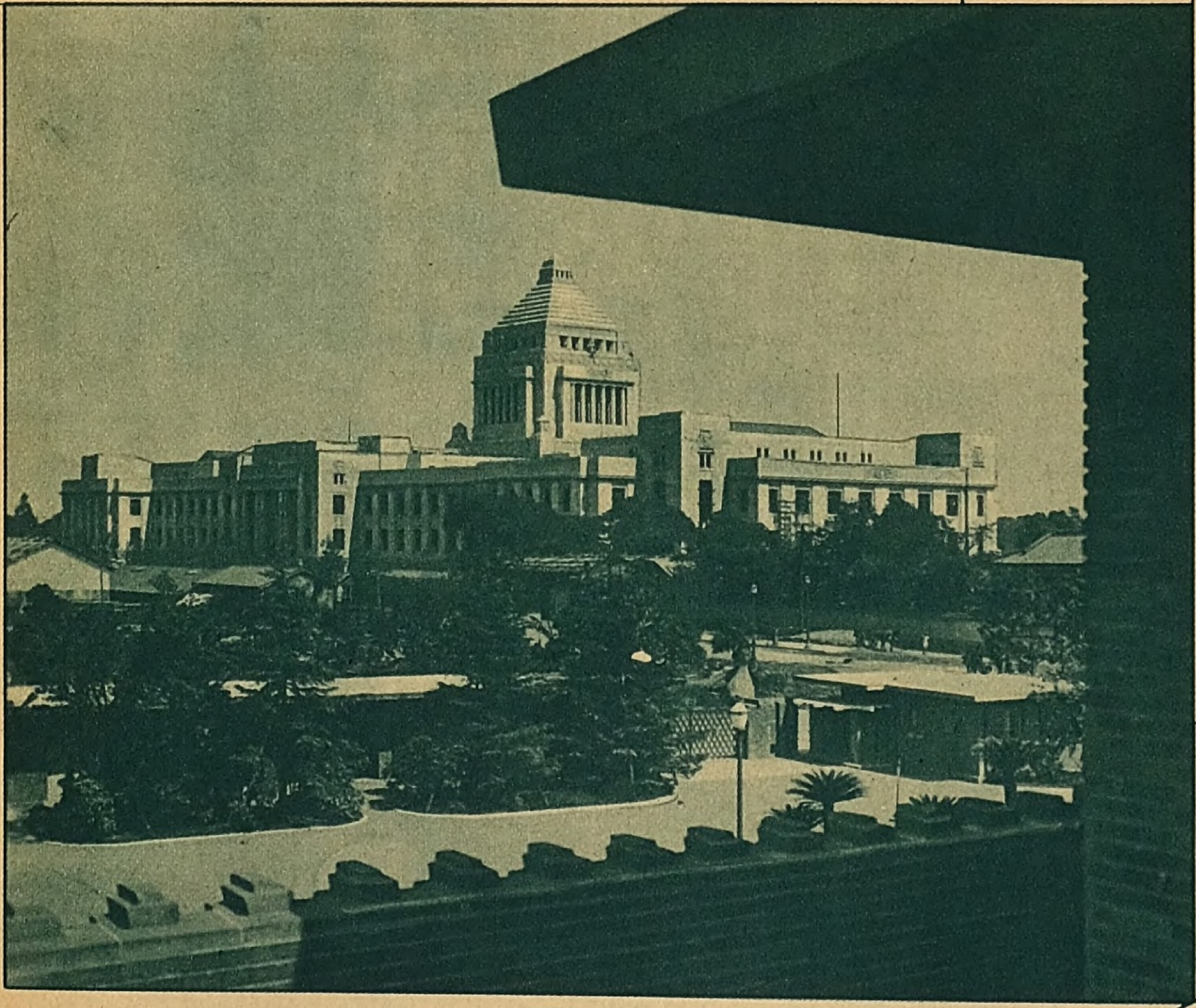
THE SPIRIT OF 1930 IN JAPAN

歡迎
第八回
日本醫學會總會

Opening Day of the Japan Medical Conference, Public Hall, Osaka



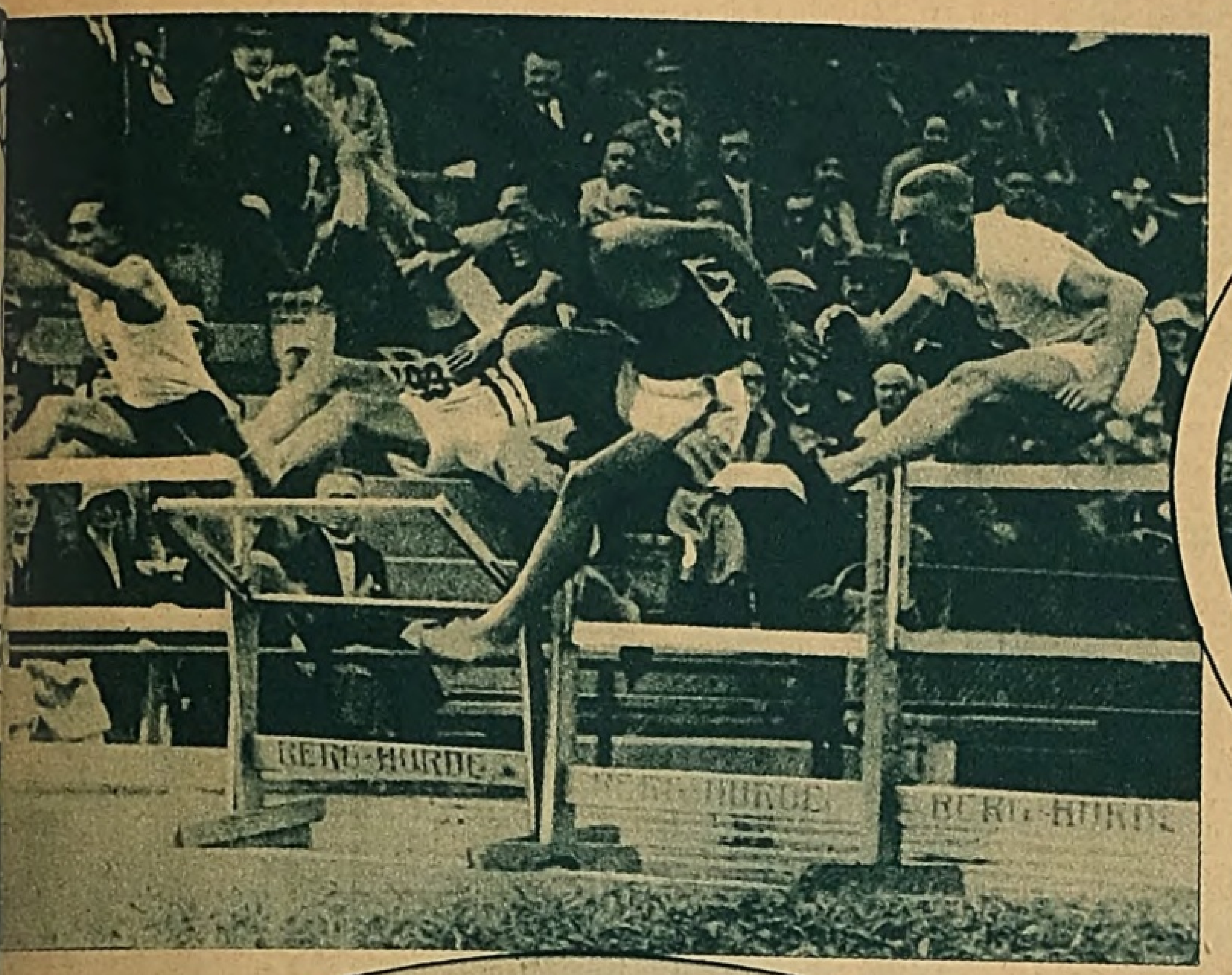
Harada, Playing in the Davis Cup Match against Hungary in Budapest



New Diet Building, Tokyo

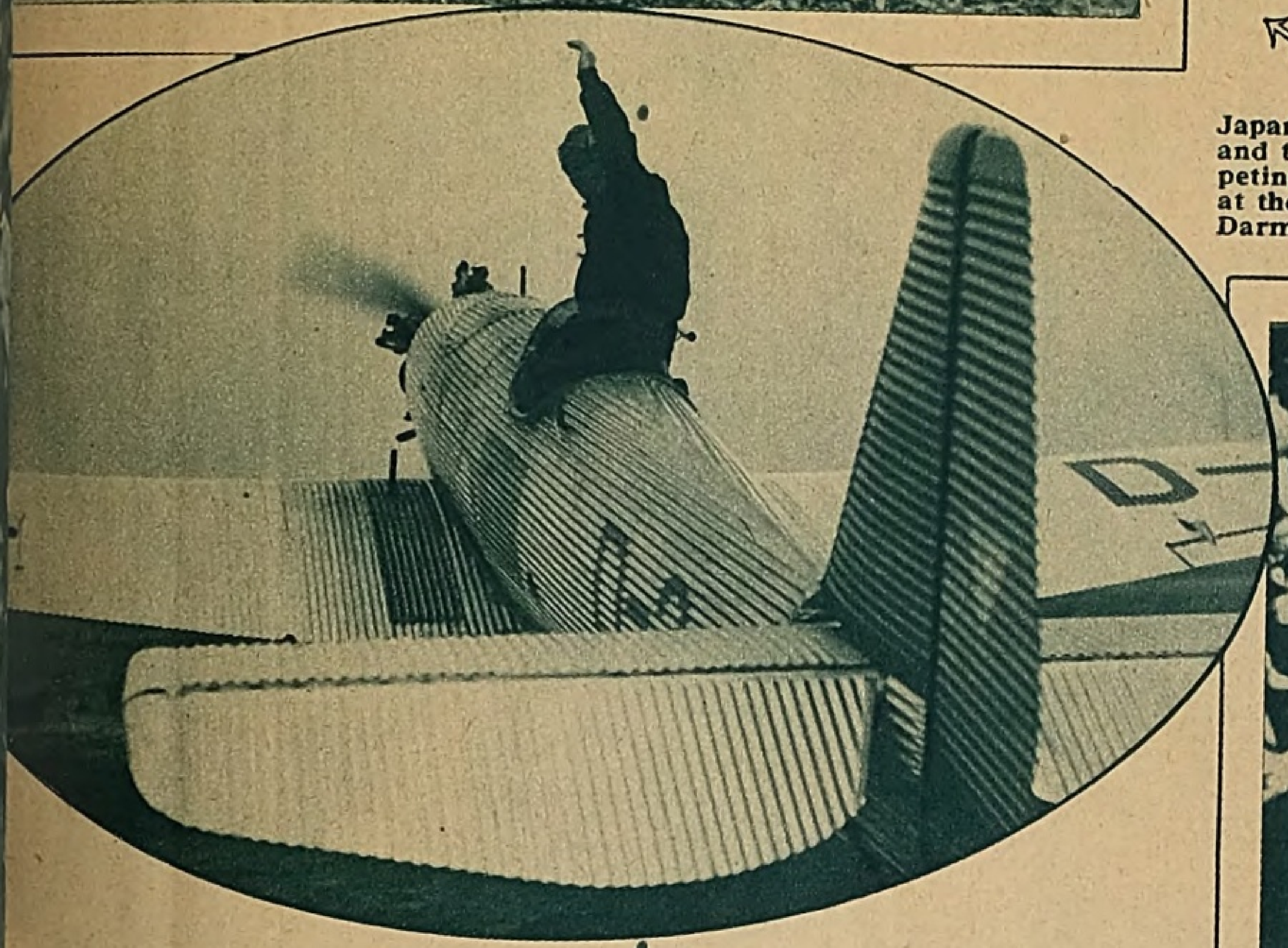
Azuma Zensaku. with His Mother and Minister of Communications Koizumi, after the Successful Completion of a Two-Legged Flight from Los Angeles to New York and from Europe to Japan, in a Travel-Air Light Plane

Opening of the Fifty-eighth Session of the Diet


BERN-HÜRDE
BERN-HÜRDE
BERN-HÜRDE

Japanese Athletes (second and third from left), Competing in the High Hurdles at the Students' Olympiad, Darmstadt, Germany

Japanese Girl Athletes who Took Part in the Women's World Olympics



Yoshiwara Seiji, Who arrived in Tokyo after an Eleven-Thousand Kilometre Flight from Berlin in a Junker Light Plane

30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
1.80
1.75
1.70
1.65
1.60
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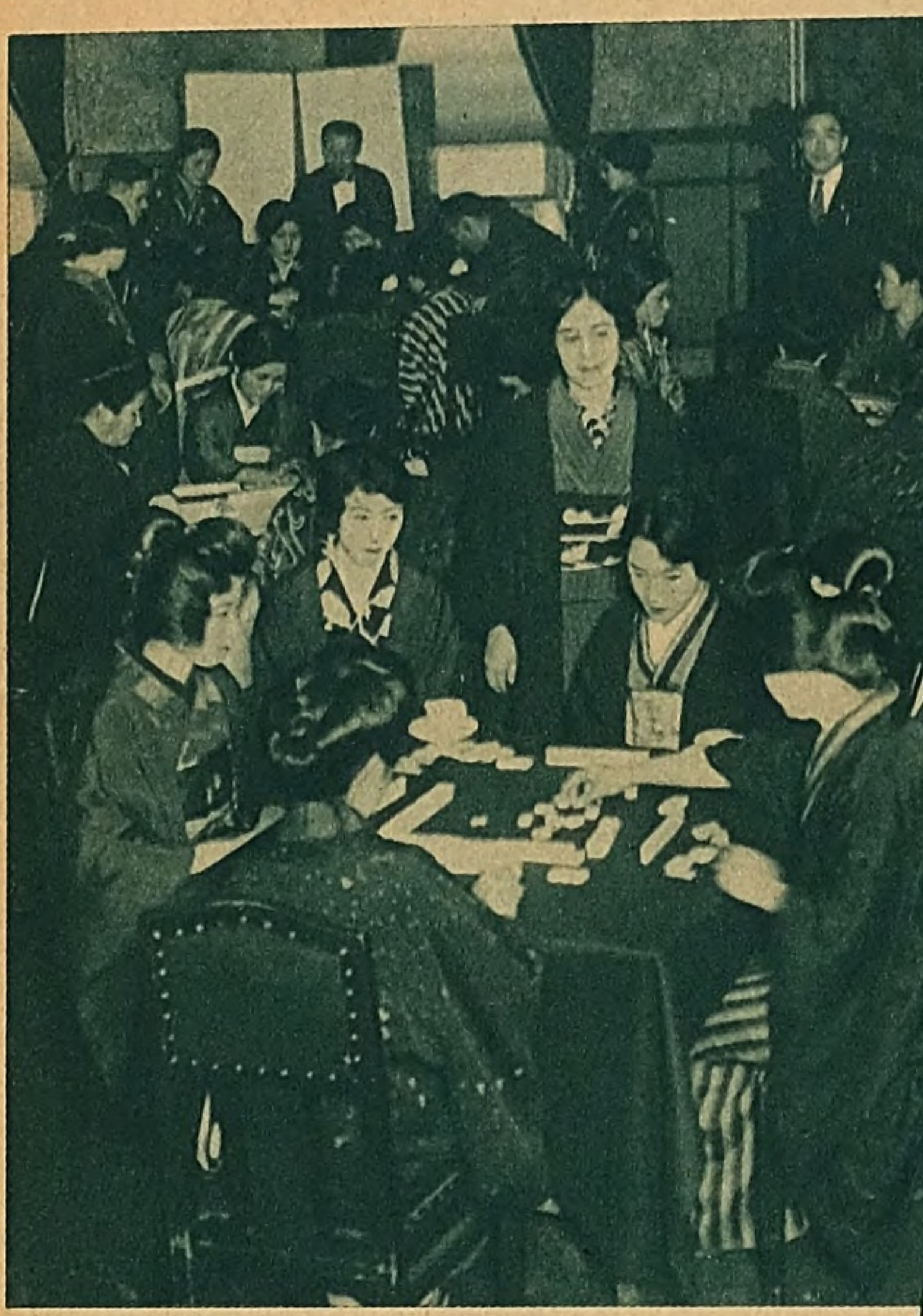
1.
50.

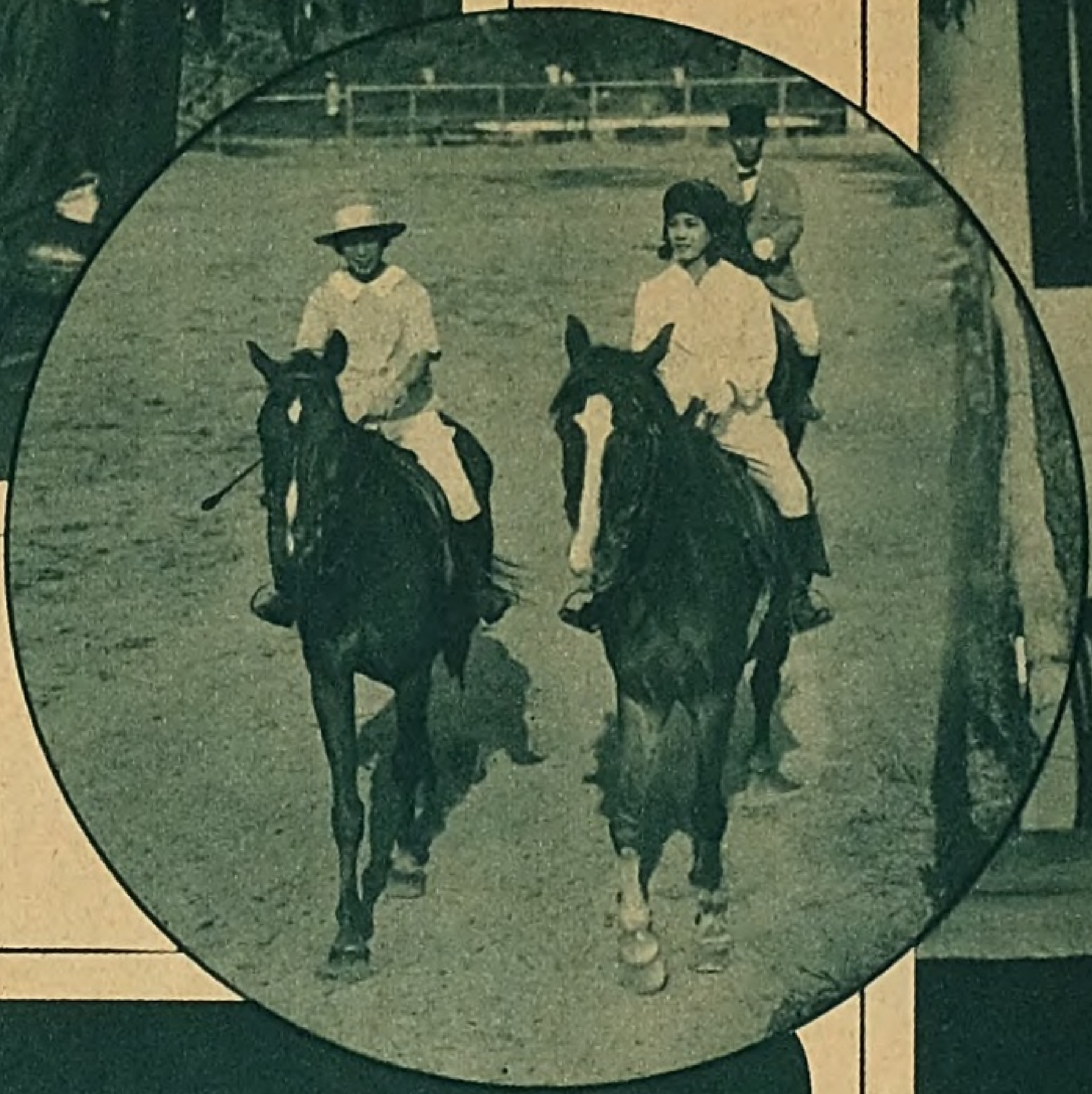
The International Statistical Conference (Upper) and Premier Hamaguchi, Addressing the Conference

Mochizuki Shigeteru(left) and Takitani Kazuko, Thirteen-Year-Old School Children Who Were Found in a Test Conducted by the Asahi to Be the Most Healthy Boy and Girl in Japan

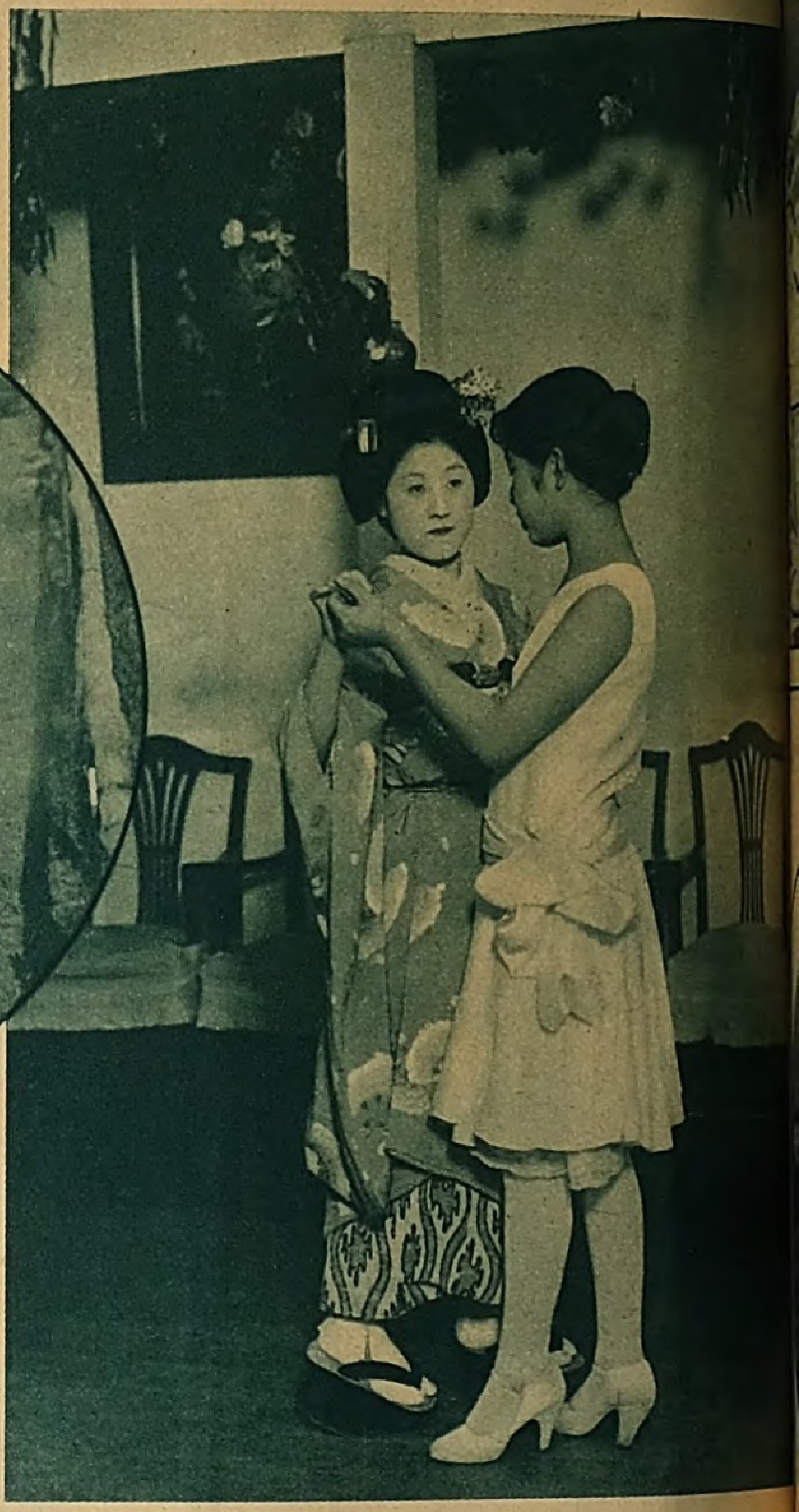
JAPANESE LIFE TO-DAY



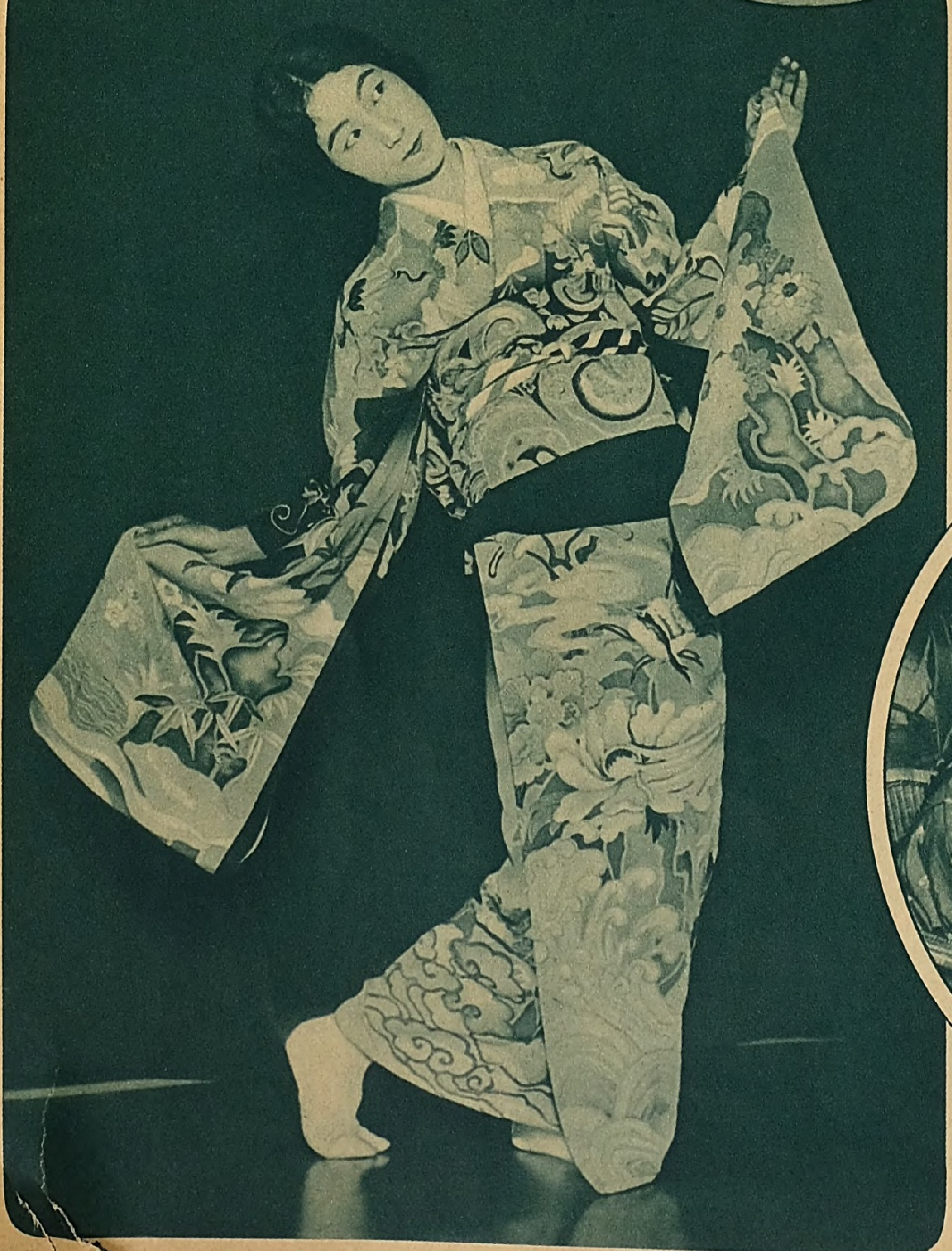
Playing Mah-Jong



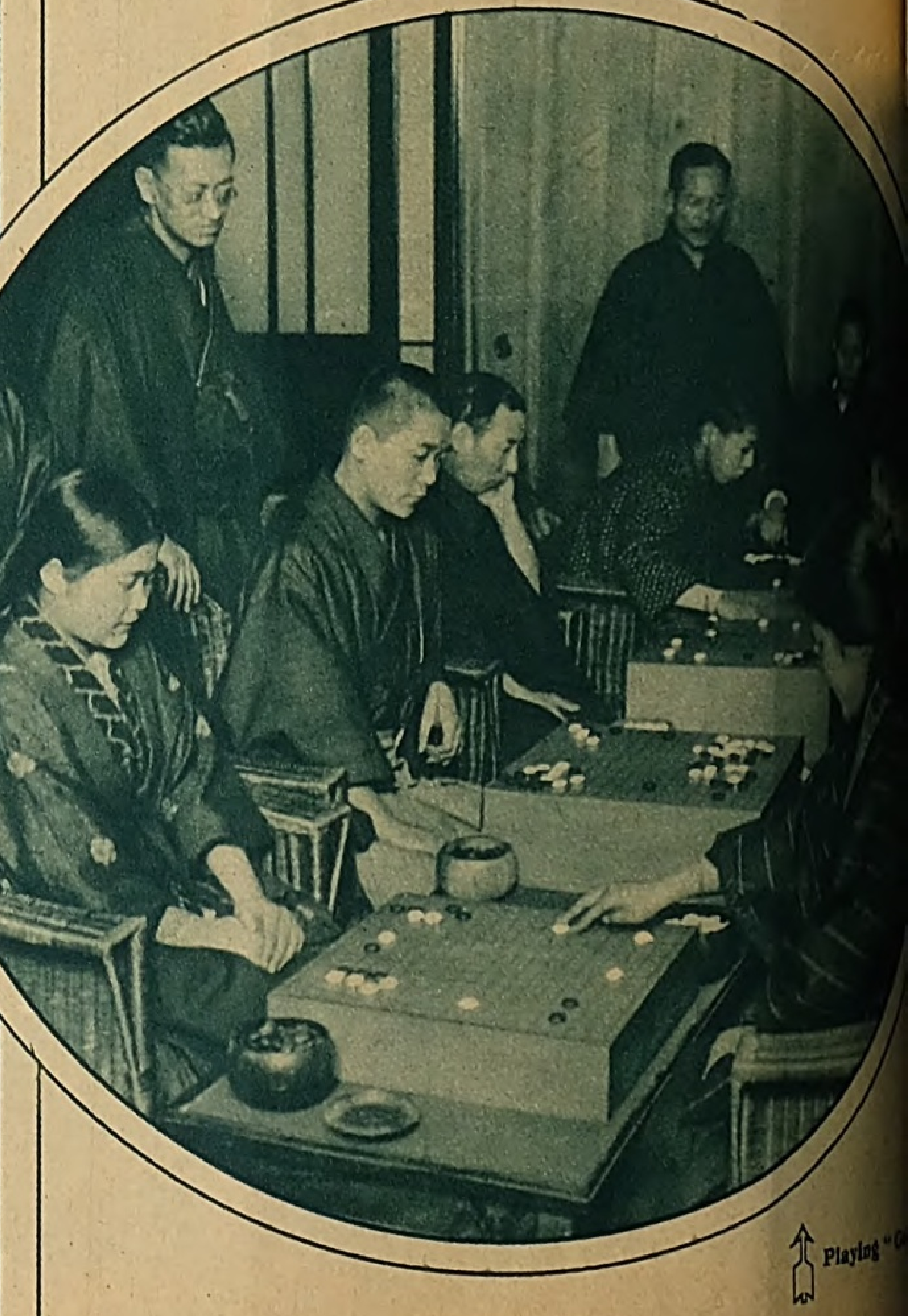
Ladies Enjoying a Ride at One of Japan's Many Riding Schools



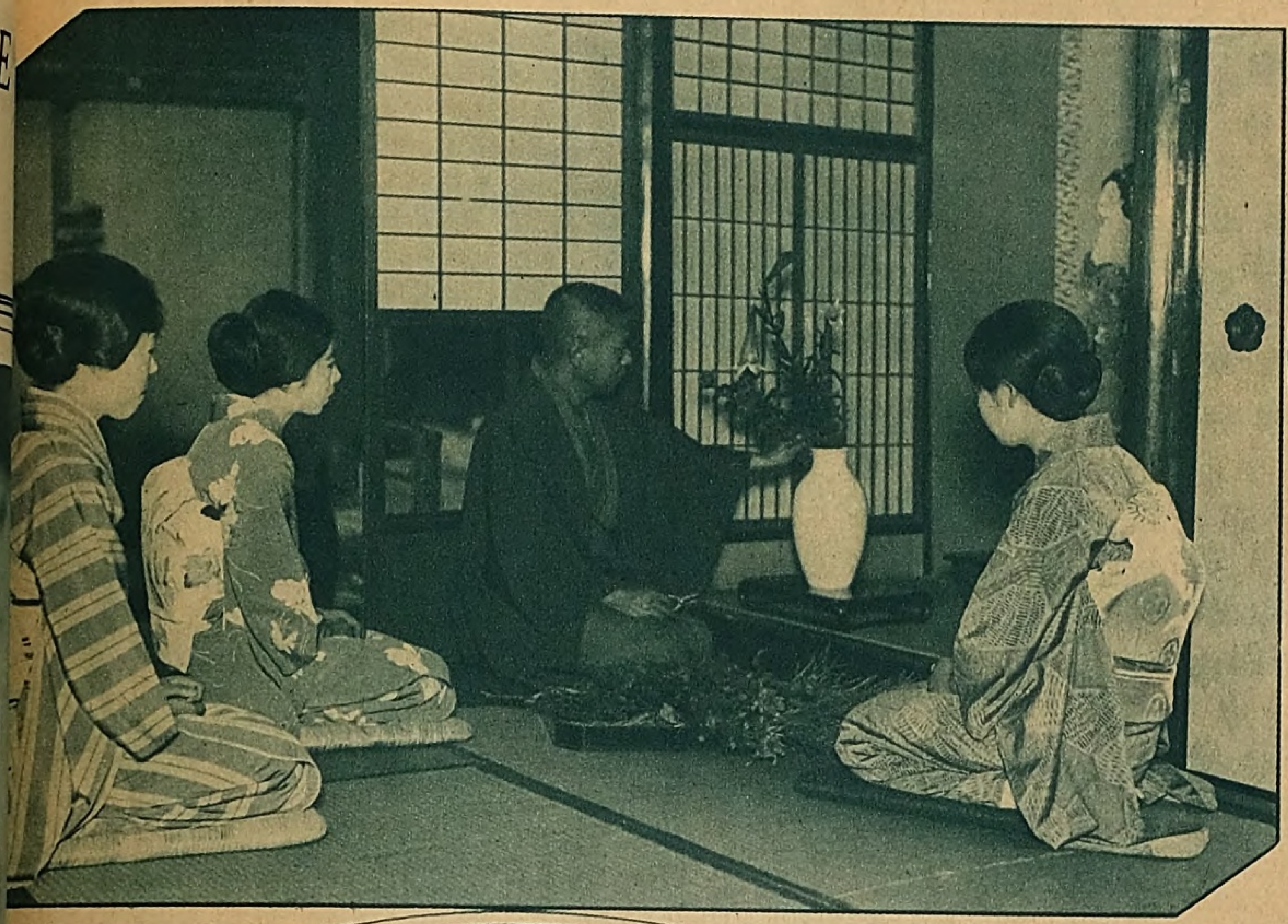
The Social Dance in Kimono
Western Dress

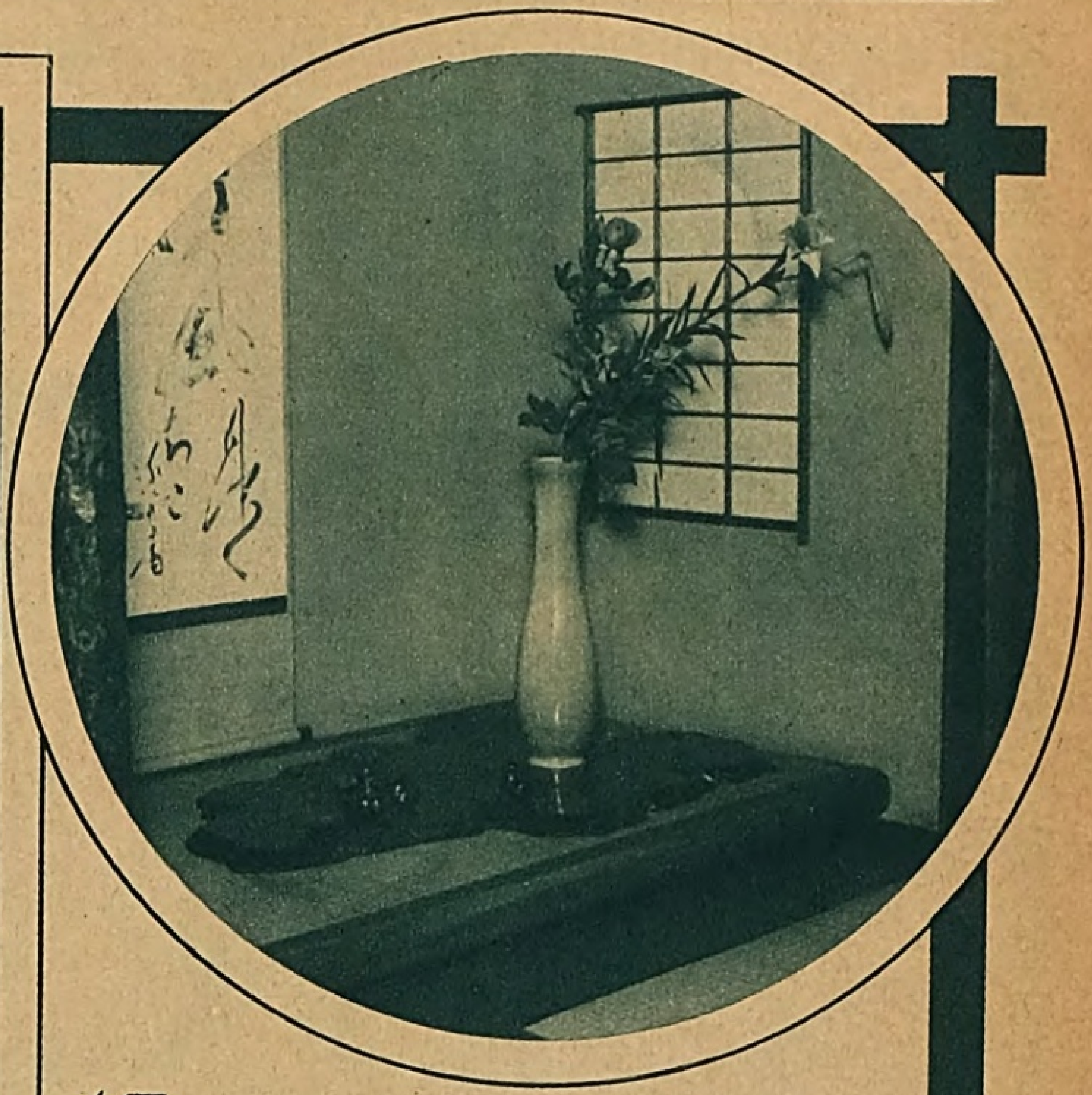


A Modern Japanese Dance



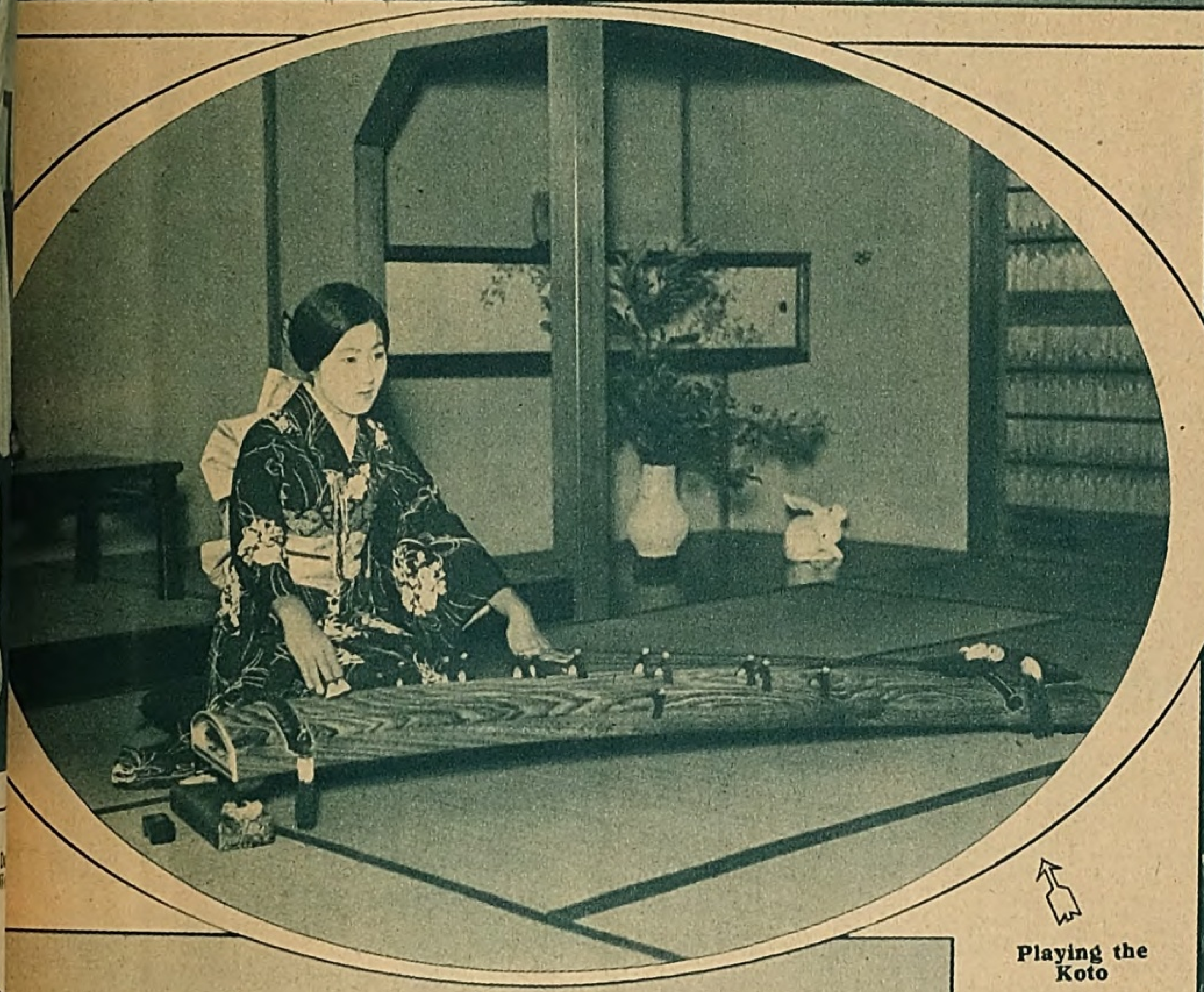
Playing "



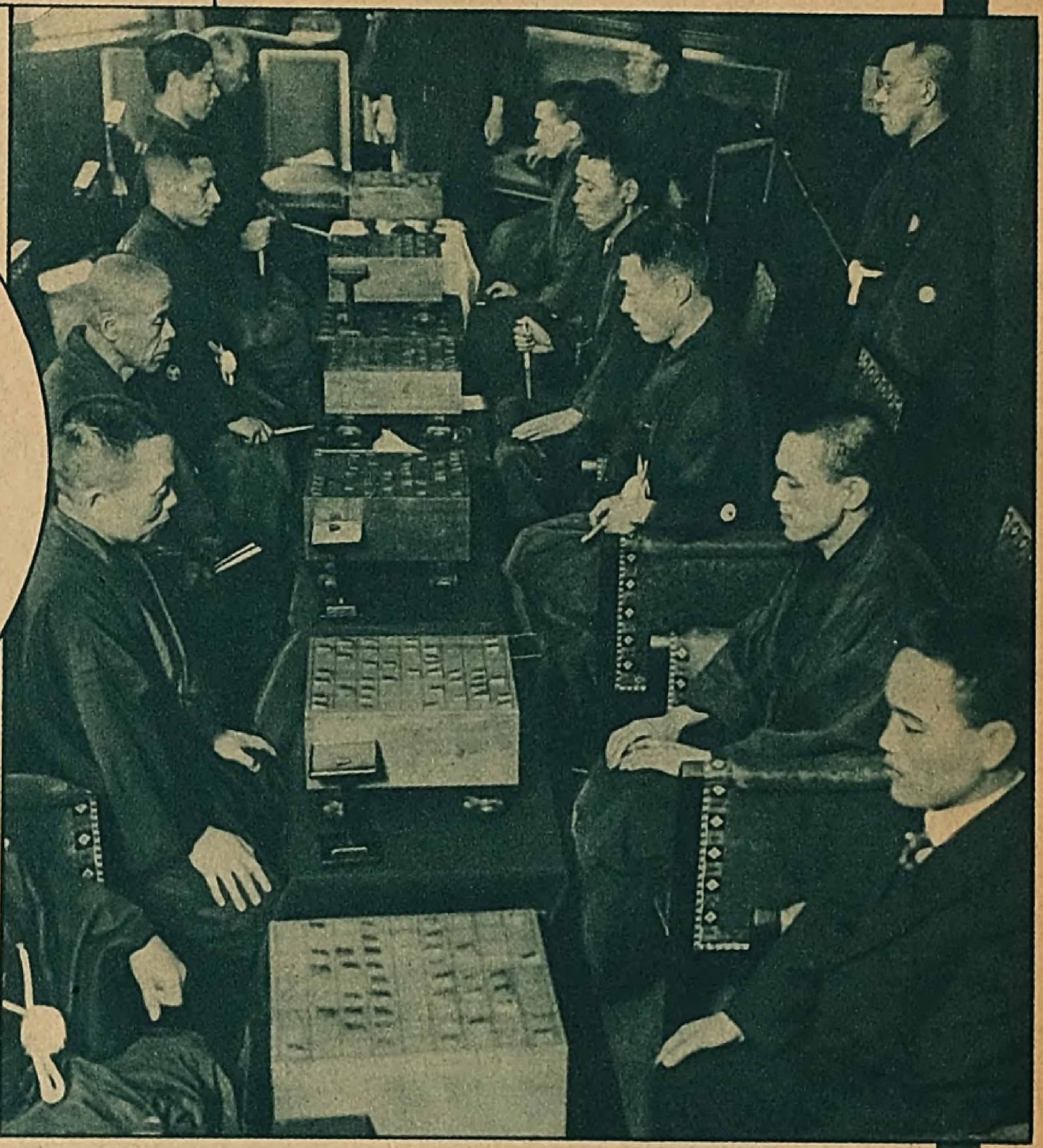


Teaching Flower Arrangement (Teacher, Mr. R. Ohara, Osaka)

Flowers Arranged in a Vase



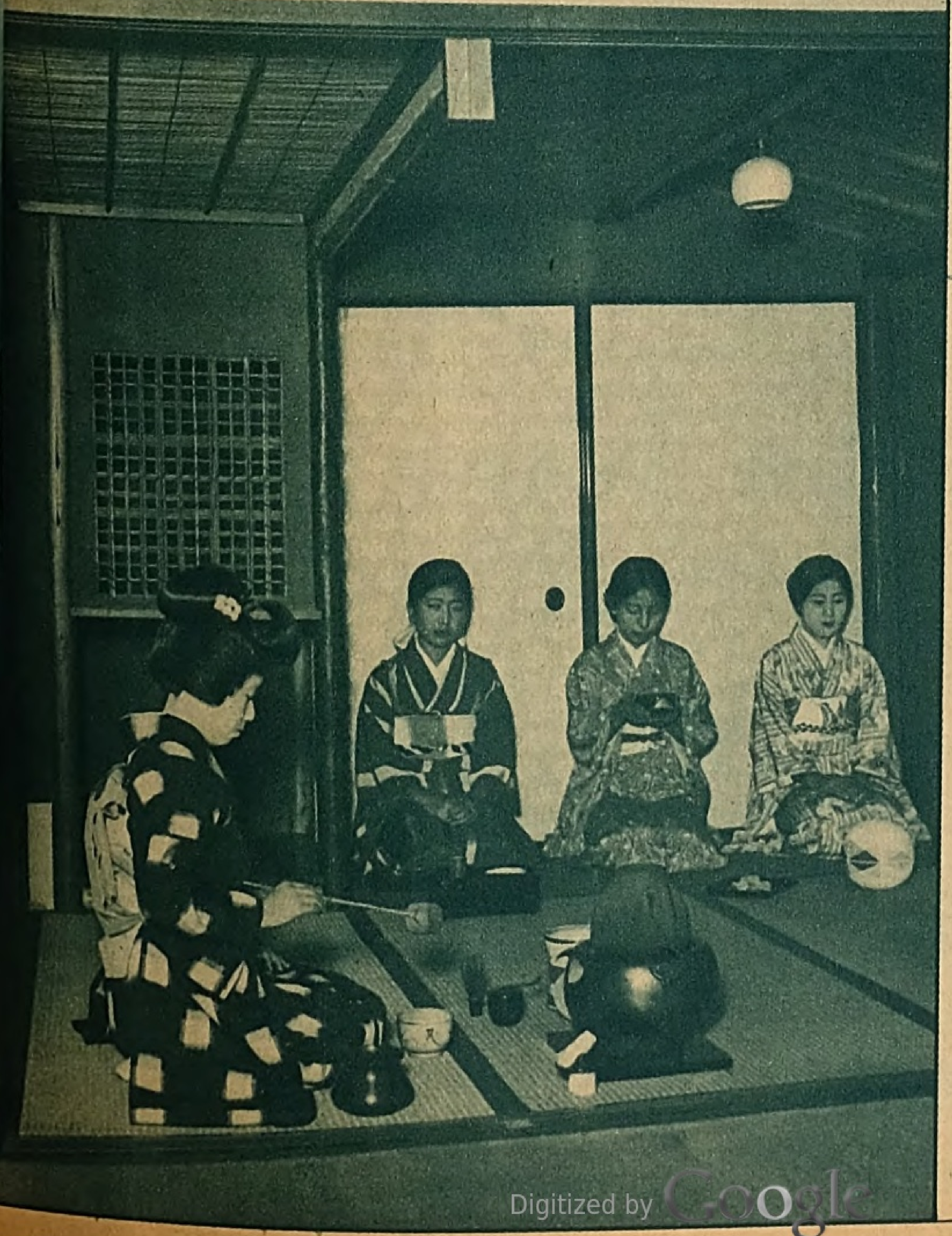
Playing the Koto

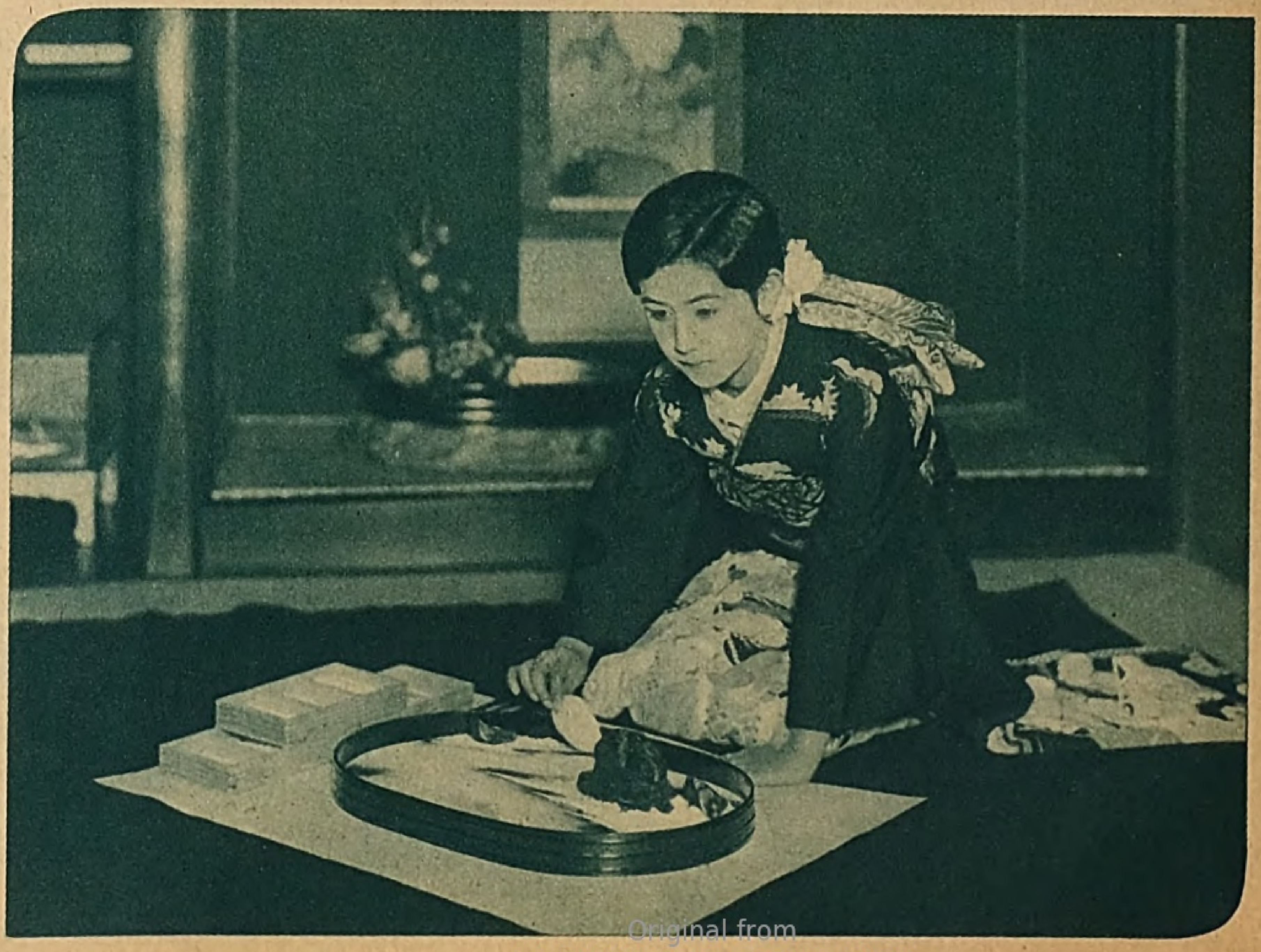


Playing Japanese Chess

The Tea Ceremony

Bonseki, a Sand and Rock Picture in a Lacquered Tray





MITSUBISHI CONCERNS

Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha

Established in 1893

Cable Address :—" IWASAKI TOKYO "

Partners : Baron KOYATA IWASAKI (President)
Baron HISAYA IWASAKI
Mr. HIKOYATA IWASAKI

CAPITAL : **Yen 120,000,000.**

Head Office : MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

ESTATE DEPARTMENT

(Controlling Estates & Buildings)

Cable Address :—" IWASAKILAD TOKYO "

Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—" IWASAKISIP TOKYO "

Shipbuilders ; Engine, Boiler & Machinery Makers.

CAPITAL : **Yen 50,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Shipyards, Docks & Engine Works :—NAGASAKI, KOBE, HIKOSHIMA.

Research Laboratory :—TOKYO.

Mitsubishi Seitetsu Kaisha, Limited

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—" IWASAKIRON TOKYO "

Manufacturers of Iron & Steel.

CAPITAL : **Yen 25,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Works :—KENJIHO (CHOSEN).

Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—" IWASAKISOK TOKYO "

Landing, Shipping & Forwarding Agents ; Stevedores ; Wharfingers ; Custom Brokers ; Warehousemen.

CAPITAL : **Yen 10,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Branches :—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Limited

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—" IWASAKISAL TOKYO "

Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners.

CAPITAL : **Yen 15,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Branches & Agencies :—(Home) Keelung, Kobe, Kure, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Sasebo, Seoul, Takow, Yokohama, etc.

(Oversea) Chinwangtao, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, London, Lyons, Mukden, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Vancouver, etc.

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha, Limited

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—" IWASAKIMIN TOKYO "

Producers and Sellers of Coal, Metals & other Minerals.

CAPITAL : **Yen 100,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Metal Mines :—Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Arakawa, Makimine, Akenobe, Yoshioka, Takara, Kintei, etc.

Coal Mines :—Takashima, Bibai, Namazuta, Ochi, Sinnyu, Hojo, Kamiyamada, Oyubari, Ashibetsu, etc.

Metallurgical Works, Refineries & Factories :—Osaka, Naoshima.

Coke Works :—Makiyama.

Branches & Representatives :—Tokyo, Yokohama, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Sakito, Karatsu, Moji, Osaka, Otaru, Muroran, Hakodate, Kushiro, Sapporo, Aomori, Funakawa, Sendai, Ominato, Tsuruga, Niigata, Sakata, Fushiki & Ejiri.

Mining & Metallurgical Laboratory :—Tokyo.

Mitsubishi Kaijo Kasai Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—" INSURER TOKYO "

Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport, Automobile, Burglary & Personal Accident Insurance.

CAPITAL : **Yen 5,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Branches & Agencies :—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

Cable Address :—" IWASAKIBAK TOKYO "

General Banking & Exchange Business.

CAPITAL : **Yen 100,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Branches :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, Shanghai, London, New York.

Mitsubishi Kōkūki Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Aircraft Co., Ltd.)

Cable Address :—" IWASAKIAIR TOKYO "

Manufacturers of Aircrafts, Aero-Engines, Aeronautical Arms, Automobiles, etc.

CAPITAL : **Yen 5,000,000.**

Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo. Works :—Nagoya, Tokyo.

Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.

Cable Address :—" IWASAKIELC TOKYO "

Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers, Other Electrical Machinery, Air Brake Apparatus & Door Control Engines.

CAPITAL : **Yen 15,000,000.**

Head Office :—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

Works :—Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya.

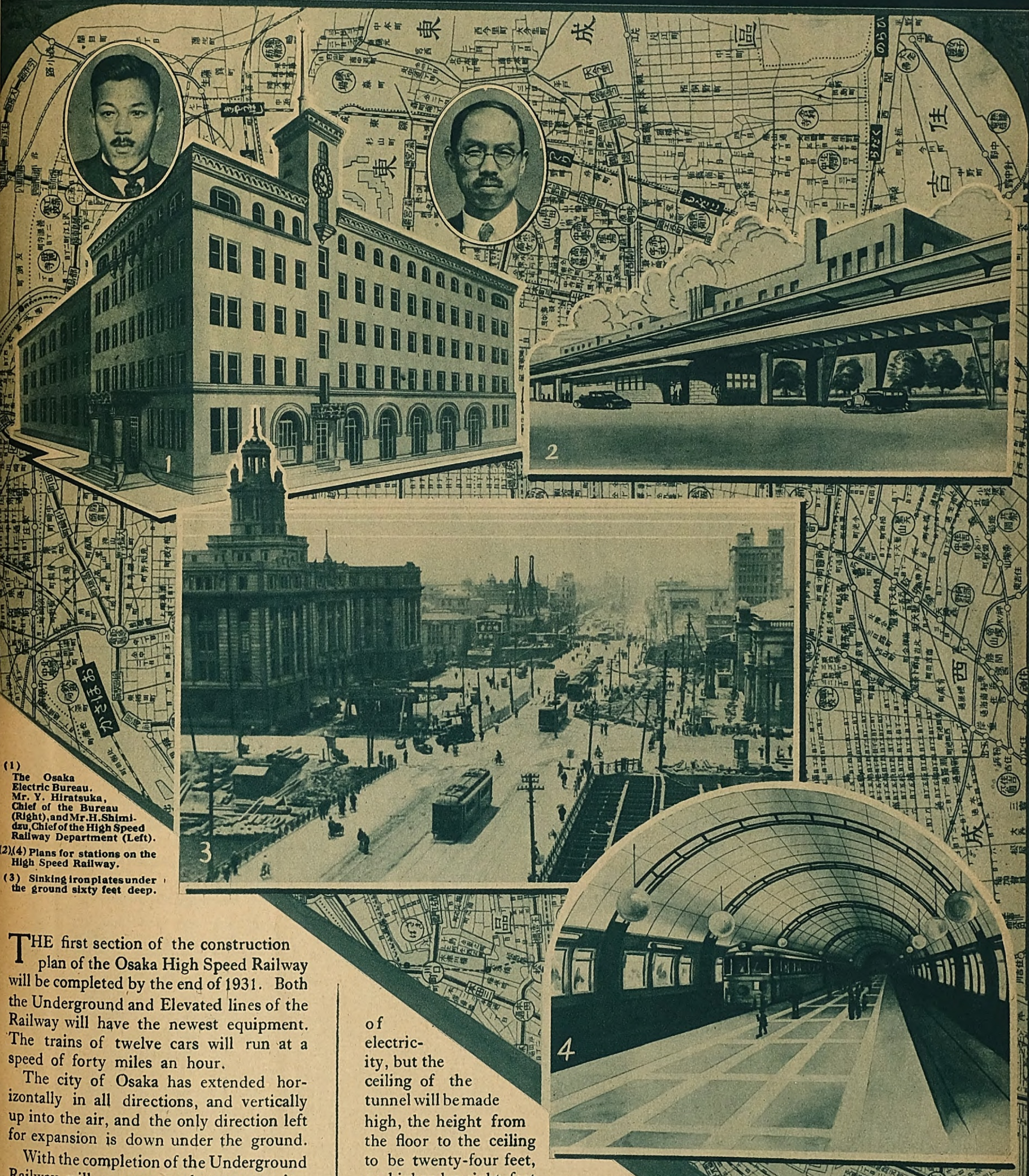
Mitsubishi Trust Company, Limited

General Trust Business.

CAPITAL : **Yen 30,000,000.**

Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo. Branch :—Osaka.

TRAFFIC ORGANS IN OSAKA, TOMORROW



(1) The Osaka Electric Bureau. Mr. Y. Hiratsuka, Chief of the Bureau (Right), and Mr. H. Shimidzu, Chief of the High Speed Railway Department (Left).

(2)(4) Plans for stations on the High Speed Railway.

(3) Sinking iron plates under the ground sixty feet deep.

THE first section of the construction plan of the Osaka High Speed Railway will be completed by the end of 1931. Both the Underground and Elevated lines of the Railway will have the newest equipment. The trains of twelve cars will run at a speed of forty miles an hour.

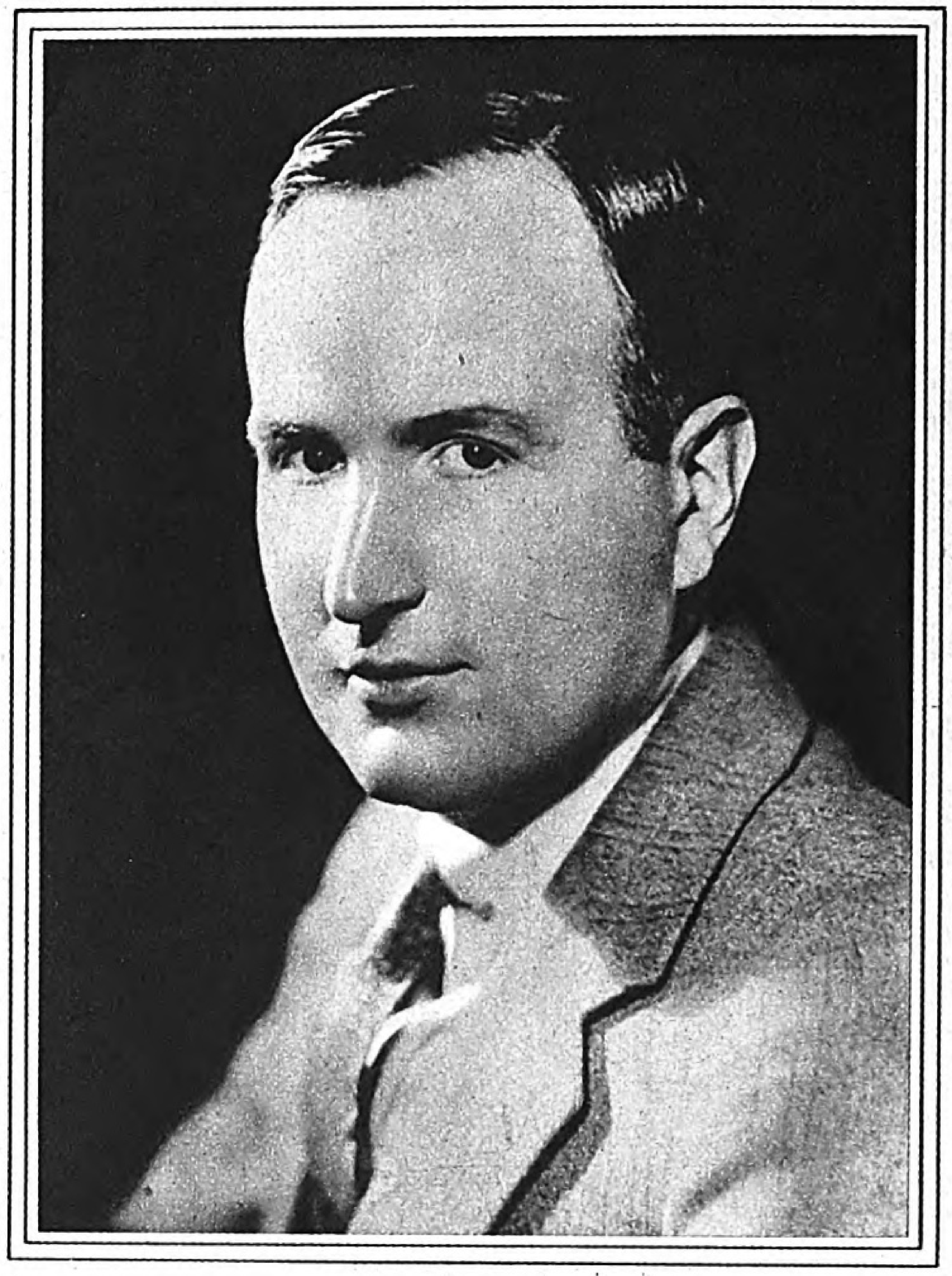
The city of Osaka has extended horizontally in all directions, and vertically up into the air, and the only direction left for expansion is down under the ground.

With the completion of the Underground Railway will appear a subterranean city. Underground business quarters will be constructed. On both sides of the railway lines will be built stores with beautiful show windows about sixteen feet wide and deep, including confectionary and tobacco stores, shoe boot shops, book stores, pharmacies, barber shops, tea rooms, bars, cafes etc.

In order to do away which bad smells, the existence of which is a common defect of underground railway tunnels, not only will constant ventilation be provided by means of electricity, but the ceiling of the tunnel will be made high, the height from the floor to the ceiling to be twenty-four feet, or higher by eight feet than the Heaman Railway of Germany, which has so far been claimed to be the tunnel with the highest ceiling in the world.

Each station will be painted a different color. For instance, the station in front of the Osaka Government Railway Station will be white, while the next station at Yodoyabashi will be pink, so that passengers may distinguish the stations readily.

The most difficult sections of the construction work will be below the Dojima and Tosabori rivers. The distance between the river bed and the floor of the tunnel to be about thirty feet.



How General Motors Japan Ltd. Contributes to the Japanese Empire.

by R. A. MAY

Managing Director, General Motors Japan Ltd.

GENERAL Motors Japan Ltd. has already produced at Osaka a total of 36,733 Chevrolet passenger cars and trucks, and 5,558 automotive vehicles of other makes, notably Buick, Pontiac, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Marquette, and G.M.C. trucks. Sales in Japan have attained the amazing total of 38,775 cars and trucks of all makes, and sales in China, a total of 5,784 units. With these records behind it, General Motors Japan Ltd. has established itself as the largest producer and distributor of automotive vehicles in all of the Far East.

As announced three and a half years ago, General Motors Japan Ltd. operates with the basic idea in mind of definitely contributing always to the advancement of Japanese industry. In this connection, it is interesting to note that not only does General Motors Japan Ltd. exist as an important industrial unit of itself but it contributes very largely to the support of other industries in Japan because of the large volume of its purchases from other manufacturers and suppliers. Last year General Motors Japan Ltd. purchased ¥3,459,340 of materials in Japan. Additionally, it is a substantial patron of Japanese steamship companies and the Government Railways. General Motors Japan Ltd. also is placed as an important industrial unit from the view point of the large contribution it makes to the Imperial Customs, the large amount of taxes which it pays in the Empire and additionally its close liaison with Japanese banking, insurance, and other allied interests. During 1929 General Motors Japan Ltd. increased its plant investment very materially, mainly through the establishment of commercial body building at Tsurumachi.

Considering all the foregoing, it is very important to observe that but 27% of the retail sales price of a Chevrolet truck chassis today is represented by actual payment to American sources for materials, and but 25% of the Chevrolet touring car price, for example, is similarly accounted for. In the case of Chevrolet trucks with bodies manufactured by General Motors Japan Ltd. which are almost 100% Japanese, both in labor and materials, of course, the percentage of the retail price accounted for in the total unit as American is even smaller. Generally it is not appreciated by the layman that petroleum products, cotton products, wool products, wood products and many steel products are essentially 100% imported so far as raw materials are concerned.

GENERAL MOTORS JAPAN LTD.
OSAKA

Chevrolet Pontiac Oldsmobile Oakland Marquette Buick G.M.C. Truck and Bus Vauxhall La Salle Cadillac

"CLUB"

TOILET PREPARATIONS

NAKAYAMA TAIYODO

NAKAYAMA TAIYODO, famous throughout the world as manufacturers of and dealers in the superior "Club" toilet articles, soaps, dentifrices, medicines and other chemical products, was founded in 1903, and its factory is recognized as the largest and best-equipped in the Far East.

Through the adoption of scientific management, Nakayama Taiyodo has produced its articles rationally and according to mass production methods, so that they are unique in quality.

The Nakayama Chemical Laboratory and the Nakayama Chemico-Industrial plant were established in order to study and produce the major materials for toilet articles, soaps, perfumes and medicines.

"Club" toilet articles are the best in the world because they are the result of the careful scientific investigations of foreign and Japanese authorities in this line.

Nakayama Taiyodo established the Nakayama Culture Institute in Tokyo and Osaka in order to promote real culture through the establishment of an ideal belief in our spiritual life and the true application of scientific knowledge.

Our sales department is very active distributing throughout the world the excellent "Club" toilet articles at reasonable prices through a systematic selling organization.

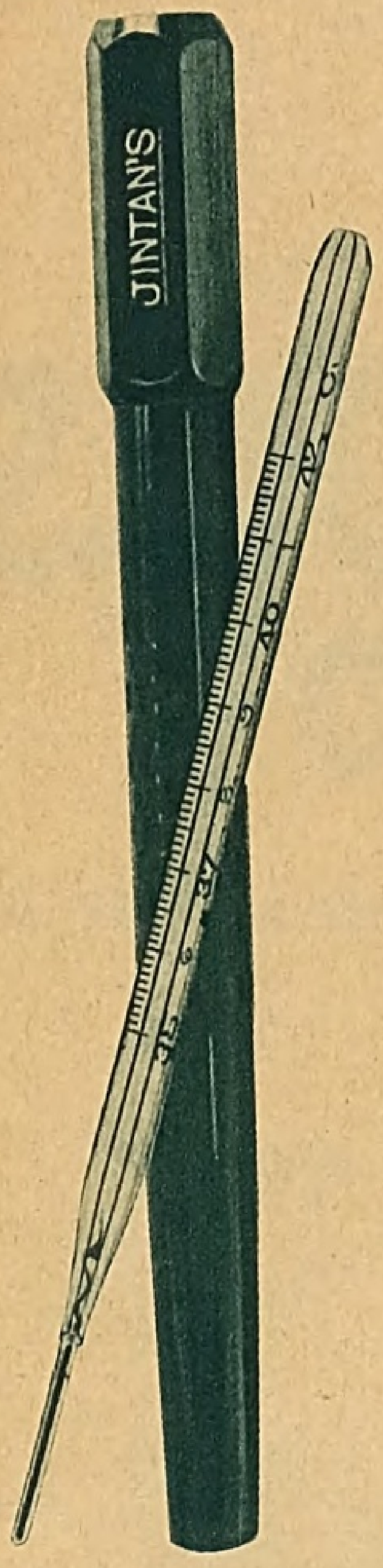
The main products of Nakayama Taiyodo are the following:

"Club" Face Powder
"Club" Toilet Washing Powder
"Club" Vanishing Cream
"Club" Perfumes
"Club" Soaps
"Club" Dental Cream
Ippin Brand Hydrogen Peroxide
Ippin Brand Medical and Industrial Supplies
Ippin Brand Chemicals

Head Office & Factories: OSAKA

Cable Address: "CLUBTOILET" OSAKA
Codes Used: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's Complete

Branch Offices: Tokyo, Shanghai



Exact, Strong, Sensitive, and Elegant in Shape

JINTAN THERMOMETER

The Jintan Thermometer is largely used in private and public hospitals in the Orient, and every civilized household is equipped with one.

Stick, thin stick and "hospital" types.

World-famous Panacea and Stomatic that Should Always be Kept in the Pocket

JINTAN

It strengthens the stomach and bowels and exhilarates the mind. Its effect is now recognized the world over and is eagerly used everywhere.

Small pills, large pills and silver-coated pills.

完全なる救急護身剤
Jintan
Vest Pocket Tonic and Mouth Refresher
Prepared by HIROSHI MORISHITA. Osaka, Japan.

TRADE MARK

Beautifies Skin and Promotes Health

Jintan Toilet Soap

SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP
仁丹純質石鹸
JINTAN
THE JINTAN SOAP

JINTAN
TOOTH PASTE
Scientific Preparation
CLEANSING
PRESERVING
REFRESHING
ANTISEPTIC
GERMICIDAL
Prepared by H. Morishita Co. Osaka, Japan.
MADE IN JAPAN
JINTAN'S

First among Tooth Pastes

JINTAN TOOTH PASTE

Is the most rational tooth paste produced by the collaboration of four doctors of medicine. It is unrivalled in its dental effect, the refreshing feeling it leaves in the mouth and the wonderful lowness of its price.

Patented in Japan, Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Jintan Tooth Brushes

MANNENSHA LIMITED

Koraibashi Gochome, Higashi-ku,
Osaka, Japan

Advertising and Insurance

WE know Japan and her markets. We offer an all-round advertising agency service to our clients, through our nation-wide organisation with 40 years' experience and a sound reputation in Japan and the Far East. The only Japanese Advertising Agency completely equipped with Medium, Service, Engraving and Printing Departments.

MANNENSHA LIMITED was established in 1890 by Mr. Sadae Takaki, its present President, and is one of the oldest and greatest advertising agencies in Japan. In 1920, due to expansion of business, the firm was converted into a limited liability company, with a capital of ¥1,000,000.

As an Advertising Agency, MANNENSHA LIMITED handles both domestic and foreign advertising accounts with daily newspapers and magazines.

MANNENSHA is carrying the accounts of most of the leading advertisers in Japan.

Fire Insurance Agency

MANNENSHA LIMITED has conducted fire insurance agency business since 1924—as Sole Agents for the whole of Western Japan (Kansai District) of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited, and as the representatives of other leading domestic and foreign fire insurance companies.

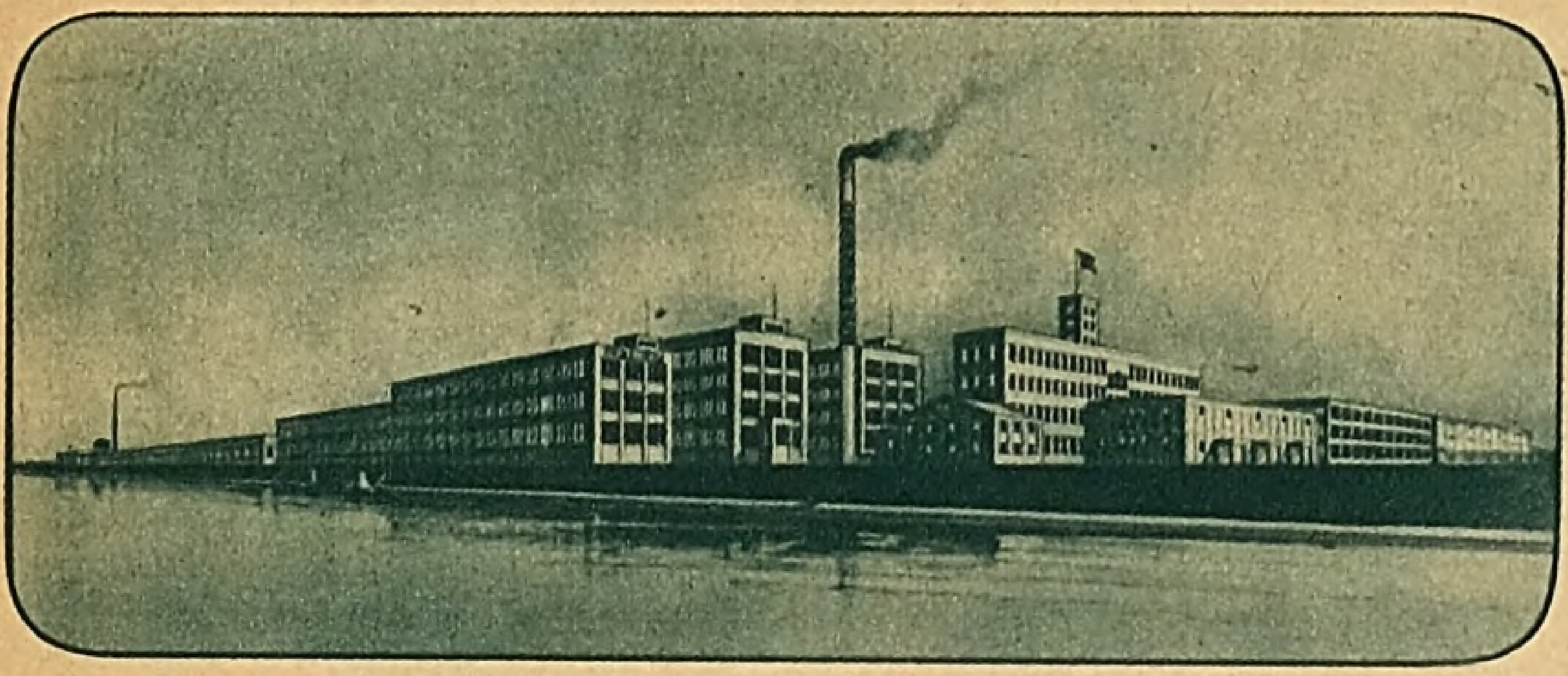
TOKYO BRANCH:
Ginza Itchome,
TOKYO

KYOTO BRANCH:
Sakaimachi-dori, Sanjo,
KYOTO

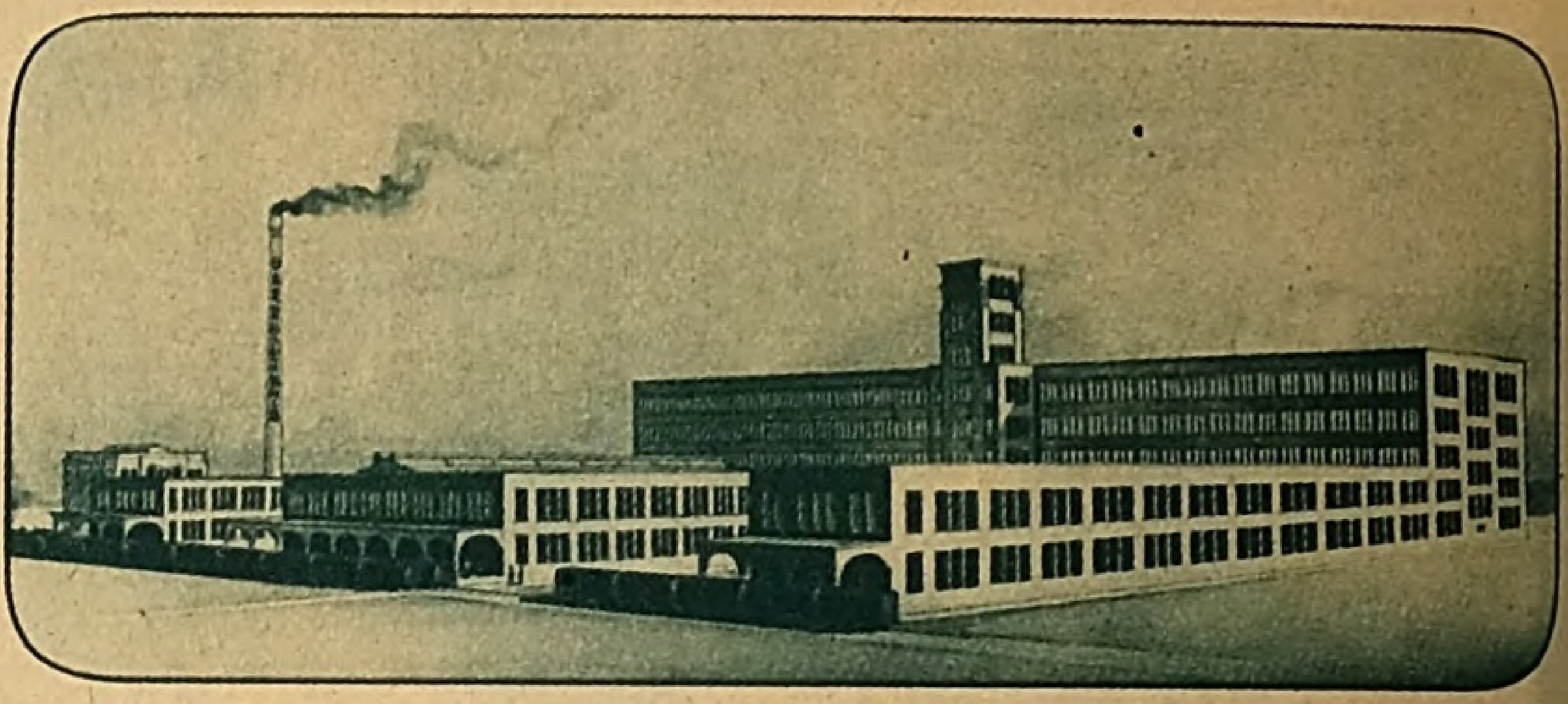
Our Booklet 'Japanese Press Advertising and MANNENSHA LTD.'
on request

Highest Standard in Japanese Rubber Industry

ASAHI RUBBER SOLED CANVAS SHOES

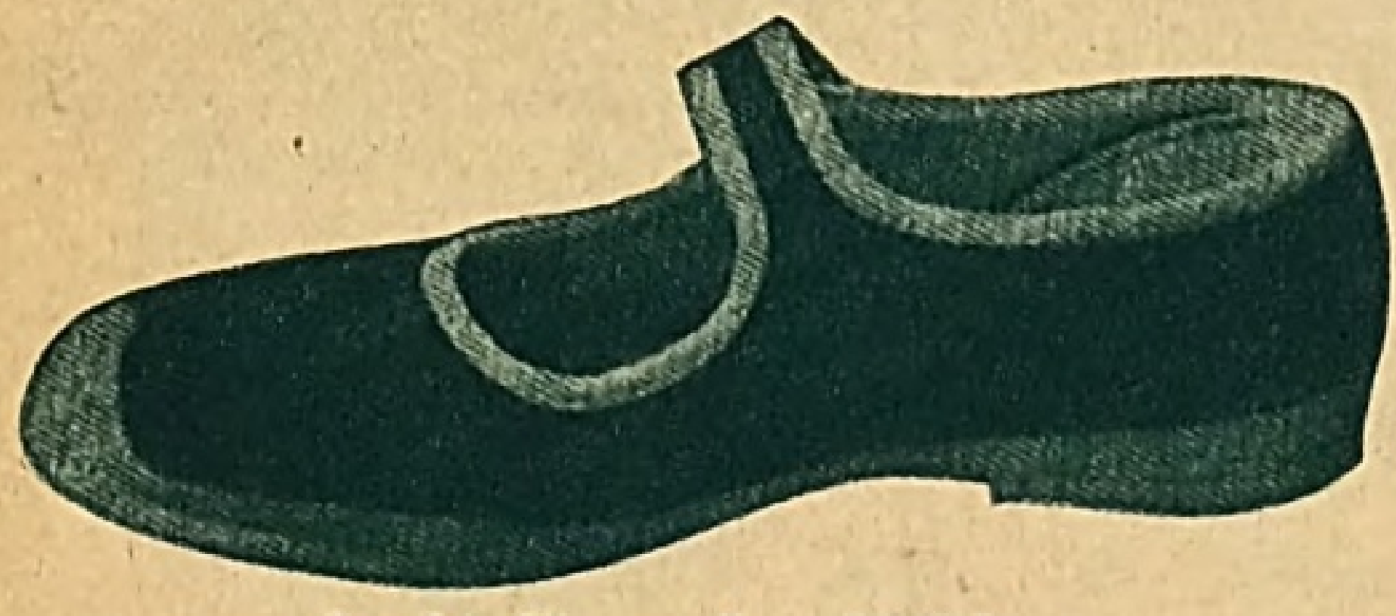


KURUME FACTORY



FUKUOKA FACTORY

Asahi Sports Shoes



Asahi Shoes for Children

Asahi Rubber Soled Japanese Shoes

Company Motto

Industrial contribution to the contry, co-existence and co-prosperity of employer and employees and popularization of products is the motto of the Japan Sock Company (The Nihon-Tabi Co.). By following these principles, the company has been able to achieve its great success in producing the most economical and efficient goods in the world. Those who visit the company cannot fail to find that its equipment shows the highest standard in the rubber industry of Japan.

SHOJIRO ISHIBASHI, President.

* * *

The company has been making every effort to rationalize its process of manufacture for the past thirty-nine years: hence its products are of superior quality. The company has 500 agents and 70,000 dealers throughout the country to meet the ever-increasing demand at home, and exports great quantities of its products abroad. The main products of the company are Asahi rubber soled canvas shoes for children, Asahi sports shoes, and Asahi rubber soled Japanese shoes. The last named fills 80% of the whole demand of the country. Besides, the company is devoting itself to the study of the manufacture of automobile tyres, and expects soon to be supplying tyres equal to any.

CAPITAL:- - - - - - - - - - - - - YEN 5,000,000
WOKERS EMPLOYED:- - - - - - - - 6,500
ANNUAL CAPACITY: - - YEN 30,000,000

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THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE JAPAN MEDICAL SOCIETY

6,300 Scholars Working for the Health of Mankind
World-Wide Expansion of Japan's Medical Science

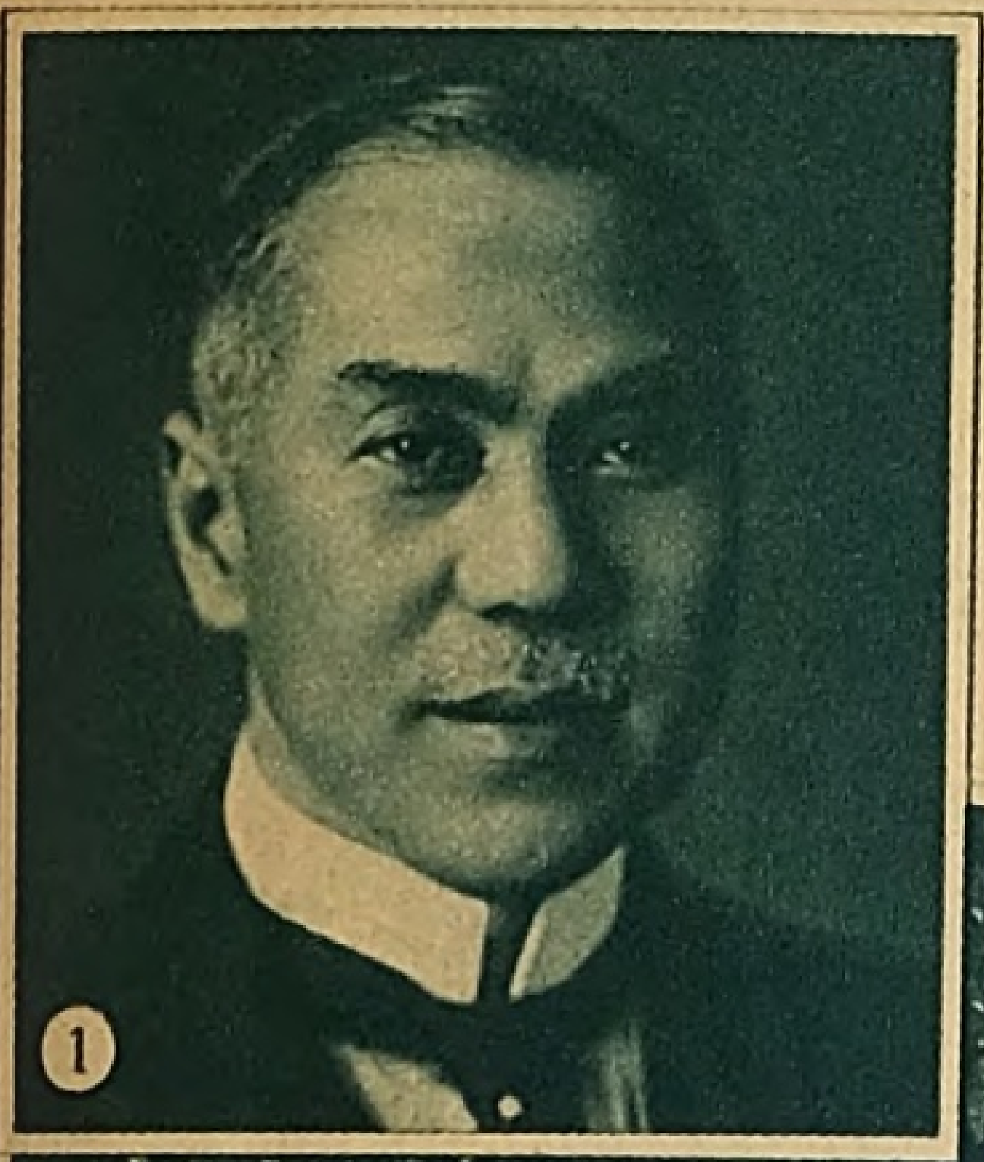
On the 1st of April, the Central Public Auditorium of Osaka turned into a citadel of science, the eighth session of the Japan Medical Society opening there on that day. Immediately after the door was opened at 8 a.m., the spacious hall was packed with some 6,300 members and their guests, most of whom held doctorates or bachelorships. After the announcement of the opening of the session by Dr. Chozaburo Kusumoto, Vice-President of the society, Dr. Naruhiko Sata, President of the society, delivered an address, saying, "the medical science of Japan is not in a backward condition compared with that of western countries. Its application to social life, however, leaves many things to be studied. And the promotion of the social position of doctors and the organization of unions of physicians are also to be desired. When these problems are solved, the international extension of our medical science is to be expected." In response to his speech, Dr. Hoffmann of Germany, representing his country, spoke, amid the overwhelming applause of the audience, in Japanese and then in his mother tongue, praising the wonderful progress of medical science in Japan. Then Dr. Madsen of Denmark, Dr. Burnes of France, Dr. Black of the U.S.A. and Mr. Chuan of China spoke of the valuable accomplishments in medical science in Japan and hoped for the further advancement of the relationship between their countries and Japan.

In this session some 2,500 studies in medical science, covering 28 departments, were made public and warmly discussed.

DEN UNVERGESSLICHEN
FRITZ SCHAUDINN
ENTDECKER DER
SYPHILISSPIROCHAETE
(BERLIN 3. MÄRZ 1905)
IM NAMEN DER DEUTSCHEN
ÄRZTESCHAFT
ERICH HOFFMANN

Bronze Tablet Presented by Dr. Hoffmann of Germany to the Japan Medical Society

On the surface of the tablet in relief is the profile of Dr. Fritz Schaudinn of Germany, discoverer of spirochaeta, and on both sides in German the words, "In praise of Dr. Schaudinn, discoverer of the bacillus that destroys the happiness of human beings."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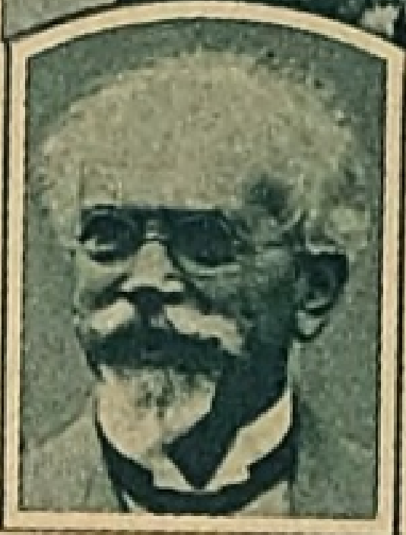
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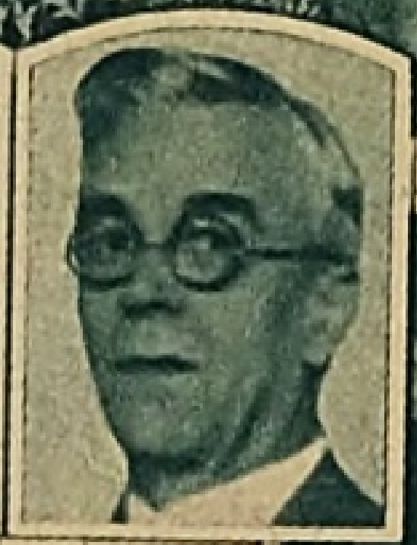
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PHOTOS:

1. President, Dr. Naruhiko Sata
2. A Packed House of Delegates at the Eighth Japan Medical Conference
3. Dr. Hoffmann (right) and Dr. Härtel
4. Dr. Black and Mrs. Black
5. Dr. Madsen
6. Dr. Axenfeld
7. Dr. C. A. Kofoid
8. Dr. Madsen Addressing the Conference
9. In Front of the Entrance at the Conference

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That Were Built by Shimizu Gumi, the Foremost Contractors in Japan

Shimizu-gumi, Japan's Oldest Builder, and Its Work

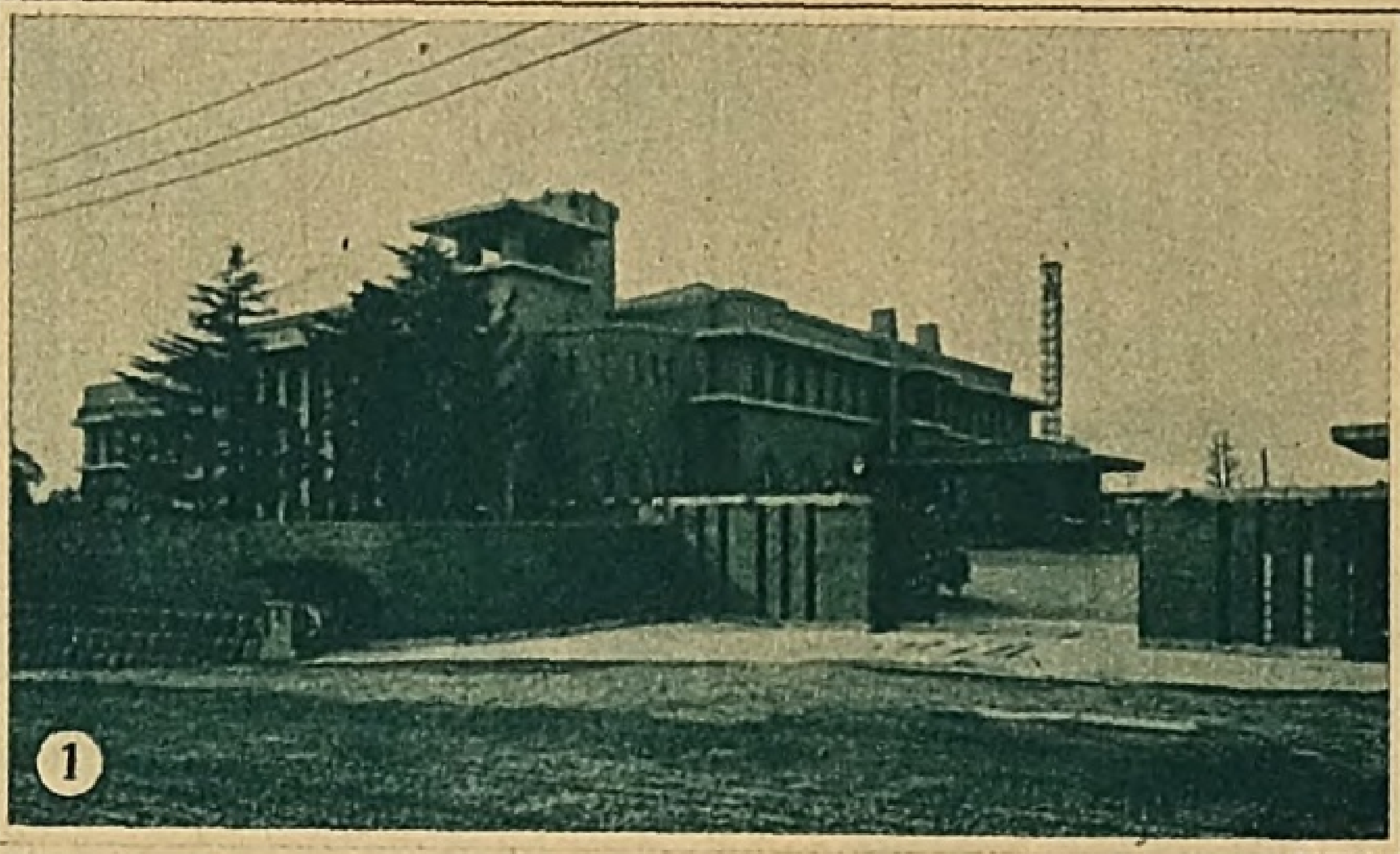
Dr. SANO
Vice-President

In her past history, Japan has no experience in the construction of many-storied, fire-proof and durable buildings, but is, for this very reason, free to adopt the best in architecture from any country she chooses. It is due to this fact that a great many of the big buildings recently constructed in Japan appear to represent the essentials of the architecture of many foreign countries in style and design.

Japan is, however, a country of earthquakes, and has long studied ways construction resistant to earthquakes. Recently this study has developed remarkably, and in particular Japan has developed her own theory and practice in earthquake-proof ferro-concrete buildings.

Shimizu-gumi, which was founded over a century ago, is the oldest and most highly regarded of all the architectural companies in Japan, its motto being "credit first". It has its head office in Tokyo, and branches in Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Hakata and Keijo. At the time of the last Coronation, it undertook the construction of a grand banquet hall at the Nijo Detached Palace, and besides, has built several structures connected with the Imperial Household. It has also built many of the best buildings connected with differents businesses in Japan. As subsidiary enterprises, it owns two iron works, the Tokyo Steel-frame Bridge Manufactory and the Eishin-sha, and lumber mills, gravel pits and stone pits. With all these enterprises, Shimizu-gumi is endeavoring to render valuable service to the country.

PHOTOS: ① Premier's Official Residence. ② City Electric Bureau, Osaka. ③ Kyoto Hotel. ④ Kobe Hospital in Hyogo Prefecture. ⑤ Osaka Bureau, Imperial Government Railways. ⑥ Hotel New Grand. ⑦ Head Store of the Shirokiya Department Stores. ⑧ Hypothec Bank of Japan. ⑨ Kojunsha, Tokyo. ⑩ Daimaru Department Store, Kyoto. ⑪ Tokyo Civic Study Hall.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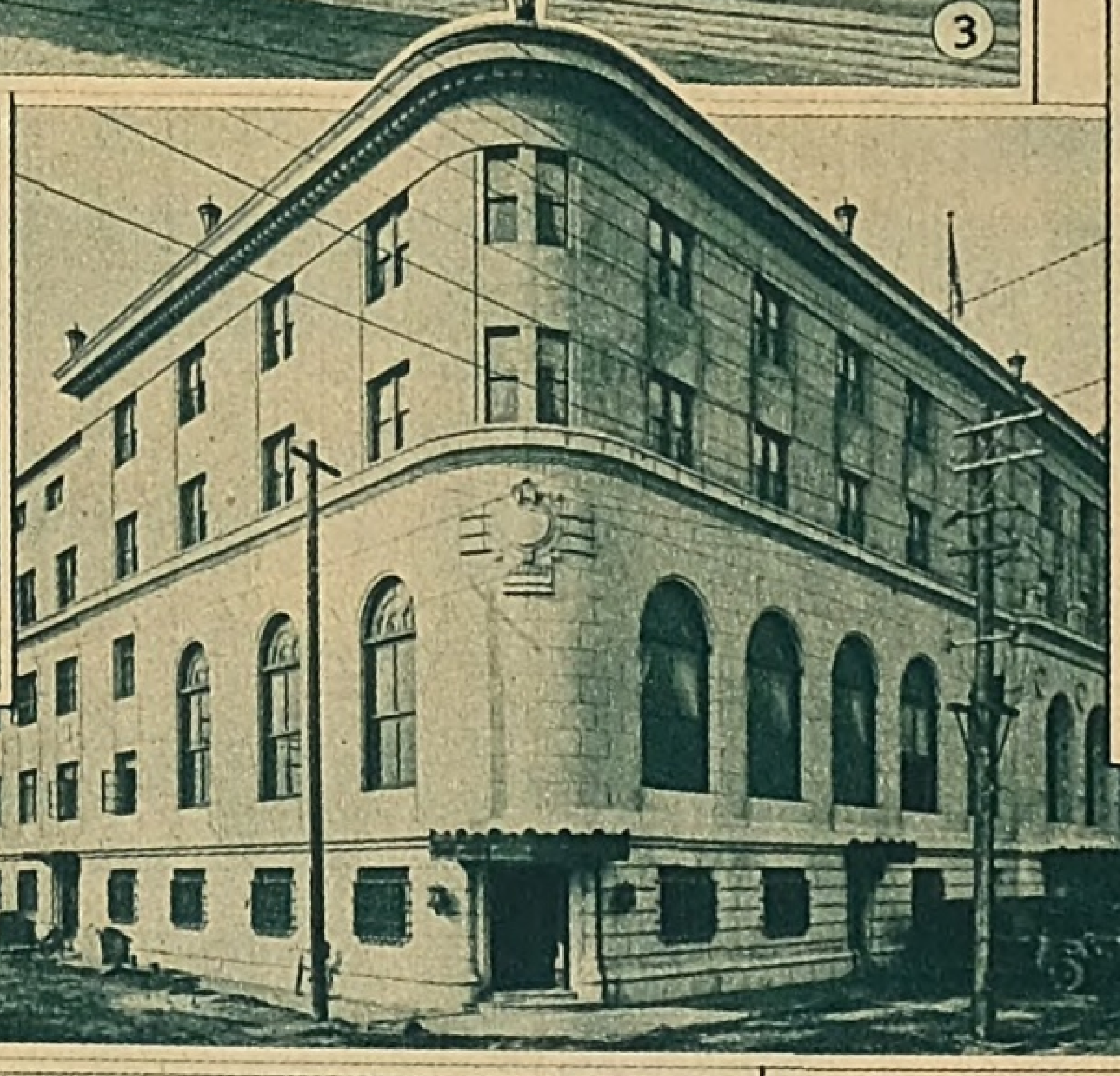
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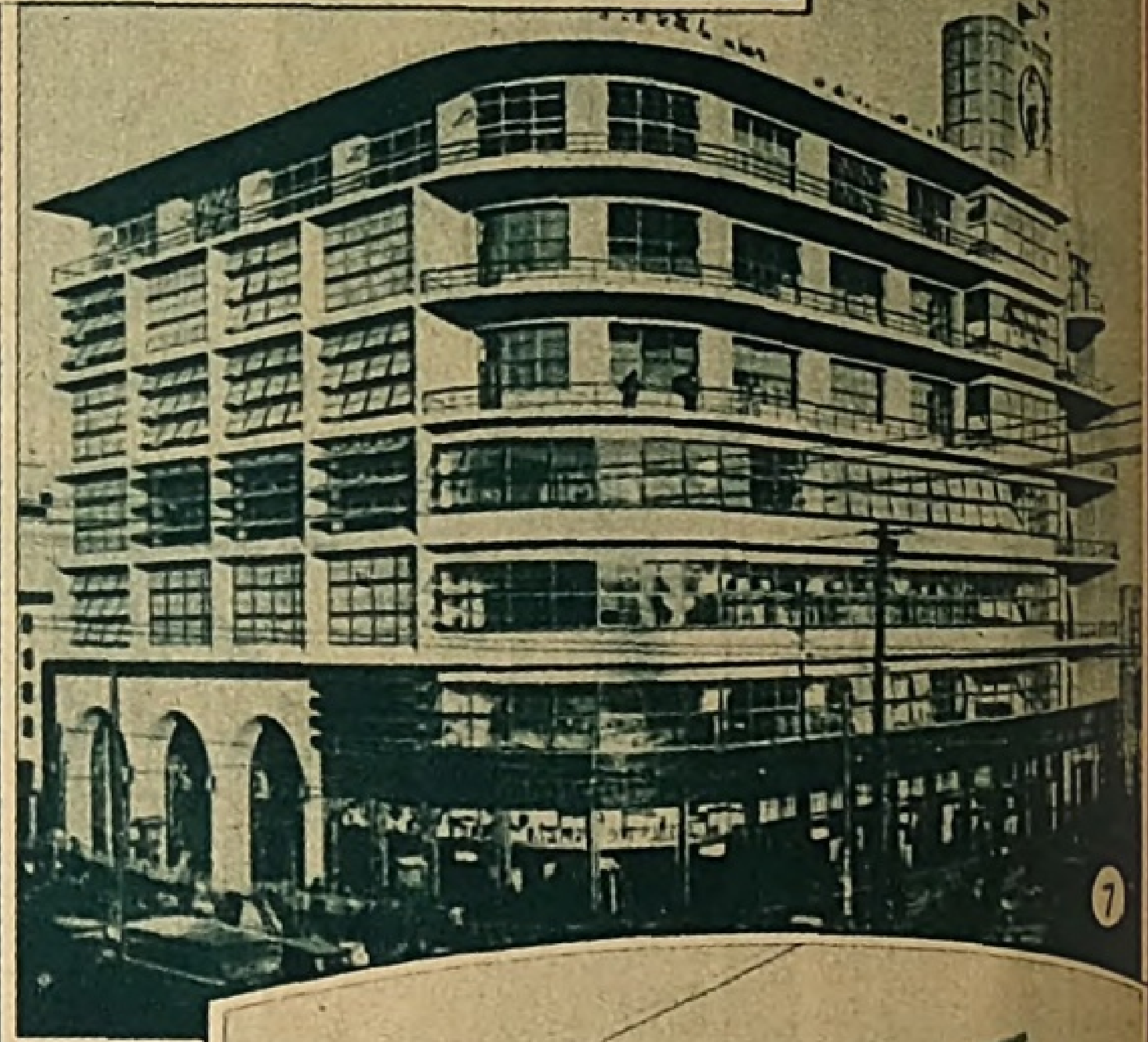
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The Magazine King of the Orient

MR. SEIJI NOMA

Nine Large Magazines and Hochi Shimbun Under His Control

Each of These Nine Magazines at the Top in its Special Field and The Hochi Shimbun One of the "Big Five" Among the Newspapers of Japan

The first sight of Japan foreign visitors catch on board ships just before their arrival in Yokohama is Mt. Fuji. The sacred mountain towering above the clouds in the evening glow meets the eyes of some visitors, and others see the mountain first on a clear morning in the deep blue sky, a favorite subject of the artist Hiroshige. The superb mountain is an object of admiration among the Japanese people and strangers from alien lands are struck by the natural beauty of Mt. Fuji before they set foot on Japanese soil. The position of Mr. Seiji Noma in Japan's publishing circles is like that of Mt. Fuji among the other mountains of Japan.

SEIJI NOMA—The name has a unique sound in Japanese ears, a name heard with warm regard and geniality by people in all walks of life, young and old, men and women.

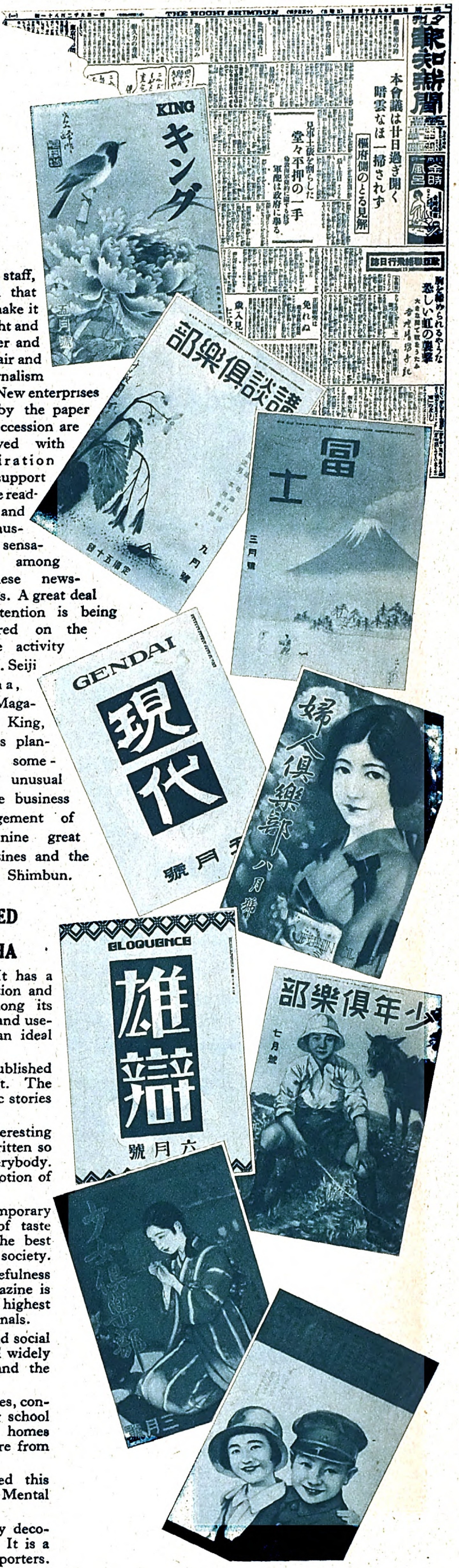
There are about 800 periodicals issued in Japan, and some 75 per cent. of the total circulation is held by nine great magazines published by the DAI NIPPON YUBENKAI KODANSHA operated by Mr. Noma. This is not mere advertising talk, but stern reality. The public really is astonished at it. For instance, one of the nine magazines, the "King" magazine, has a monthly circulation of 1,500,000 and the combined circulation of the nine magazines is 6,500,000. This circulation is 10 per cent. of the Japanese speaking population, numbering 65,000,000. The astonishing activity and able management credited to Mr. Noma is not impossible, though it may seem so to the uninitiated.

Mr. Noma's most recent work "Taiken wo Kataru", or Passing Through Trying Experiences, is said to have sold half a million a month and it is still selling briskly. This book gives detailed accounts of the past experiences of Mr. Noma in his rise from obscurity to his present prominence as the Magazine King of the Orient within only 20 years. Distinguished persons are recommending this book, declaring it should be read by every Japanese. If the book is translated into different languages, it will serve as a valuable guide to those wishing happiness and success, to educationists, religious workers, politicians and others.

The pervading spirit of Mr. Noma in his business management is service to the public. "Interesting and useful" is the motto in the editorial work on all magazines published by the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodansha. The inspiration of the true Japanese spirit, the mind to respect the Imperial Court, the spirit of patriotism and loyalty and the cultivation of good customs and manners among the public are the basic principles of these publications. Each magazine has its own special points, including innocent amusement, news reporting, spiritual culture and many unique fields that defy rivalry.

While Mr. Noma has identified himself with the stupendous task of publishing these nine large magazines, he has taken over the management of the Hochi Shimbun, one of the five largest daily papers of Japan. This newspaper has a glorious history of 60 years and is still on its way to greater prosperity. When Mr. Noma took up the presidency of this paper recently at the instance of the shareholders and staff, he declared that he would make it a clean, bright and sincere paper and establish a fair and noble journalism in Japan. New enterprises announced by the paper in succession are received with admiration and support by the readers and are causing a sensation among Japanese newspapers. A great deal of attention is being centered on the future activity of Mr. Seiji Noma, the Magazine King, who is planning something unusual in the business management of the nine great magazines and the Hochi Shimbun.

MR. SEIJI NOMA



THE NINE LARGE MAGAZINES PUBLISHED BY THE DAI NIPPON YUBENKAI KODANSHA

KING—Has the largest circulation in Japan. It has a large number of literary men of nation-wide reputation and famous men in various countries of the world among its contributors. The magazine serves as an "interesting and useful" guide to people of all profession. It is really an ideal national magazine.

KODAN CLUB -- Is the most amusing magazine published in Japan. It has no peer for amusement and interest. The magazine contains novels, stories of olden times, comic stories and other stories written by first-class masters.

FUJI--Probably nothing is more appealing and interesting in reading matter than this magazine. It is specially written so easily that the stories in it can be understood by everybody. The inspiration of the true spirit of Japan and promotion of ethical morals are its unique features.

GENDAI—Has the highest standard of all contemporary magazines. All kinds of social happenings, articles of taste and informative items are contained in it. It is the best companion for those who are active in various strata of society.

FUJIN CLUB—Refineness, interest and gracefulness feature this magazine for female readers. This magazine is widely read by women of various classes and has the highest reputation and largest circulation among ladies' journals.

YUBEN—Serves as the best guide to eloquence and social culture, success and attainment. Not only is it read widely by students and politicians, but by business men and the intelligentsia in general.

SHONEN CLUB—With fine cover and frontispieces, contains a series of interesting articles appealing to young school children. It is highly recommended by schools and homes as the ideal magazine for children, as it inspires culture from start to finish.

SHOJO CLUB—Enthusiastic welcome is accorded this journal by all the girls in the primary schools of Japan. Mental culture and promotion of taste are its object.

YONEN CLUB—The entire magazine is tastefully decorated with fine pictures, attracting the juvenile mind. It is a model magazine with many noted educationists as its supporters.

AD.

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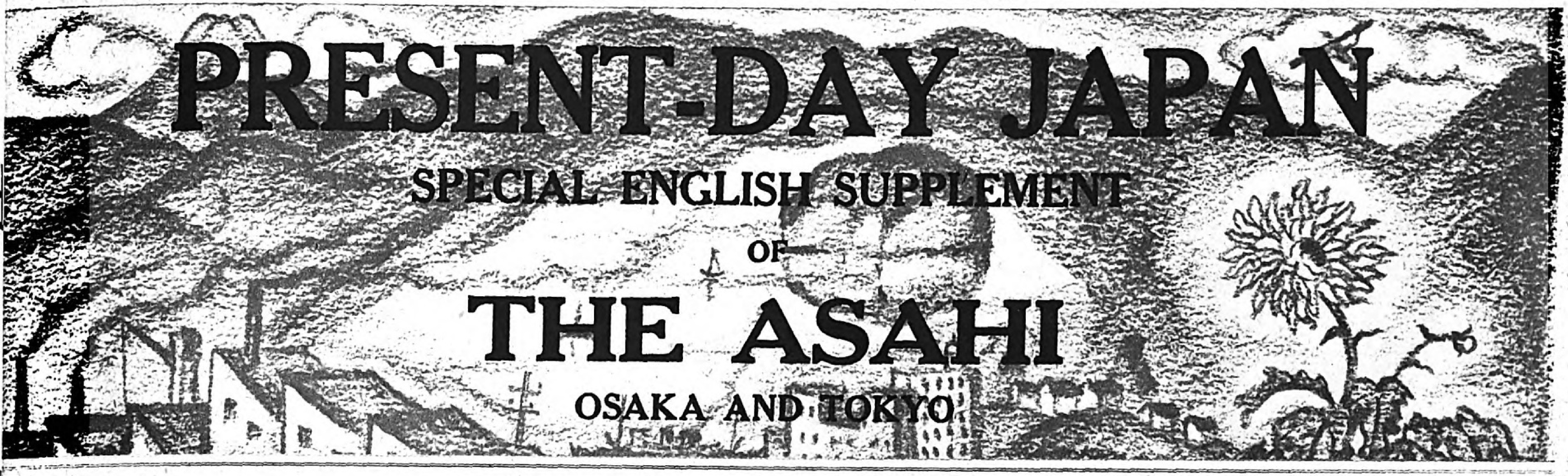


PRESENT-DAY JAPAN
SPECIAL ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT
OF
THE ASAHI
OSAKA AND TOKYO

OSAKA, JAPAN, OCTOBER, 15, 1930

Japan, the Land of Beauty and Romance, Commerce and Industry

Where the Civilizations of East and West Abide in Harmony

Japan is a land of romance and dustry; beauty and commerce; etry and materialism. She is a nderland where the romantic st and progressive present are riously mixed up together, and create harmony. Japan's tradi- ns dating back thousands of rs, and the traditions of the st mingle as if meant to go ether. Superficial Western ob- vers, who spend a few days in h big cities as Tokyo and Kobe, disappointed by the apparent sternization of Japan, which, y think, is working havoc with an's old culture and civilization. t the foreign tourist may rest ured that Japan, as a whole, will er be overcome by it. Most of old traditions, culture and ilization remain still untouched.

Travel a few hours by a west- nd train from Tokyo and you see the graceful snow-clad peak Fujiyama, which still inspires the ion spiritually. There the old- tradition of holding mountains red is faithfully observed. Most anese ascend Fujiyama or any er mountain, from religious ives. They pray for purifica- from the six roots of evil ch Buddhism teaches. That all ntains are regarded sacred by gious Japanese will be evident ll tourists who visit them.

t is not only in connection with ntains that the Japanese re- ous sentiment is forcefully man- ted. The tourist who travels he interior will find himself in and of beauty, poetry, and rary associations where a re- ous sentiment and spirit is ays manifested. In Japan re- ous sentiment is interwoven into fiber of her institutions. You not visit any part of Japan ous for scenic beauty without ing there one or two Shinto or dhist temples.

n any big commercial city, go visit the building of a large iness establishment. An elevator carry you up as far as you want o and perhaps you will feel that e is nothing different here from t one finds in a building in Europe or America, but wait until you get to the roof-garden. A miniature Shinto shrine stands in a little clump of trees in the farthest corner. It is the shrine of "Inari," the god of prosperity. Thus the custom of keeping a shrine of "Inari" in every shop is still observed by the Japanese businessman whose high modern building has lifted the shrine far up into the air, congestion leaving no site for the shrine below. Japanese religious sentiment has not been killed by the invasion of materialism, for even the westernized business building can not dispense even with the "Inari" Shrine.

The Tea Ceremony, Flower Arrangement, etc. are more for the education of mind than the creation of form. In short, they are of religion. It is on this account that the Japanese people are very ceremonious and hospitable. Western tourists are welcomed with open hearts by this people, whose doors are always open to strangers.

Patriotism is a religion in Japan. Love for such a beautiful land has been deeply implanted in the innermost heart of the religious nation, and naturally their desire to keep it theirs has been evolved into a religion. For several centuries the Japanese were content with a hermit's life in this fairy land until Commodore Perry forced her to open her closed doors to foreigners. Intercourse with foreign nations has naturally made the nation internationally minded, but their religious sentiment expressed in the forms of patriotism, ancestor-worship, mountain-worship, and deep faith in her religions, Shinto, Buddhism and Christianity, remains unchanged.

The Japanese are among the best fighters in the world, but their military prowess must not be taken for jingoism, for it has not been engendered by desire for spoils or by love of fighting itself. Their religious sentiment, intermingled with their love for their land, has made them good fighters. Except for self-defence, therefore, the nation will never wage a war with any foreign nation, as her history proves.

It is too hasty to suppose that this old nation's ancient civilization could be destroyed in a day by Western materialism. The nation's ability to unite and become a great nation has been strengthened rather than weakened by the introduction of Western civilization. And the old loyalty to feudal lords has evolved into loyalty to the sovereign, and into patriotism.

Bushido is a religion. It was a moral discipline cultivated by the *samurai* class, but now that the Japanese have become a united nation and a member of the family of nations, *bushido* is no longer cherished by the nation in the sense in which it was cherished in feudal times, but it has come to have a broader significance, and it is in accordance with the teachings of *bushido* that the nation faithfully fulfils its international obligations. It zealously defends its honour, and when trodden upon by a reckless foreign nation, will fight with every ounce of its strength.

Japan has a scenic beauty peculiar to herself. Her landscapes may be on a small scale, but their charm is scarcely matched in the world. Cherry blossoms in the spring, crimson leaves in autumn, snow views in winter are the favorite themes of Japanese poetry and painting. They may be enjoyed from the windows of trains winding about among forests, lakes and mountains. Or they may be viewed, if you like, from the air, which reveals new aspects never imagined by the old time Japanese.

With all this scenic charm for background, are displayed everywhere the customs and manners of the people, which can not vaguely be called Oriental, for they are unique and not to be found in any other part of the Orient. During the period when the Tokugawas pursued their closed-door policy, were forged national customs and manners not influenced by the outside world. According to the evolutionary view the animals of a secluded island pass through a development of their own and turn out a species unlike anything in any other part of the world. So it is with a nation. The secluded life of the Japanese during several centuries produced a peculiar civilization of great interest to Western observers.

During feudal times, people of great genius in art or literature could devote themselves to their callings without worrying about subsistence. Naturally great artists appeared, and their work is still preserved everywhere. With the modernization of social institutions, people of all classes, including artists, have to earn their livelihood, but the development of capitalism has inevitably produced a leisure class, the sober element of which is now engaged in cultural callings or, where not blessed with genius, is ready to give pecuniary help to artists. In this way the old culture of Japan has been inherited by the younger generation, and the Japanese and Western arts go hand in hand, just as the modern production of goods goes hand in hand with the oldest Japanese manual processes.

The 1930 number of Present-Day Japan is devoted to the introduction of the scenic beauty of Japan and the folk ways of her people, as well as to commerce and industry. More space is devoted to the former for the pleasure of foreign tourists to Japan, whose number is yearly increasing. Particular attention has been devoted to the description of famous places, from historical and geographical points of view. Scenes and customs are inseparably connected with each other, and for this reason care has been taken to explain the local customs and traditions of the people in connection with the beauty spots among which they live. The scenes alone, with no knowledge of the traditions associated with them, are robbed of half their interest. This number of "Present-Day Japan" is not intended as a guide book, there being many voluminous guide books available. The feature of this number is the introduction by the first authorities of the most recent phases of things Japanese in every branch of science and literature. The tourist may prepare himself for his journey through Japan by reading this magazine and any one can derive from it immense interest and amusement, for travelling through a wonderland like Japan makes one wiser, and puts one in a philosophical mood. There is an old saying in Japan that if you really love your son you should make him travel.

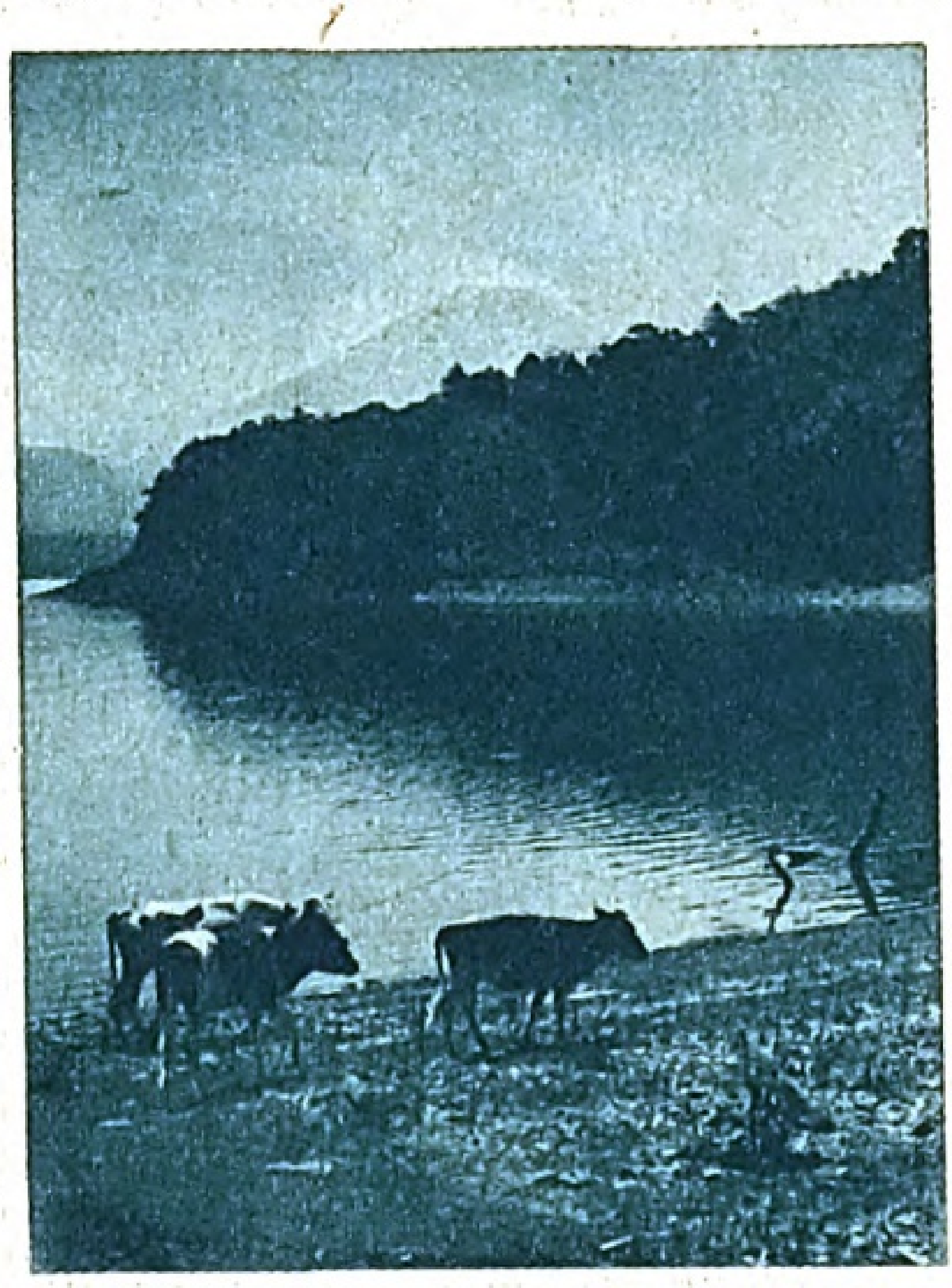
The Five Lakes Around Mt. Fuji and Lake Biwa

By Rika Taniguchi

The Five Lakes Around Mt. Fuji

Mt. Fuji has such a world-wide fame that no Western visitor to Japan feels that the object of his trip to Japan has been fulfilled until he has seen its beautiful and charming form. The pleasure of Fujiyama is, however, not to be had only by looking at it from a distance. Great pleasure can be had by ascending it (it is 3,776 metres high), or by travelling around its base.

There are eight lakes around the mountain. From olden times men have practised the so-called "Ohakkai-Meguri," i.e. travelling around the base of Mt. Fuji, visiting the eight lakes. The Ohakkai-Meguri was first started by pilgrims of the Fuji-Ko, a religious guild. At the foot of Mt. Fuji the Lakes Yamanaka-Ko, Kawaguchi-Ko, Sai-Ko, Shoji-Ko and Motosu-Ko have close geographical relations with the mountain, the others having but slight relation and being small and not worth visiting.



Cattle Pasturing Peacefully on the Shores of Lake Motosu

The eight lakes were selected simply in deference to the same Buddhist idea which likens the summit of Mt. Fuji to the eight petals of a lotus flower. The five lake districts are full of scenic beauties which are only rivalled by Nikko in the vicinity of Tokyo. Being of a volcanic nature, the district is not fit for cultivation, and there is a lack of water, so that village communities do not develop and everything is primitive. As far as eye can reach, you see nothing but vast fields or woods, with charming views of Fujiyama in the background, which reflected in the quiet lakes present solemn and religious aspects.

It has always been said that the shape of Fuji is the same from whatever direction you look at it.

This old belief is true in rough outline. The mountain is likened to a white fan up-side-down in the sky. More closely observed, however, Fuji is by no means of a simple form. Gotemba, Yoshida, Shoji, and Omiya approaches all have their own peculiar views of the mountain. This is due to such little peaks on its sides as Hoeizan, Ko-Fuji, Ko-Mitake, Omurosan, etc. As regards the summit, the right edge is higher than the left if you look from Gotemba and Yoshida, while the left edge is higher than the right when observed from Omiya. This difference is because "Kengamine," the highest part of the summit is seen from different directions. In old color prints the summit consists of three equal parts, but this view is only obtainable from Kamiide, historically famous as the place where the two Soga brothers avenged the death of their father by killing their foe Kudo Suketsune during the Kamakura Era (the Twelfth Century).

Fuji, as seen from Suruga Province, has a beautiful feminine aspect, while seen from Kai Province, the mountain has deep folds giving it a masculine form. All these different forms of Fuji are seen by those who visit the five lakes around its base. There are four routes by which to visit the five lakes. They are as follows:

1. The first route starts from Gotemba on the Tokaido Line, or if the start is to be from Hakone, motor cars run to Gotemba over the Nagao pass. From Gotemba you go by motor car over the Kagosaka-Tôge to Yoshida on Lake Yamanaka, and then passing Momijidai and Gotenniwa, arrive at Akaike. There you take a ferry boat and cross Lake Shoji to the village of Shoji. On the return trip, you cross the three lakes, Shoji, Sai, and Kawaguchi, and go to Yoshida, where you take either a motor-car or a tramway for Otsuki Station on the Chuo Line.

(The time required for the trip is: Gotemba—Yamanaka—Yoshida—Akaike...three hours by motor car; Akaike—Shoji...20 minutes by ferry boat; Akaike—Nemba...20 minutes by motor car; crossing Lake Saiko...20 minutes; Saiko—Nagahama...30 minutes on foot; crossing Lake Kawaguchi...35 minutes by ferry boat; Funatsu—Yoshida...15 minutes by car; Yoshida—Otsuki...one hour by car or one hour and a half by tramway.)

2. If you desire to begin the trip from Otsuki, you go to Shoji via Yoshida, and on the return trip reach Gotemba by way of Lake Yamanaka.

3. On the return trip you may travel over the Suruga Highway on horseback from Shoji and reach Omiya via Kamiide, whence a tramway takes you to Fuji Station on the Tokaido Line.

4. From Shoji you can go to Kofu on the Chuo Line on foot over Onnazaka, and Ubakuchi-Tôge passes. As for hotel accommodation, there is the Yamanaka Hotel on Lake Yamanaka, and the Shoji Hotel on Lake Shoji, under the management of Mr. Hoshina, a naturalised foreigner. There are also a few Japanese hotels. At Funatsu on Lake Kawaguchi there are a few Japanese hotels. At Yoshida the priests of the Fuji-Kô manage hotels.

If you go from Gotemba via Subashiri to Kagosaki-Tôge, at an elevation of about 18 kilometres, you can enjoy a full view of Lake Yamanaka, which assumes the shape of an ox lying down. After a descent of about four kilometres, you reach Yamanaka village at the lake side. The surface of the Lake is 982 metres above sea-level. It is lower than Lake Chuzenji at Nikko, and Lake Haruna at Ikaho, but higher by 246 metres than Lake Ashi-no-Ko at Hakone. The surrounding mountains formed of rocks with treeless round summits make a good contrast to snow-crowned Fuji, which reflected in the lake, presents a magnificent view. The area of the lake is 6.67 square kilometres, its circumference 12.93 kilometres and the deepest part 16.4 metres. It is shaped like a crescent. Although its shore-line is monotonous, the lake possesses the aspect of a genuine mountain lake. The Katsuragawa, a river fed by the waters of the lake, generates electricity for the city of Tokyo. It also supplies drinking water for Yokohama.

In the Neighbourhood of the Floating Pavilion at Katata

Lake Yamanaka is frozen
winter season, and you can
over it. It is an ideal place
It is also suitable for summe
The vast field lying between
and Yoshida is the bottom
Lake Oshino. A lava f
Takamarubi, crossing the fie
a forest of Pica polita,
British botanist, Mr. Wilsor
have admired as unique.
catch glimpse of the sight
as your car passes. Most
are about two hundred yea
the forest contains but the
tree. Yoshida is a town
been developed by Fuji clin
town is an ideal starting
climbers. It is full of shop
of the Fuji-Ko, mountai
and hotels men. The r
mosphere is more noticeabl
in Omiya, Gotemba, or
The festival of Fire, which
August 25, is a religious rit
the place. On the same
stone huts on Mt. Fuji res
rite below by lighting fires.
ends the climbing season f
and the hosts of the stone
to descend, expecting
climbers.

Near Yoshida stands th
gen Jinja, a shinto shrine
the State as a national trea

It is a 15 minutes drive f
to Funatsu on Lake
Lake Kawaguchi has an
square kilometres. It is
Lake Yamanaka, but h
shoreline, which exte
kilometres. This is due
curves, which produce
beauties, and naturally
have developed here. Th
from which to enjoy the
Usobukiyama Park at
Mitsu-Tôge by the lak
full view of Mt. Fuji and
part of the mountain range
Not only that, but the pa
of the lava stream of Ken
referred to, and the littl
cence on the northeast sid
are visible. From Uso
ferry carries the tourist
where he passes through a
Bunka-Do, which is cut
Tôge. It takes about 3
foot. When the tourist
the tunnel, Saiko Lak
him. The three lakes, S
Motosuko are separated
other by lava, but it see
waters join, for their sur
nearly the same and lie
metres. Lake Saiko ha
2.14 square kilometres,
line measures 10.58 kil
water is green and tran
fit for drinking. In the
Mt. Junikadake. In t
quaintest scene is wi
flows are piled up in

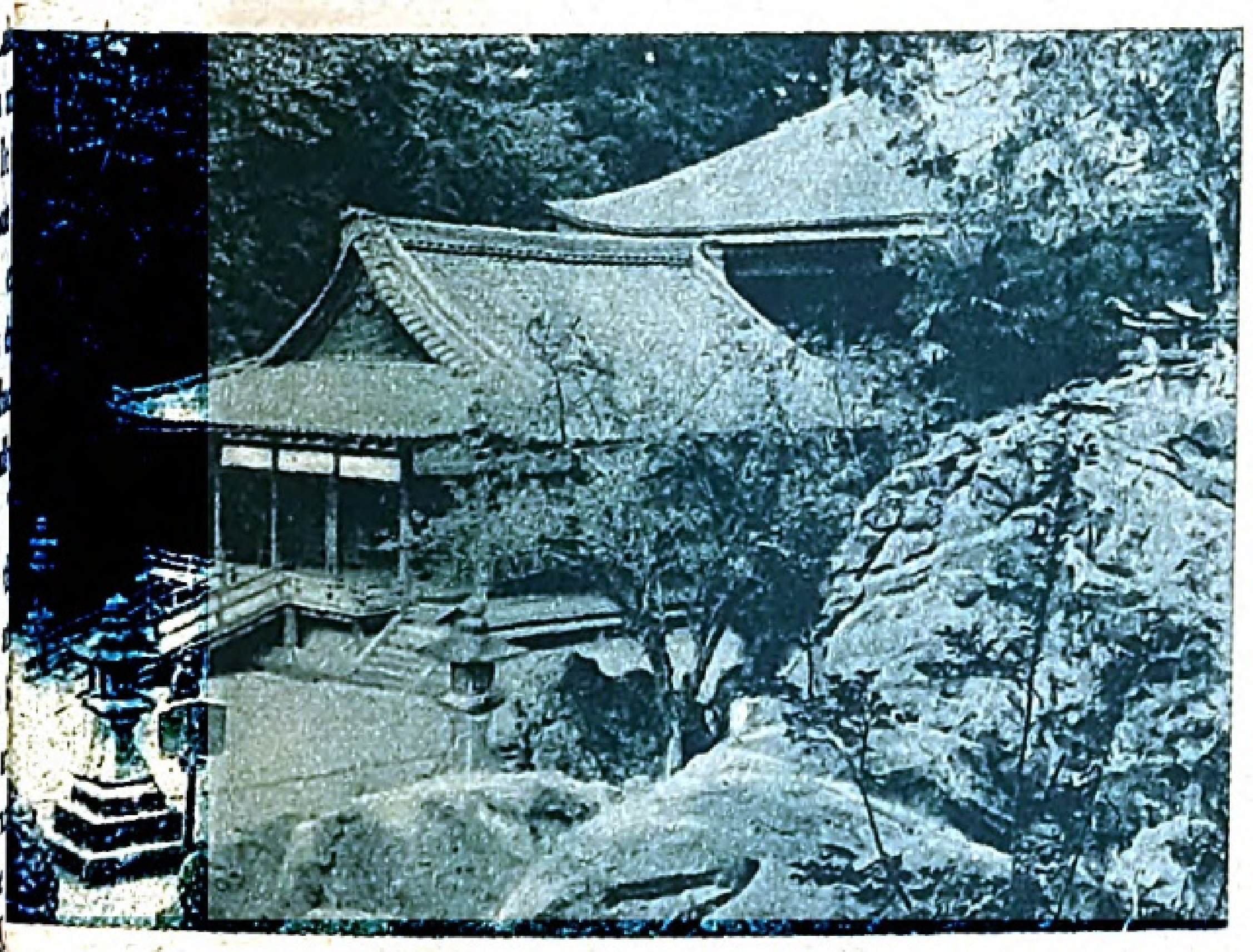
Mount Fuji from Panorama-Dai. The Body of Water at the Right is Lake Motosu, the Two Peaks Beyond Ryugatake and, Capped by a Cloud, Amagatake. In the Left foreground Gleams Lake Shoji, With Lakes Saiko and Kawaguchi in the Mountains Beyond. The Long Slope to the Left of Centre is Aokigahara.

open flower. When the boat ap- aches Nemba, Fujiyama, which has n hid by Mt. Dan, appears in all beauty.

The route of about seven kilometres ween Nemba and Akaike passes ough the dense forest of Aoki-ga- ra, one of the most attractive sights the Five Lake district. On the lava re grow many trees which have r several centuries reached heights only about 20 feet. The branches leaves of these trees are tangled piled up on one another so thickly t they quite shut out the light. The a of the forest is about 5 square ometers. The forest consists of both dle-leaved and broad-leaved trees h as beeches, zelkowas, silkwarm s, various kinds of maples, birches, ite-alder bushes, spindle-trees, Japa- e boxes, mountain cherries, nut-gall s and romeda, pines, firs, cypresses, Needle-leaved trees grow thicker the upper part.

ake Shoji is the smallest of the five es, having an area of 0.75 square metres, or one-tenth that of Lake nanaka. At Unosaki, on the west- shore of the lake, stands the Shoji tel, which was started in 1895 by Hoshino, a naturalised English- n. The scenic beauty of the place widely advertized by him.

At Shoji the climbing of Mt. Ebo- dake should not be omitted. The mit is 1,325 metres above sea-level, 450 metres above the surface of lake. The distance from the lake the place called Panorama is about ilometres and a half. The pano- ic view from the point is one of the t charming in the world. Mt. Fuji nmediately in front and down below Lake Motosu on the right and Lakes ji and Saiko on the left. Kawa- hi Lake can also be seen over Torii- ge. Behind Motosu Lake stand out Ryogatake and Mt. Amagatake. he far distance lie the blue waters Suruga Bay. In the direction of Province, the great mountain ges of Mt. Akashi and Mt. Shirane, ch are called the "South Alps," seen above the clouds. Between nagatake and Yatsugatake, are the ges of the so-called "Central Alps," to the right of Mt. Yatsugatake, are ranges of the "North Alps". Far he right are dimly seen the ranges Kimbusen and Chichibu.



Ishiyama Temple

The tourist should not fail to visit the famous "Kaza-Ana," a cave formed by lava at the northern foot of Mt. Omurosan reached from the forest of Aoki-ga-Hara, at a distance of about six kilometres from Shoji. Of the thirty caves around Mt. Fuji, the Kaza-Ana is the only one which has ice in it all the year round. Far back in the cave ice pillars stand like so many trees, and the tourist feels as if he is in a crystal palace. Motosu Lake is four kilometres distant from Shoji Lake. It has an area of 5.05 square kilometres. Its depth is over 416 feet, it being the deepest of the five lakes. The water is indigo. Motosu is a primitive village, situated on the eastern shore of the lake. It has only fifty houses, most of which have roofs cross-beamed and thatched with straw. Every house keeps horses for the use of tourists.

Looking toward Lake Biwa from Miidera

Lake Biwa

Lake Biwa is the largest lake in Japan and owes its existence to a geological fault. Its name comes from a fancied resemblance in shape between it and the native guitar called "biwa." It measures 61.045 kilometres in greatest length between Otsu and Shiotsu, and 10.645 kilometres in average width, approximately one sixth of its length. Its area is 764.8 square kilometres. At the narrowest place in the lake, the distance between Yasugawa-guchi on the east shore and Katata on the opposite shore is only 720 metres. From this point southward to Otsu the lake is narrow and long, resembling the stem of the guitar.

Lake Biwa enjoys as much classic celebrity as Mount Fuji. According to a legend, it came into existance in one night in the fifth year of the Emperor Korei (286 B.C.), through the sinking of the soil in the province of Ômi, at the same time that Mount Fuji rose out of Suruga province. This shows how our ancestors always regarded these two natural wonders together. Lake Biwa owes part of its fame to its geographical position in the center of Japan, and its nearness to the capitals of the country in ancient times, which were generally in the province of Yamato. Constant reference is made to it in Japanese poetry, and almost all the motives of classic paintings of lakeside scenery were furnished by it.

The scenery of this beautiful lake has long been admired in well-known paintings of the "Eight Beauties of Omi" (Omi Hakkei), the idea of which was derived from China where there were eight beauty spots at a place called Siao-Siang. The eight beauties of Omi are: The Wild-geese alighting at Katata, Rain by Night at Karasaki, the Evening Bell of Miidera, the Autumn Moon from Ishiyama Temple, the Sunset Glow at Seta, a Bright Sky with a Breeze at Awazu, Boats sailing back from Yabase and the Evening Snow on Hira. As shown in the above list of lovely scenes, the southern portion of the lake, in which most of them lie, was specially favoured.

This is largely due to the fact that in olden times the existing conventions did not permit the gaze of lovers of scenic beauties to extend beyond this end of the lake, though, in fact, the real charm of the lake resides in its many isles, such as Okushima, Okinoshima, Takeshima and Chikubushima, in the hills which rise up here and there on its shores such as Mikamiyama, Kagamiyama, Hachimanyama, the hill of Hikone Castle, and in greater mountains near the lake such as Hieizan, Hirasan and Ibukiyama. The panorama of this great body of water from the summit of Hieizan or Shizugatake in fine weather is fascinating and magnificent.

Glimpses of the beautiful lake can be obtained from the carriage windows by those travelling over the Tokaido Railway between the stations of Maibara and Azuchi. They are, however, glimpses only of such bays as Iso in front of Maibara station, Matsubara inlet in front of Hikone Castle (which formerly belonged to a celebrated Daimyo called Ii Kamon-no-Kami, who favoured foreign intercourse and was assassinated in 1860 by emissaries of the reactionary party), and Iba inlet in front of Azuchi Castle.

Osaki, on the Shore of Lake Biwa

The main body of Lake Biwa first comes into sight when, passing across the long Seta Bridge over the outlet of the lake, the train from Tokyo arrives at Otsu, the biggest town on the shores of the lake and the starting point of the sight-seeing boats.

On the southern and eastern shores of the lake, many hamlets of fishermen can be seen and the sight of fishing boats with white sails on the mirror-like surface in the glory of sunrise or sunset is like a classic kakemono of a lovely landscape.

The castles of Hikone and Azuchi on the summit of bluffs, commanding strategical positions, recall the Chateau of Chillon on Lake Léman.

To explore the Lake Biwa district thoroughly, the Taiko and Konan steamer lines, which include a visit to the island of Chikubushima, are the most convenient. Boats sail twice a day from the 15th of March until the 24th of November, on the following schedule:

Departure:	Return:
at 10.00 a.m.	at 5.30 p.m.
or 10.20 „ „	or 6.10 „ „

Passengers land only on Chikubushima and Okushima, the site of Chomeiji Temple, with an additional stop at Omi Maiko during the months of July and August.

The steamer affords fine views of Mounts Hiei, Hira, and Ibuki in the background, and passes many fine sights. First on the left are seen Mii Temple and the celebrated (although now withered) pine tree of Karasaki and to the right, Mount Mikami, shaped like Fuji and white sails on the Bay of Yabase.

On approaching Katata, Ukimido is seen like a picture. At Omi Maiko, old pine trees lie like so many dragons on the sandy shore, thus recalling the real Maiko on the Inland Sea. The steamer then sails straight for Chikubushima with Shirahige Shrine on the left. Chikubushima is an islet, thickly covered with brilliant green foliage, on which are a temple of Kwannon and a shrine of Benzaiten, that look out through forests and are favorite motives with Japanese artists.

On leaving, the boat goes round the islet. The old pine tree on the precipice of Osaki is artistic. Mount Shizugatake is seen near at hand. Again the steamer goes round Takeshima and Shiraishi. Then she sails for Chomeiji Temple on the island of Okunoshima, passing by Isaki and Okinoshima.

True to its name Takeshima is thickly wooded with *take*, bamboo. On it there is a temple called Kentoji, and at the north end a gigantic stone with the seven Chinese characters "Na Mu Myo Ho Ren Ge Kyo" carved on it.

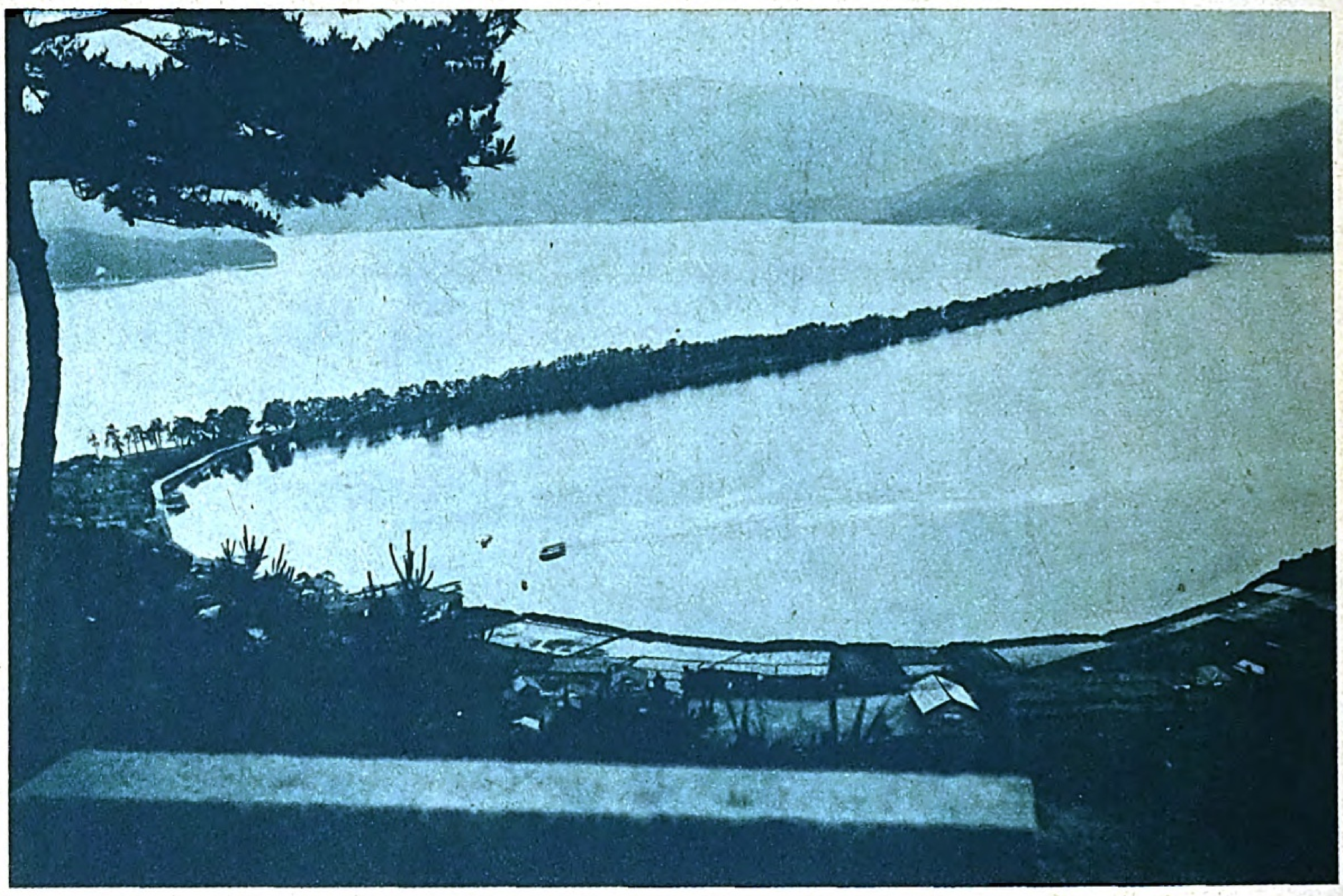
The Three Great Sights of Japan

By Jiro Matsukawa

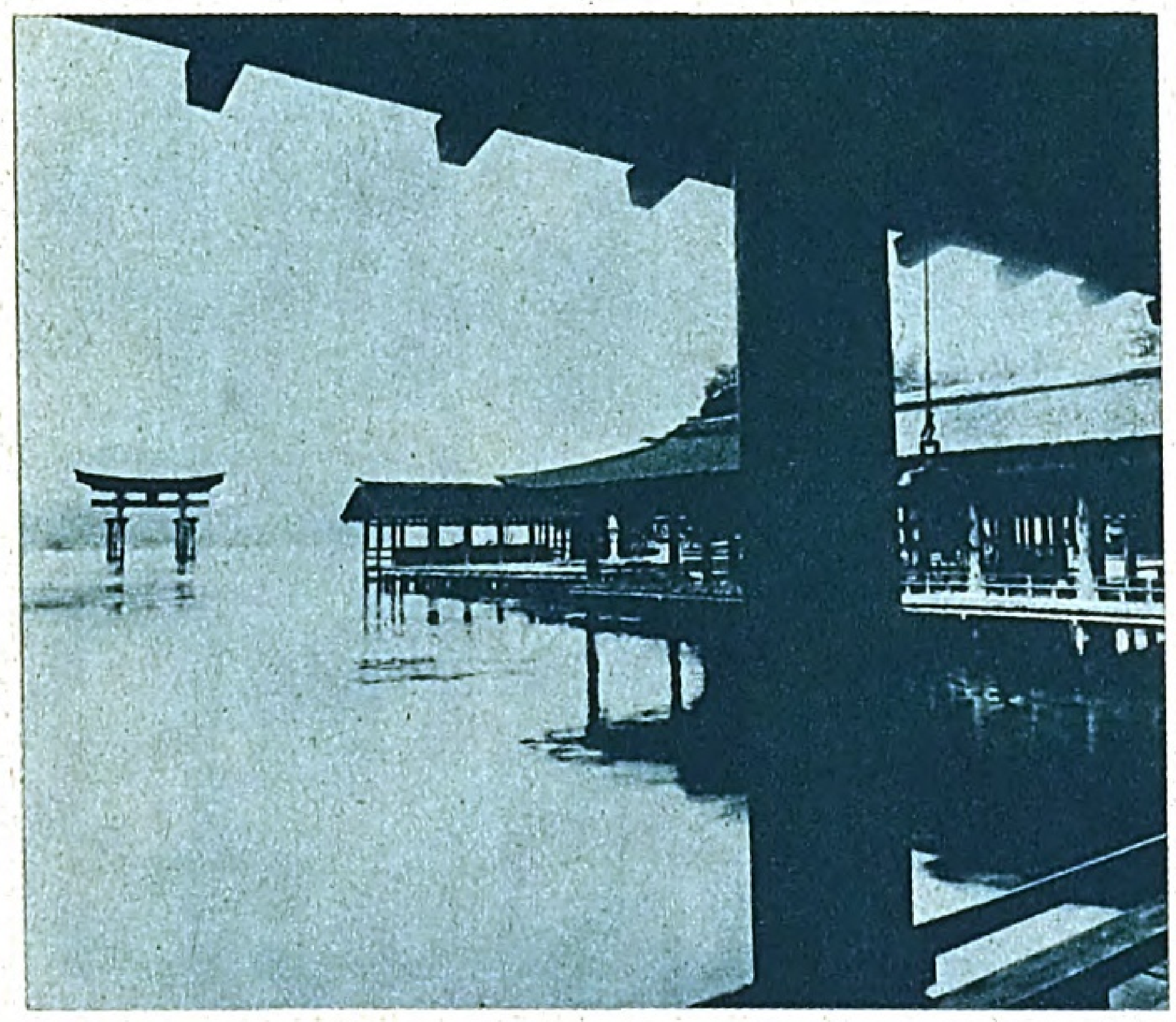
Miyajima in the Inland Sea, Ama-no-Hashidate on the Sea of Japan and Matsushima on the Pacific Coast are called by the Japanese the "Nippon San Kei," or the Three Great Sights of Japan. These three places have long been famous throughout the Empire as representing her most enchanting scenic beauty. The leaving out of Mount Fuji from the Three Great Sights is apparently due to the fact that, as the unique symbol of Japanese scenic beauty as a whole, Mount Fuji is considered to be without equal in her sublime beauty.

Japan is not only a land of volcanoes and earthquakes (this is, of course, not a thing to be boasted of), but is, as well, an insular country surrounded by the sea. As a consequence, the development of communications came earlier along the coast than on land. And it is natural that the scenery along the sea has been better exploited than on the land. At the same time, our ancestors adored the sea much more than the land. Lastly but not least, we must admit the excelling beauty of the coast of Japan. The coast line of Japan is long in comparison with her area. Moreover, her physical features represent an extreme complexity owing to the frequent seismic disturbances. For instance, along some parts of her coast, the land is rising from the sea, while along others, the land is falling continually. The infinite variety in the physical features of her coast is intensified by the constant and vehement duel between the land and the sea. These are the main factors contributing at present, as in the past, to make Japan's landscape exceedingly picturesque.

The Three Great Sights are different from one another in their beauty; Ama-no-Hashidate represents the type of scenery which is praised in Japan as rich in "silvery sand and green pine groves" (Hakusha Seisho) and Matsushima the type of archipelago scenery, while Miyajima realizes perfect harmony between natural beauty and human art.



Ama-no-Hashidate from Mt. Nariai



Itsukushima Shrine, Showing the Torii in the Sea and a Part of the Gallery

Ama-no-Hashidate

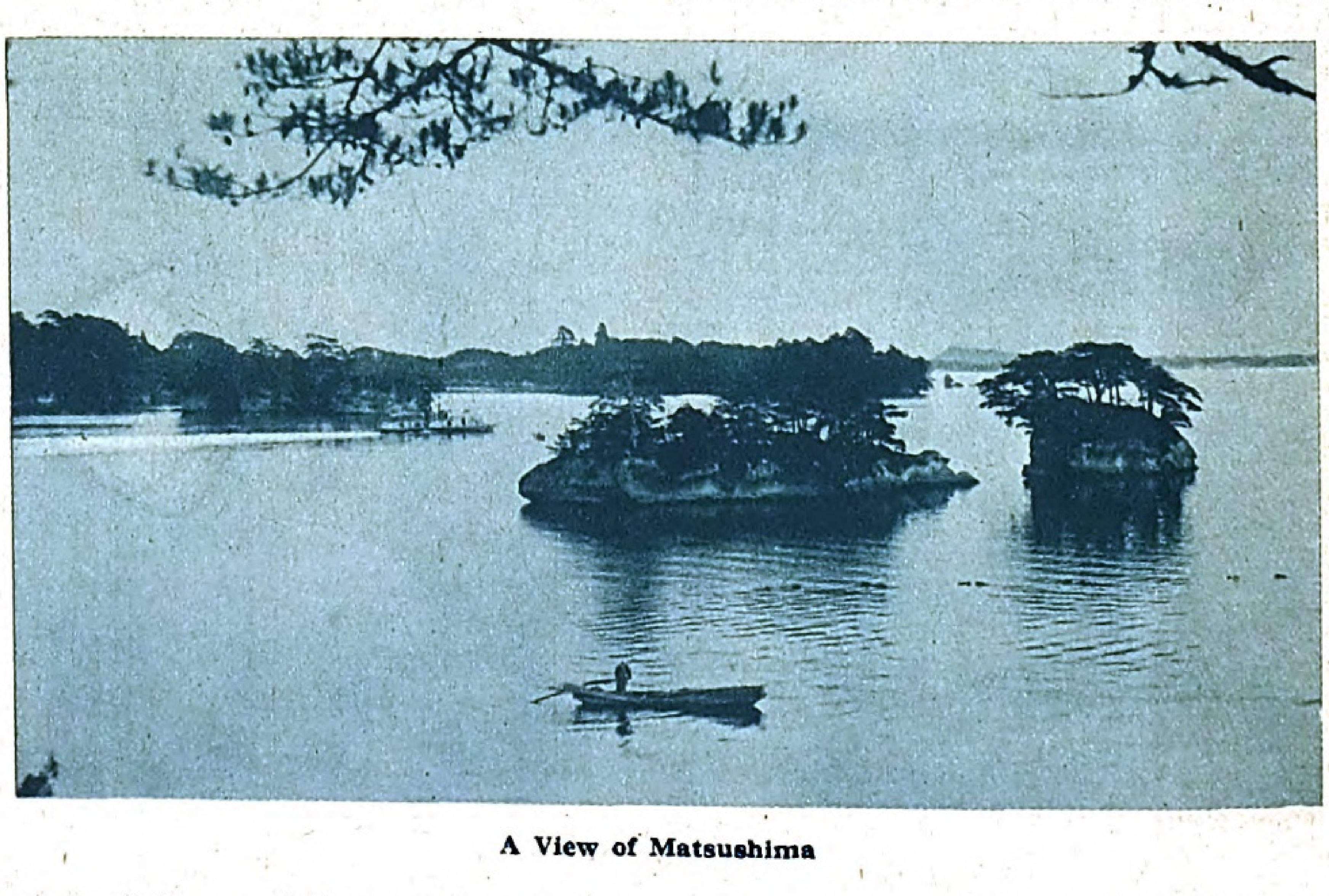
Ama-no-Hashidate, or the Bridge of Heaven, is a long sandy spit covered with ever green pines, which nearly closes up a lateral arm of the Gulf of Miyazu in the Sea of Japan. It is a four hours' run by train from Kyoto, the ancient capital, situated just in the centre of the Empire. The railway station, which has borrowed the name of Ama-no-Hashidate, is found at a place called "Monju" on the bay of Yosa-no-Umi communicating with the Gulf of Miyazu and faces, nose to nose, the extremity of Ama-no-Hashidate across the narrow channel of Kirido. Monju is a Buddhist town devoted to "Hashidate Monju" (the God of Wisdom at Hashidate), who is well-known as the best of the Gods of Wisdom in Japan—Nippon San Monju.

The God of Wisdom "Monju" presides over the chief temple of the locality, which is called "Tenkyoin Chionin Ji" and gives its name to the locality. At the sea-shore of Monju stands a stone-ring monument, the "Ring of Wisdom" (Chiye-no-Wa), which is associated with a mysterious story about the God of Wisdom.

A smart wooden bridge painted white hangs across the narrow channel of Kirido. This bridge is called Dai-Tenkyo. On crossing the bridge you get to the sandy spit of Ama-no-Hashidate; and the charm of walking along the lovely sandy road under the old pine trees, with on both sides the fine view of the sea, is beyond description. The length of the spit is a little less than 4 kilo-metres.

But Ama-no-Hashidate, to be appreciated, must be viewed from a height. For this purpose, one should go on to the village of Ejiri at the north end of the sandy spit, which ends at the village of Fuchû. There is a cable car running from Fuchû up to Kasamatsu on the side of Mount Nariai. Visitors to Ama-no-Hashidate should climb up here by all means, for the panorama of Ama-no-Hashidate from the tea-house here is as lovely as it is unique. It is interesting to bend forward and look between our legs at the view. This is calledy "mata-nozoki" or sight-seeing between the legs. You will see a wonderful view of a long bridge floating in the sky, whence the name of Ama-no-Hashidate, or the Bridge of Heaven. There are several flat stones in one place specially provided for this way of sight seeing.

It is very pleasant to take a motor-boat from Monju or Fuchû to the village of Iwataki. It is about a thirty-five minute run on the sea in the perfect stillness of a mill pond. From here, a forty minute walk will bring you to Ochiai Pass, where the prospect is marvellous. From Kasamatsu on Mount Nariai, Ama-no-Hashidate lies before you, making the capital letter "I," while from Ochiai Pass the letter "I" is turned on its side; these two spots are equally well-known for their panorama of Ama-no-Hashidate.



A View of Matsushima

Miyajima

Miyajima, or Shrine Island, is also called Itsukushima or the Beautiful Island. It is a sacred island, as it is the site of a shrine dedicated to the goddess Itsukushima—Hime (Beautiful Princess), the eldest daughter of the God Susano, who is well-known in Japanese mythology. From the name of this goddess, the name of the shrine, as well as the alternative name of the island, is derived.

The usual way of visiting Miyajim is to take train to the Miyajima statio seven hours west of Kobe, 18 hou west of Tokyo and about 11 hours ea of Nagasaki, whence steam ferry in 1 minutes.

The shrine of Itsukushima is one o the most magnificent shrines in Japa As an example of waterside archi tecture, there is no building equali in celebrity the Shrine of Itsukushim

The shrine is composed of Hon-De (Principal Hall), Hai-Den (Hall o Worship) and Harai-Den (Hall o Purification) in the centre, Taka-Bu (High Platform) an Hitaki-Saki (Fire-making Chambe in front, Hira-Bu (Platform) and Ma-rôdo-Sha (Gues Chamber) on bot sides. These hal and chambers, a lacquered red, ar connected by a lon gallery (Kwair about 108 ken o 197 metres long. This gallery i provided with many hanging iron lanterns about 2 meters apart. Another characteristic feature of the Shrine is its big red gate, "Otorii," 16.5 metres high, made of wood, which stands in the sea 16 metres from the shore. This beautiful torii can be seen distinctly from the window of the train passing along the opposite coas (on the Sanyo line) and is a favorite motive in Japanese art.

The principal features of the beauty of Miyajima are evidently in the big shrine gate in the sea and the long gallery. The shrine itself, being mostly built out over the water on piles, appears at high tide to float upon the surface of the water. The crimson of the lacquered pillars is reflected harmoniously in the green of the sea, on which float boats of pilgrimage with the wind in their white sails as they pas under the scarlet gate. Here scenic beauty collaborates with human art to create a sight of incomparable magnificence.

A still greater effect of rare beauty may be seen in the celebration of lantern festivals called "Sô-Tômyo" and "Tôrô-Nagashi," which are held at high tide on moonless nights. By the payment of a few yen visitors may get all the shrine lanterns lighted. There are six hundred and forty-eight bronze lanterns in all, every hundred and eight lanterns belonging to one of the following six places: the Interior of the Shrine, the Gallery, Mikasa Beach, Nishi Pine Grove, Ohmoto Park and Nagahama Shore. This is called "Sô-Tômyo". The "Tôrô Nagashi" is a festival in which little paper lanterns of five colours are se adrift lighted on the sea, the number of these lanterns usually being from five hundred to a thousand. As a offering to the sacred spirit of the Goddess Itsukushima, visitors thoroughly enjoy this night of enchantment.

The great unpainted Hall of Thousand Mats (Senjô-jiki)—20 metre wide, 36 metres long and 17.5 metre high—standing on an eminence to the right of the Shrine, is said to have been built by Hideyoshi. The Hall is filled with a veritable mountain of ladles fo victory. Their origin goes back to the time of the Sino-Japanese Wa when in 1894 some of the soldie quatered here on the way to conque (*meshitoru*) China, started to hung u on the pillars rice ladles (*meshi-tor* Whence also the name of *miyajima* fo the riceladle.

On both sides of the Shrine, the each of Mayehama is thickly wooded ith pine-trees, many stone lanterns and along the path at fixed intervals d many sacred deer stroll about afraid among the visitors.

Going westward along the beach, you me to the Park of Ohmoto, the site the Shrine of Ohmoto. The Park Momiji-Dani, consisting of many nall but lovely valleys famous for eir groves of maple, winds down ong the tiny river of Mitarai. These o parks are noted for their perfect llness. The Park of Ohmoto is ught as a summer resort, while omiji-Dani is at its best in autumn. he highest point of the island is lled Misen, and is about 540 metres ove sea-level. It is 2.5 kilo-metres om the Shrine of Itsukushima and mmands a delightful panorama of e whole city of Hiroshima and the land Sea. On the summit, are the rine of Misen and the Kyumonji-do emple, at the entrance of which reign visitors will be pleased to find e Gate of the Two Deva Kings, iomon. One of the characteristic arms of Japanese scenic beauty is the esence of shrines or temples, and metimes the two together, at every lebrated place of beauty.

The Miyajima Dance is a popular ance dating from ancient times. For fixed sum, half a score of geisha will erform thisdance on request.

Matsushima

Matsushima, which means literally Pine Islands," is the name given to e group of "eight hundred and eight ine-clad islets" which lie scattered in e Gulf of Matsushima in the Provce of Rikuzen. The number eight undred and eight seems to be exggerated, though it is said that some ne, with patience, has counted as any as two hundred and forty-nine lands. On almost every islet stands ne of the thousand pines that have iven name and fame to the locality.

Situated in the suburbs of Sendai, he principal city of North-Eastern apan, Matsushima is about nine ours by train from Uyeno Station, okyo. From Sendai, a tram takes ou either to Shiogama or to Matsuhima, these two towns being situated n the two extremities of the Gulf of. Matsushima. The best way to see he islands is to sail from Shiogama to he hamlet of Matsushima. This tinerary is followed by the great najority of visitors. It is a delightful sail by a small but smart sight-seeing steamer amidst the promontories and islets which stretch along the coast.

But the view may be seen to greater advantage from the mountains than by from the sea. Mount Tamon (Tamon-Yama) on the cape Yo-ga-Saki near Shiogama, Mount Tomi (Tomi-Yama) at Tedaru in the village of Matsushima, the valley of Ohgi (Ohgi-Dani) at Ohgi-Dani Beach in the same village, and the forest of Ohtaka (Ohtaka-Mori) on the islet of Miyako in the Gulf of Matsushima are noted for their panoramas over the Matsushima archipelago, and the views from these spots are called the "Four Great Panoramas of Matsushima" or "Matsushima no Shi-Dai-Kan". The views from these four places are all different. The view from Tamon-Yama is delightful, from Tomi-Yama majestic, from Ohgi-Dani poetical, and from Ohtaka-Mori magnificent and rich in variety. The islet of Miyako is the biggest of the Matsushima islands, Ohtaka-Mori being on the heighest point in the Gulf of Matsushima. Consequently, from Ohtaka-Mori, the field of vision reaches to Kinkwa-Zan, the eye wandering over a maze of islets and promontories, with land and sea mixed in lovely confusion.

Of the Three Great Sights of Japan, the scenery of Matsushima presents the purest form of natural beauty. But this natural art is harmoniously heightened with a faint touch of human artifice. The magnificence of the Temple of Zui-Gon erected by Date Masamune who, like Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, was a hero in North-Eastern Japan during the Age of Wars at the end of the XVI century, and the grace of the Hall of Kwanran Tei, built previously for Hideyoshi as a summer villa in the Palace of Momoyama and transfered here lately from Kyoto, make a happy contrast in the picturesque scene. The red of the tiny wooden bridges connecting the isle of Godaido with the isle of Oshima goes enchantingly with the green of the pines.

The charm of Matsushima is at its best in the moonlight. But it is also to be found abundantly in rain and in snow. In fact, its remarkable quality is that it goes ever on through all the changes of the four seasons.

The Three Great Sights described above have excellent hotel accommodation. At Miyajima and at Matsu-Shima there are hotels entirely in the occidental sytle.

The Inland Sea

By Rika Taniguchi

The Inland Sea has been compared to a jewel. It is not the jewel of Japan alone, but of the world. One westerner has extolled the Inland Sea in the following terms : "When I came to see the Inland Sea and beheld its wonderful scenery full of mountains and islands, my aesthetic desires were completely satisfied for the first time."

The Inland Sea is the name given to the strip of water lying between the Main Island on the north, and the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu on the south. It is 270 miles in length (east and west) and from 3 to 30 miles in width (north and south). It contains 530 square ri and has a coast line about 700 miles long. Some three thousand islands lie scattered through its waters. Japan is known for its festoons of islands, and the Inland Sea presents the most typical example. These islands are in order of size : Awajishima, Shodoshima and Ohoshima, respectively sub-prefectures, Etajima, Kurahashijima, Ohomishima, Ohojima, Ohosakikamijima and many islets, the smallest of which are mere rocks. Some of them are assembled in groups, others dispersed in all directions without order. Generally the most irregularly situated archipelago presents some order in its arrangement, and that of Japan is no exception, for it forms a regular procession of islands. The islands of the Inland Sea alone are exceptional, and they are quite different from any in the Occident, which form, so to speak, the geometric designs of printed cotton, while the islands of the Inland Sea form a specially made yuzen design in the pure Japanese mode. And this fact constitutes an important element in the unique beauty of the Inland Sea.

The Inland Sea owes its existence to landslips and possesses the charm of a lake on the one hand and the wildness of the sea on the other. The Islands of Itsukushima and Shodo are celebrated for their fine views, and Suma, Maiko and Akashi for the beauty of their coasts with their green pine groves and silverly sand. The Channels of Ondo and Onomichi present enchanting scenery and Yashima and Tomo are well known for their panoramic beauty. In many places artifice collaborates with nature to make the most charming views. The remains of the Castle of Tamamo present a striking picture. The hot springs of Beppu are of world renown, and all these places and scenes join together to create the masterpiece of the beautiful Inland Sea.

The charms of the Inland Sea may be best enjoyed from shipboard, and the most convenient way to see them is to take passage in one of the steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Ships and schedules follow :

A) Osaka—Beppu line. Two services daily.

	(a) Day service by the Murasaki-maru, the Kurenai-maru and the Yashima-maru	(b) Night service by the Sumire-maru, the Midori-maru and the Yashima-maru
Osaka (Depart)	2.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
Kobe	3.40 ,, ,,	11.00 ,, ,,
Takamatsu	9.20 ,, ,,	8.20 a.m.
Takahama	4.29 a.m.	10.40 ,, ,,
Beppu (Arrive)	10.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.

The night service has this advantage that it runs in the day time between Takamatsu and Beppu, thus enabling passengers to enjoy the scenery of the major part of the Inland Sea.

B) Excursion steamer line to Miyajima. Once every Saturday from Osaka at 6.30 p.m. (from Kobe at 8.30 p.m.), arriving at Miyajima at 8.30 Sunday morning.

C) Ujina—Miyajima—Beppu line Once a day except Wednesdays.

Ujina (Depart)	8.00 p.m.
Miyajima	9.00 ,, ,,
Yanaizu	11.30 ,, ,,
Tsurukawa	2.50 a.m.
Oita	5.30 ,, ,,
Beppu (Arrive)	6.00 ,, ,,

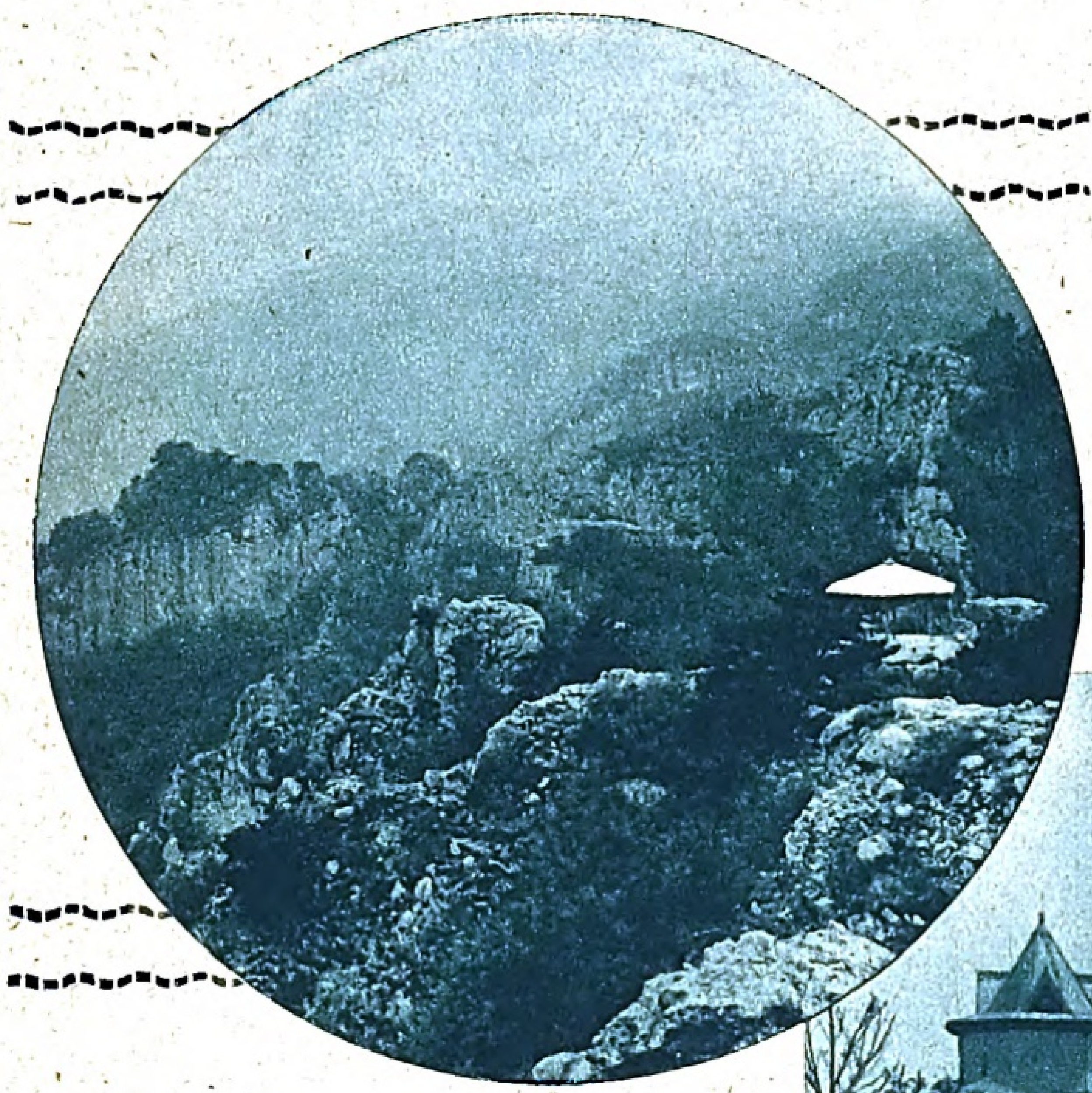
Services B and C are convenient for those going to the hot springs of Beppu by way of Miyajima.

D) Osaka—Sanyo line. One steamer daily from Osaka at 5.10 p.m. (from Kobe at 8 p.m.). The steamers of this line call at Shodoshima, Takamatsu, Tadotsu, Tomo, Onomichi, Itosaki, Tatanomi, Takehara, Hiro, Aga, Ondo, Kure, Ujina, Miyajima, Iwakuni, Kuga Yanaizu, Mitajiri and Shinagawa, arriving at Moji and Shimonoseki at 6 a.m. the second morning. This passage is through the prettiest portion of the Inland Sea.

Yashima (in background) and Other Islands from Shodoshima in the Inland Sea

In describing these steamer lines, our remarks will be confined to the principal points of interest.

Osaka—Beppu line. Soon after leaving the anchorage at Kobe, the steamer runs close along the sandy pine-clad shore of Suma and Maiko for the Akashi Strait between the Mainland and Awaji Island. After passing through the strait, the course leaves the Harima Nada, and the ship enters the first of the intricate passages. The large island on the north is Shodoshima, with rocky, indented shore. The course then runs along its southern coast, and the isles of Megi, Ogi, etc. are seen near at hand. Soon after, the ship arrives at the castle town of Takamatsu. From the ship, the panorama of Tamamo Castle floating on the sea, and the tableland of Yashima and the five ridges of Gokenzan, is as lovely as it is unique. Special points of interest to be visited near Takamatsu are Ritsurin Park, Yashima, and Kotohira shrine.



Kankakei in Shodoshima

Ritsurin Park is situated in the town of Takamatsu and can be reached by tramway. It is a beautiful landscape garden of over 130 acres. Lying, as it does, at the base of a high hill called Shiunzan dotted with thousands of green pine trees, it is a model Japanese garden with its unity of design softened by the skilful introduction of vegetation, and the clever arrangement of its water and stones.

Yashima is the most curiously flat of all the mountains in the Inland Sea. It can also be reached by tramway. It is particularly famous as the scene of one of Yoshitsune's battles and affords lovely views of the coast and innumerable islets.

Kotohira, which is an hour from Takamatsu by tramway, is one of the holiest shrines in all Japan. It is dedicated to the God known as the protector of navigators. It stands on a hill called Zôzusan, which commands a fine view of the Inland Sea.

Soon after leaving Takamatsu, and Shiakujima passed on the right, the steamer enters the Hiuchi Nada through the Bingo Nada. From Shisakajima in the front, clouds of smoke are seen rising from the chimneys of the Sumitomo Copper Refining Factory. As the ship passes close to Ôshima on the right, the town of Imabaru, called the "Osaka of Iyo Province" comes into sight. In Ôshima, stands the shrine of Ôyama, which contains much ancient armour of high value.

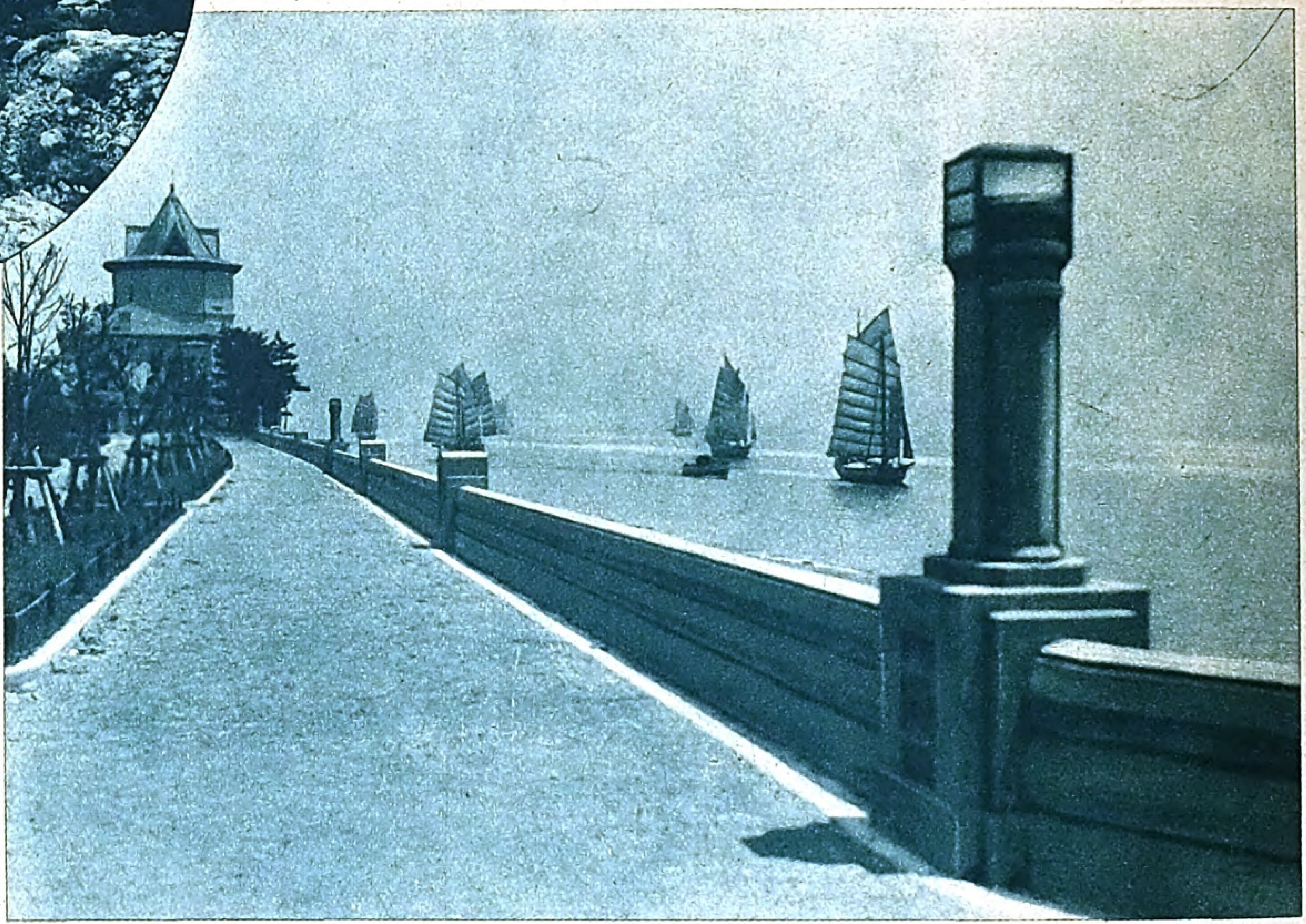
From Imabaru, the ship passes between Ôshima on the right and the coast of Iyo on the left and arrives at the port of Takahama.

Matsuyama and Dôgo are reached by tramway from Takahama. Matsuyama is the capital of Iyo province and is noted for its castle, which commands a splendid panorama of the Inland Sea.

Dôgo is a favorite place with Japanese travellers on account of its hot springs and is probably the oldest bathing resort in the country, though its springs are small.

Leaving Takahama behind, the ship enters the Iyo Nada. With the long promontory of Sata to the left, the course nears the Bingo Channel, and soon after, Beppu comes in sight. With the high cliff of Takasakiyama in front, and Tsurumidake in the background, the many hot springs of Beppu are seen near at hand scattered along the slope.

Osaka—Sanyo line. After passing through the Akashi Strait, the steamer stops first at Shodoshima. This island is in shape like a dog running toward the west.



New Promenade in Maiko Park

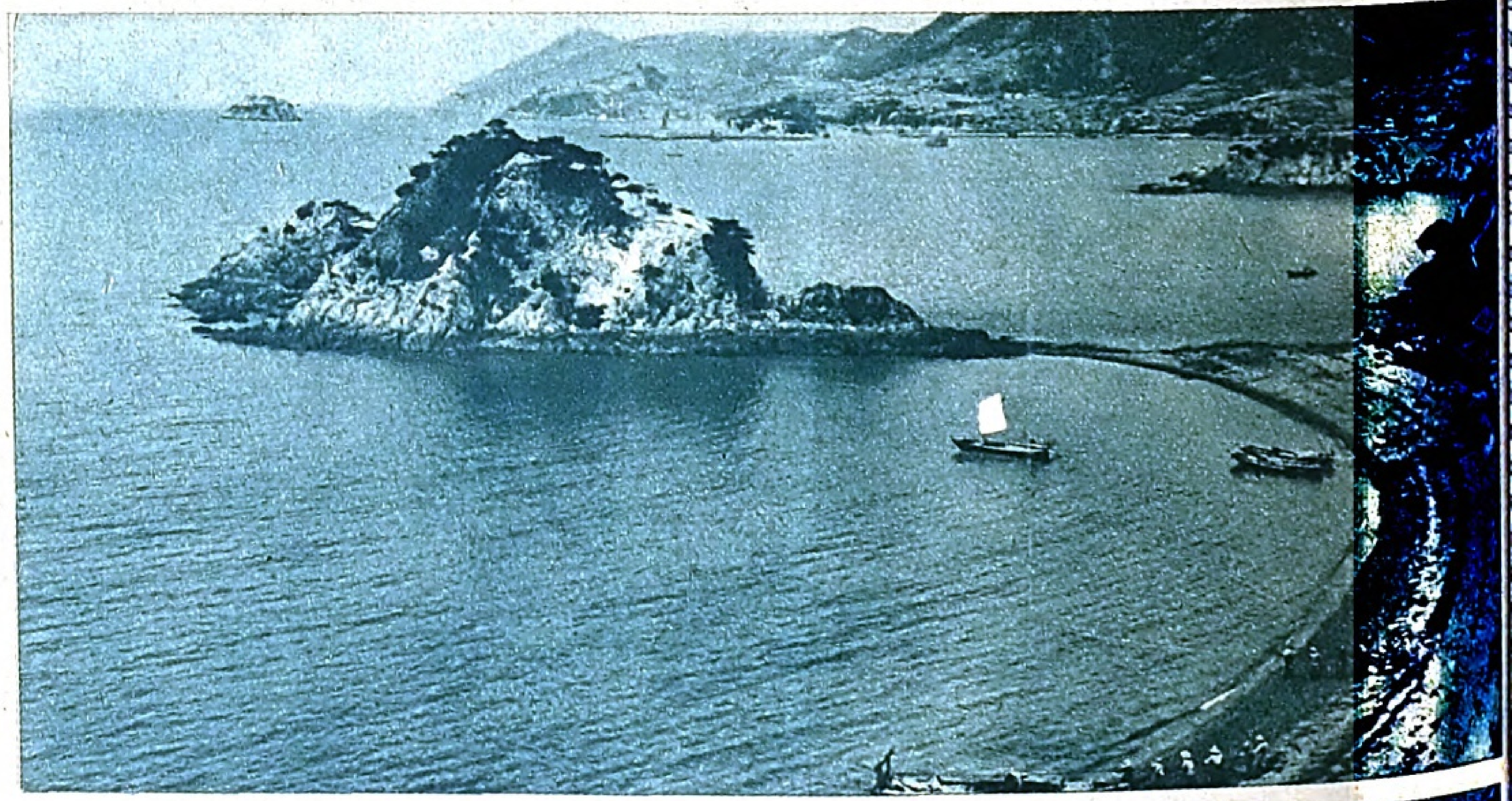
It is made of volcanic rocks over granite, and green pines dot its mountains. It is 44 kilometres in circumference, and abounds in picturesque beaches, bays, pine clad sandy shores and sheer cliffs. Inland on the Island, are a number of wild mountains and lovely valleys. Kankakei and Dounzan have the most celebrated of the wonderful rocks, which tower up in every conceivable shape. Kwannon Yama and Oudo Yama are beautiful pine-clad mountains with glorious views seaward.

After leaving Shodoshima behind, the ship goes to Tadotsu by way of Takamatsu, whence it turns northeast, crossing the Shikoku route. Thereafter it winds in and out through extremely intricate channels. At Tomo-no-tsu, such isles as Sensuijima, Bentenjima, Kogoshima, Tsutsujishima and Tsugarushima, make the scene most picturesque. The most interesting point in the landscape at Tomo is the cape of Abuto, the southern extremity of Numakuma Peninsula projecting into the Bingo Nada. The cliff-bound coast of wild quartz rocks delights visitors, and the little shrine of Kwannon perched on a rock that jets into the sea presents a delightful picture. After leaving Tomo behind, the ship passes through the channel of Kuchinashi to get to Onomichi.

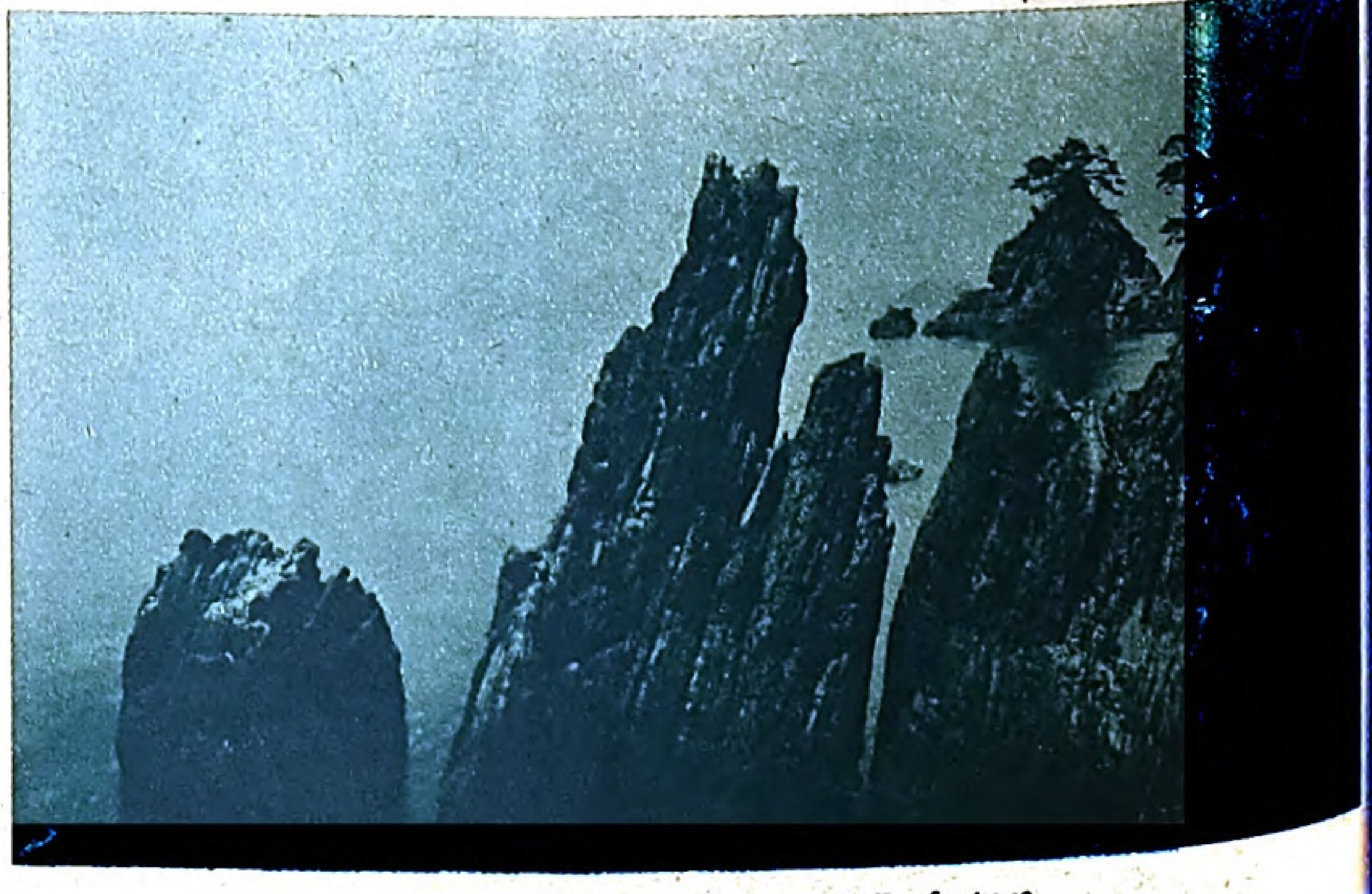
The views of Onomichi are also picturesque, a prominent feature being Mukaijima, an island near the Mainland which forms a lake-like harbour. In the background, rise the two hills of Daiho and Atago and fine temples, of which the best are Senkoji, Saikokuji and Jodoji, stand scattered about helping to form a beautiful picture. After leaving Itosaki, the ship passes through the channels of Mihara, Yanase and Kashiwajima and anchors successively at Tadanomi, Takehara, Hiro and Aga. Thence it enters in the channel of Ondo. The channel of Ondo (Ondo no Seto) is one of the fine sites of the Inland Sea. Its narrowest part measures some 300 feet, and through it tidal waves rush with great velocity, giving a thrill of pleasure to those who sail. A popular song says: "Poor sailor, in the channel of Ondo, his fifteen-foot oar bends!" According to a legend, this passage was cut out for navigation by order of Kiyomori, the famous builder of the shrine of Miyajima. A stone monument to Kiyomori, stands in the sea with a stone-fence around it.

When the ship enters the gulf of Hiroshima, the fine sight of "Little Fuji of Aki" on the island of Nishima greets the passengers. The next stops are at Yoshiura, near the naval base of Kure, and Ujina, the port for Hiroshima. From Ujina, the ship sails straight for Miyajima. The wonderful landscapes and magnificent artificial beauties of Miyajima are described elsewhere. After Miyajima, the course turns off for Iwakuni. At Iwakuni one should visit, by tramway, the great Kintai Bridge which spans the Nishigawa and is famed throughout Japan for its curious and solid construction.

After leaving Iwakuni, the ship calls at Kuga in Ôshima, whence it sails for Yanaitsu, passing through the channel of Ohata between Ôshima and the coast of Aki. After leaving Yanaitsu, it passes close to Murotsu along the peninsula of Murotsu. Murozumi, near Murotsu, is a long sandy spit dotted with green pines projecting out into the sea. The promontory of Zonohana (Elephant Trunk) and the mountain of Fukenzan, both celebrated for their curious rocks, form with Murozumi a beautiful scene. Here the ship enters the Suwo Nada, and after calling at Mitajiri and Shinkawa, reaches Moji and Shimonoseki.



Sensuijima, Tomo, in the Inland Sea

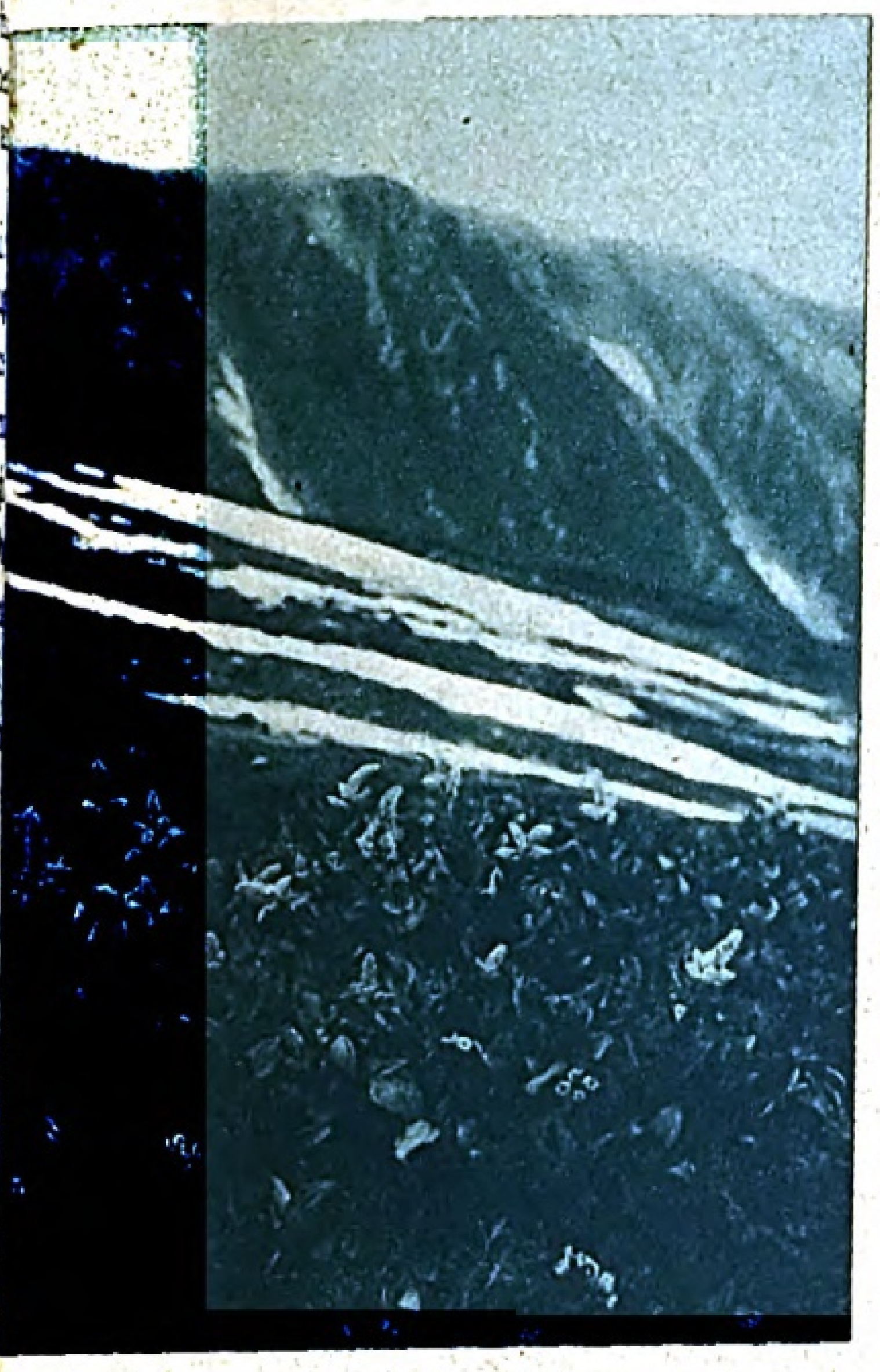


Murozumi Bay, Yamaguchi Prefecture

Mountain Scenery in Japan

By Banka Maruyama

Even a casual glance at a map of e Island Empire of Japan makes one alize the exceedingly bountiful inten- on of Nature to make the land look picturesque as to well merit the lmiration its lovely scenery has won om the rest of the world. To begin ith, the coastline of the sea-bound untry shows infinite variety in its ysical aspect: it is composed of aceful curves and acute indentations llowing one another without relapse to any interval of monotomy. It is



Alpine Flowers at Goshiki-ga-Hara, North Alps

ue that Japan has neither ranges sky-piercing mountains nor vast ains to boast of but their absence is ore than made good by the rich riety in her landscapes enlivened by ountains and hills of all shapes and ried appeal.

Of all the mountains possessing the arming attributes of volcanoes in pearance the most representative is ount Fuji. It soars aloft into the y reigning supreme among and mbodying in superb perfection the rious aspects of the entire family of ountains in Japan: the sight of the ary extinct volcano tapering into a ow-clad crest impresses the behold- , from whatever side he looks at it. or a man feeling tired after the racket nd fret of a busy day in Tokyo, a impse of the inspiring spectacle in e misty distance offers a kind of thetic rebirth. In spring cherry owers in the neighbouring villages nd fields provide a colourful contract the green giant—green save for its hite summit—while a man of fastidi- us tastes may prefer to appreciate the eauty of Mount Fuji seen rising up er groves of evergreens like pine or dar trees.

Yet another mood takes possession the mountain when it throws its flection on the calm water of a lake or a silent river.

Apart from Mount Fuji, the chain of mountains now commonly called the "Japanese Alps," towering along the boundaries of the provinces of Shinano, Hida and Echigo, have come to attract a large number of climbers every year. Despite its westernized designation, the range has very little in common with the European Alps either in scope or in appearance. In the impressive grandeur of the Alpine heights, the Japanese Alps are notably lacking. But the inferior size of the latter does not discourage their admirers, as in point of artistic diversity of physiognomy they certainly surpass the Alps of Europe. On-take, Norikura, Tateyama and Hakuba, which are either active or extinct volcanoes with conic slants, stand side by side with more formidable looking members of the system such as Hotaka-dake, which is solid granite from top to bottom. The contrast between the two types of mountains is at once sharp and agreeable: the tender, somewhat feminine expression of the volcanic slopes of one group adds variety to the vista by forming a vivid contrast with the threatening characteristics of the granite mountains. In one section of the Alps here, the Kiso Valley, this divergence is thrown into almost dramatic relief, as across the deep ravine volcanic On-take in its ingratiating, friendly profiles stands face to face with awe-inspiring Komaga-take.

Tateyama, North Alps

Mention should also be made of some famed mountains in the Kurile Islands, Hokkaido and the north-eastern parts of the mainland. The mountains in the Kurile Islands, including Mount Fuyo-dake at Matsuwa and Mount Chikura at Horomushiro, are strikingly faithful copies of Fuji because of the fact that practically all of them are volcanoes. A still closer copy of the world-famous mountain is found in Mount Yoteizan (or Ezo-Fuji, as it is more widely known) in Hokkaido. Again, Mount Rijiri, often called Rijiri-Fuji, in the island of the same name near Hokkaido is worth visiting not only on account of its close resemblance to Mount Fuji, but in order to enjoy the really gorgeous sight it presents, particularly in a golden sunset. As for these peaks in the north-eastern part of the Empire's mainland, it will suffice to give here the names of the best known from north to south. They are: Hakkoda-san, Iwate-san, Chokai, Zawo, Azuma, Adachi-taro, Bandai, Nasu, Hiuchi-dake, Akanagi, Nantai, Shirane, Azuma, Asama, Akagi, Haruna, Myogi and Arafune. But for a few such exceptions as Hayachine, Iitoyo, Dainichi, Taishaku, and Komaga-take, they are volcanic in their make-up, while some are far from being quiet or dead. Nearer Tokyo, there are, besides Fuji, Yatsuga-take, Tateshina and Hachijo-Fuji (in Hachijo Island). Kyushu in the south-west falls in line with the rest of the country in having a goodly number of volcanic elevations, the notable example of which is Mount Aso, the greatest active volcano in the world. Other mountains in Kyushu of less prominence, such as Oizu, Kirishima, Takachiho, Kaimon-dake, Tsurumi-dake, Yufu-dake and Mi-take are all volcanoes.

Nezame-no-Toko, the Most Celebrated Scenic Spot in the Kiso Valley

One of the distinctive features common to these volcanic formations is their soft, graceful curves, which in some mountainous districts of the country are justly likened to those of young women. Even by hardy farmers who are too busily occupied with their toil to yield to poetic fancies, a secondary volcano nestling midway on main one is called a breast of the latter. The striking difference in appearance between volcanic and non-volcanic mountains owes its origin to the process through which the former come into existence—by the piling up of lava and slag from the craters. The products of the process naturally remove the least suggestion of harshness or defiance from their profiles, which in the course of centuries have done a great deal in enriching the esthetic quality of the people. Incidentally, constant contact with these soothing sights has left its ethical imprint on the mind of our race, which regards all-round moderation as the culminating virtue of a gentleman. In the field of art the Ukiyo-ye school seems to have felt the influence most acutely. The delicate and subtle lines one admires in the paintings of women by the Ukiyo-ye masters were, in fact, suggested to the imagination of their forebears, whose subconscious appreciation of the exquisite beauty of the flowing shapes of the volcanoes came out, generations afterward, in the wonderful portraiture of women by the artists. In this connection one does well to bear in mind that most of the representative works of Ukiyo-ye were done by the Tokyo (Yedo, as it was called in those days) artists who lived within sight of the charms of Mount Fuji and others peaks, more modest in height but, because of their volcanicity, none the less attractive. Inasmuch as lines in painting in the Orient overshadow all other artistic considerations in importance, the determining tradition was scrupulously followed by the Ukiyo-ye artists notwithstanding the fact that they catered primarily to the unassuming, plain people. Among the painters of this school, Hiroshige, Toyokuni, Toyohiro, Harunobu, Toyoharu, Kuniyoshi and Utamaro won fame not only in Japan but in foreign countries as well.

The lines their magic brushes drew breathe inexpressible elegance and delicacy. Compared with the Chinese master painters of the Nanso and the Hokuso schools, the Japanese artists gave quite a different idea of subtlety to lines—a difference obviously accruing from the widely varying scenic aspects of the two nations.

Mt. Hodaka from Lake Taisho

Of the volcanoes in Japan there are two kinds: those which, like Mount Fuji, stand isolated from other towering neighbours and the other those that cluster in groups. The latter may be exemplified by Mount Yatsuga-take in Shinano Province, which juts out of the so-called Chuo or Central Ridge along with Mts. Mitsuone, Tateshina, Wada and Hohfuku. Yatsuga-take (Eight-Peaked Mountain) is so called on account of its ragged, craggy teeth that present striking contrast to the lower charming half: these divided pinnacles are what remain of the walls of the once active craters. In point of dimensions, the craters of the world-famous volcano in Kyushu, Mount Aso, are much greater, the present five members of the Aso group being late comers within the huge crater, which in the lapse of time has given birth to them as well as a vast field of lava on which now prosper scores of villages.

(Continued on Following Page)

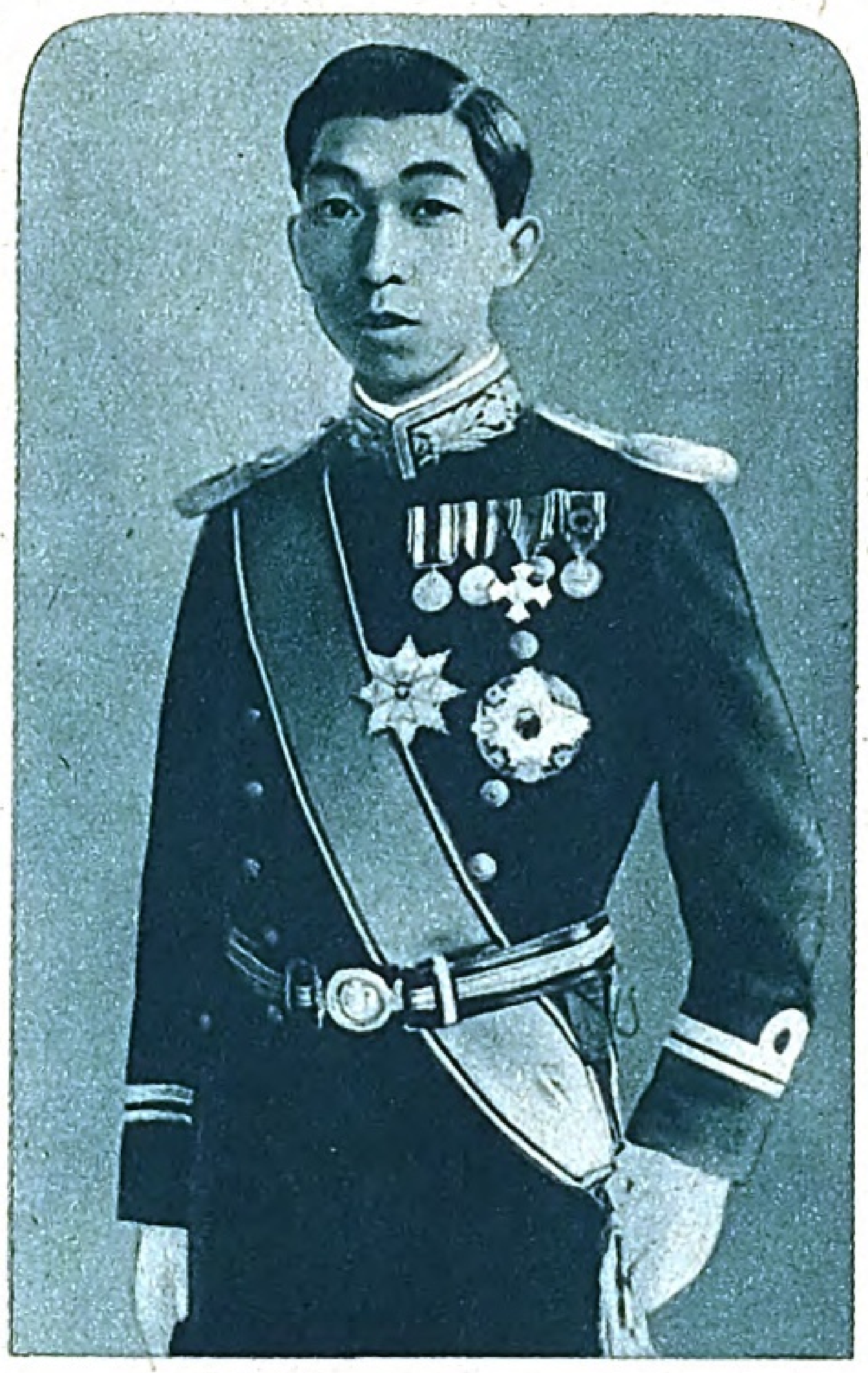
Prince and Princess Takamatsu

On State Visit to Great Britain and Spain

Prince Takamatsu (Nobuhito Shinnodenka), younger brother of the reigning sovereign of Japan, is in his twenty-fifth year, and is called the Prince of the Seas with love and affection, as he is a sub-lieutenant in the Imperial Navy. He founded a new house, Takamatsu-no-miya, in 1913, succeeding the late Prince Takehito Arisugawa, and was married to Kikuko Tokugawa, grand-daughter of the late prince, in the spring this year. Princess Kikuko, now in her nineteenth year, is as dignified and graceful as a royal princess can be, making a well-matched couple with Prince Takamatsu.

It was in the latter part of April this year that Prince Takamatsu, accompanied by the young Princess, left Japan on a tour of Europe, including formal state visits on behalf of his brother the Emperor to Great Britain and Spain. The principal other members of the Prince's suite were Messrs. Iwakichi Ishikawa, intendant, Takeo Yamagata, master of ceremonies, Kyosuke Mizuno, naval attaché, and Mrs. Ochiai, wife of the former Japanese ambassador to Italy. Their Highnesses left Tokyo and embarked on the N.Y.K. liner, Kashima-maru, at Yokohama on April 21st. After touching at Osaka, Kobe and Shimonoseki, they sailed from Moji on the 26th and bade their country farewell until next spring. They had a calm voyage all the way and disembarked from the ship at Marseilles on June 2nd, proceeding to Paris the following day and visiting President Doumergue on the 5th. Then Their Highnesses crossed the border into Switzerland, where they attended the opening ceremony of the Labor Conference at Geneva, visited informally President Musy at Berne, and made a number of climbs in the Swiss Alps. Later in Germany they saw the Graf Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen, returning to Paris on the 21st.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu and Their Highnesses' suite arrived at Dover from Calais on June 26th aboard the English Channel steamer "Maid of Kent," being greeted by a salute from the coast batteries. At the pier they were received with official honor by the Duke of Gloucester. Prince Takamatsu, in naval uniform, inspected the naval guard of honor which had formed on the pier, while a naval band played the Japanese national anthem. The Imperial visitors arrived at Victoria Station, London, at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and were welcomed by the Duke of York, Princess Mary and Premier MacDonald. After the exchange of greetings, they drove in the first carriage in the procession to Buckingham Palace, and were received by King George and Queen Mary at the grand entrance to the Palace. There the Prince verbally delivered the Emperor's message to the King, referring to the British Garter Mission to Tokyo last year. When the Prince had finished the message, His Majesty handed him a Field Marshal's baton for the Emperor, and conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Victorial Order.



H. I. H. Prince Takamatsu

H. I. H. Princess Takamatsu

In the evening Their Majesties gave a state banquet in honor of Prince and Princess Takamatsu at Buckingham Palace, which proved to be a brilliant function and was the first of its kind to be held since the King's illness in 1928. The guests numbered 114 and included the Prince of Wales, other Princes of the Blood, Princess Mary, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, foreign ambassadors and many high government officials. At the banquet the King delivered a toast to Prince and Princess Takamatsu, which was afterwards replied to by the Prince.

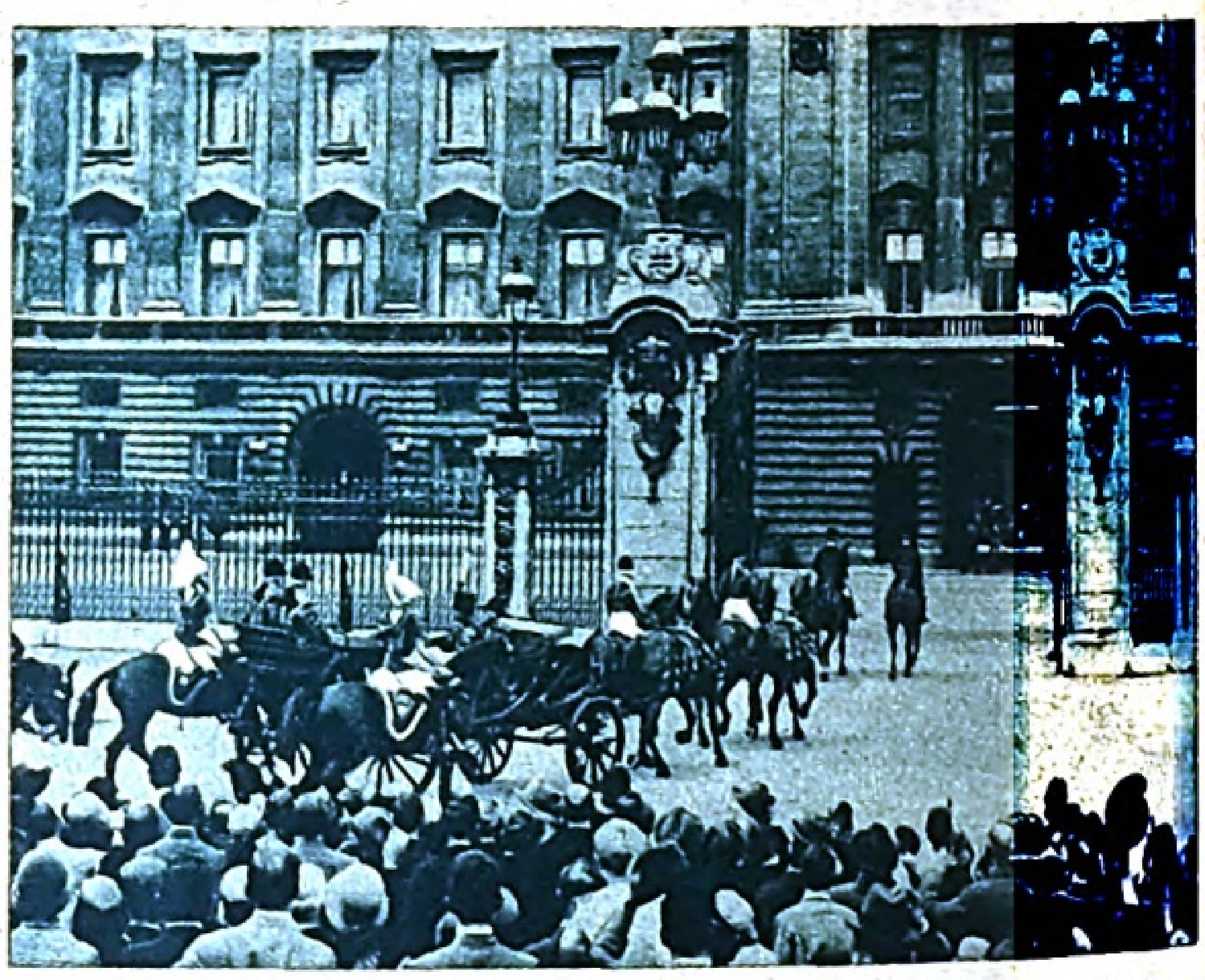
On the 27th the Imperial couple was honored by the City of London at a luncheon in the Guild Hall, where Prince Takamatsu conferred a Japanese decoration each on the Lord Mayor of London and the City Sheriff. At night he was the guest of Prime Minister MacDonald at a dinner in the Foreign Office, while Princess Takamatsu attended a private dinner party given by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace. Subsequently Princess Mary and Princess Takamatsu occupied the royal box at the Covent Garden opera house.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu left Buckingham Palace on the 28th and departed for the Claridge Hotel, where they would spend the rest of their stay in London. Finally they took leave of the King and Queen of Great Britain on July 11th at a dinner party in Buckingham Palace, the Prince having finished his mission as the Emperor's friendship envoy to the King. On the following morning they crossed from Dover for Paris. In the King's message to Parliament on Aug. 1st, reference was made to the visit of Prince Takamatsu in connection with the friendship between Great Britain and Japan.

In Paris President Doumergue gave a luncheon in honor of the Imperial visitors on the 14th. On the 27th they arrived at Brussels via Ostend, and on the 30th they were the guests of the King and Queen at the royal castle Laeken. The King of Belgium decorated the Prince with the Order of the Grand Cordon de Rudolf Leopold. On Aug. 1st the Prince and Princess visited Liege and saw the ruins of the fortress there. On the 4th they proceeded to the Hague in Holland, and on the 6th paid a visit to the Queen Mother.

The Prince and Princess will tour Europe further, visiting Germany, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Portugal. They are scheduled to visit Spain in September to perform the grand function of decorating the King of Spain with the Golden Collar of the Chrysanthemum on behalf of the Emperor. After leaving Spain, they will proceed to the United States, and return home next spring.

We believe that the visit of Prince and Princess Takamatsu is bound further to strengthen the close ties binding the reingning houses of Japan and the European countries visited.



T. I. H. Prince and Princess Takamatsu, Arriving at Buckingham Palace. T. I. H. the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of York are Seen Riding in the Carriage with Them.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Reference here may be made to Togakushi in Shinano, Myogi in the prefecture of Gumma, and Ehiko-yama in Kyushu, which despite their volcanic origin have nothing in common with the rest of their kin. The reason is simple. These imposing, grotesque and awesome mountains are, in truth, the outcome of the effusion of lava from their own craters ages ago, which hardened into rock and brought about a complete change in their shapes. On the other hand, the flows of lava welling up from the outlets on level ground brought into existence such spectacular gorges and valleys as the famous Yabakei in Kyushu and the Saigawa glen in Shinano. Viewed with the monstrous, but none the less bewitching, attractions of Nature in the foreground, the beauty of volcanoes farther away takes on new charms which only volcanic countries can offer.

The lovely lakes and ponds which strew the country here and there are another gift of the volcanoes. It is no overstatement to assert that nearly all of these delightful patches of water are the result of the volcanicity of the land: some of them far up in the mountains were once craters, which after ceasing their activity, came to be filled with water, while others owe their origin to the subversion of the courses of mountain streams due to damming by shifting deposits of lava. Still others were produced by the sagging of the earth caused by volcanic eruptions hard by. The lakes of Hakone, Haruna and Akagi are representative of the first of the three different kinds mentioned above, while Lake Taisho in the Japanese Alps and Lake Chuzenji at Nikko both belong to the second category. Replenished by streams gushing out of the lofty shoulders of the mountains, the waters are invariably of such purity and clearness as seldom found in the lakes of foreign lands. One notices a creamy colour in some of the Swiss streams which may be traced back to the icy cradles of glaciers among the Alpine ridges. As ours happens to be a country where practically no glaciers serve as the sources of streams, the streams that feed the lakes are altogether transparent and enhance the beauty of the surrounding scenery to a large extent. In Japanese, *san-sui* (mountains and water) means "landscape." Without harmonious combination of the two elements no scenery is complete.

The absence here of glaciers, which undoubtedly add to the attractiveness of the solemn Himalayas, the Alps and the Rockies is deplored by many. The lack, however, is partly made good by snow fields. Patches of snow covering the valleys amid the Japanese Alps often stretch out two or three miles long, and some of them outlive the warmest summer days. It is from these eternal snow fountains that all the watery lanes wind their ways downward along the Japanese Alpine glens.

Late July each year starts the gradual retreat of these snow fields on the Japanese Alps to their fastnesses in the ravines or valleys. While the melting goes on, the numberless apricots on the vast plains of Kawanakajima, Shinano, run riot in full bloom. The villages of Mori and Kurashina in particular are virtually submerged in the colourful deluge. Schools, farmhouses, offices and everything else get lost in the pink profusion which makes the snow-streaked Nippon Alps at a distance into things as enchanting and unreal as the glistening Himalayas under the summer sky.

In richness of alpine plants, the mountains in some parts of Japan surpass the Himalayas and the mountains of Europe. When they are fairly stripped of their mantles of snow, these plants burst into bloom all at once, their multi-coloured maize encircling the tapering peaks of the inactive volcanoes. Especially gorgeous are the wonderful azaleas called "Kirishima Tsutsuji" which grow in great abundance on the slopes of the mountains and hills in Kyushu.

At the height of their glory, the bright and varied hues of the blossoms weave themselves into fitting gay kimonos for the shapely figures of the volcanic cones.

Volcanicity also accounts for the large number of hot-springs with which our country is blessed: from its northern tip to its southmost boundary, the country is full of them. The people who make plans for vacations at some of these winter or summer resorts are able to make wise selections out of hle great variety, geographically and tcimatically.

But the present sketch of our mountains would not be complete without reference, no matter how brief, to those in Formosa and Korea. In the former the best-known is Mt. Niitaka, which, however, hardly deserves a detailed description save for its immense height. Quite different is Mt. Kongo, in Korea. According to the Chinese weakness for rhetorical exaggeration, this masterpiece of Nature in granite is credited with 12,000 peaks. Suffice it here to remark that the impression the grand ensemble of rocky towers makes on a visitor's mind is never lost.

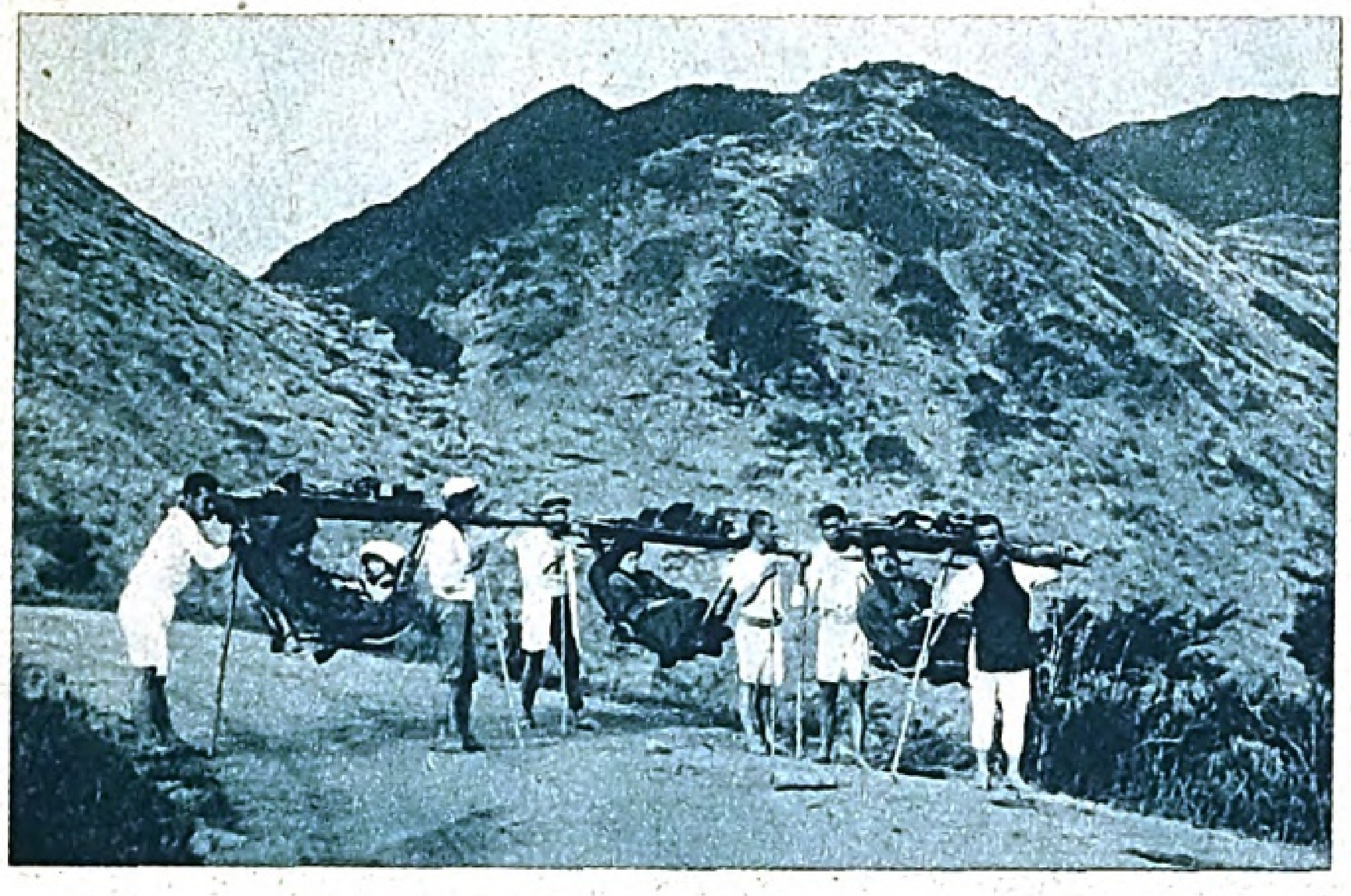
Hot Springs and Volcanoes in Japan

By Jiro Matsukawa

JAPAN, THE LAND OF HOT SPRINGS

No other nation in the world is so fond of bathing as the Japanese. And no other nation in the world has so many hot springs as have the Japanese in their small country. Whether the numerous hot springs have caused the Japanese liking for bathing, or whether the peculiar taste of the nation for bathing has made them discover so many hot springs ; which is the cause and which is the result, we cannot tell. But it may perhaps be a correct to say that these two factors have worked reciprocally.

How many spas are there in Japan, then ? According to the "Guide to Hot Springs," compiled by the Railway Ministry, there are 399. But in my "Guide to All the Hot Springs in Japan," I have mentioned 747 spas, with illustrations. In my book, however, I count as one even the humblest spa with one inn in some rural district, while, at the same time, such a big and thriving hot spring resort as Beppu, where are 1,232 hot-water wells and more than 80 hotels, is also counted as one. The number 747, however, is not, in reality, inclusive of all the hot spring resorts in Japan. If small spas in deep mountains, which are not easy to reach because of lack of means of communication, are taken into account, the number will certainly exceed one thousand.



Riding in Kago on a Hakone Road

In the following paragraphs I shall introduce in outline Hakone, Atami, Ikaho, Shiobara, Arima, Dogo, Beppu and Unzen, which are representative of the 1,000 spas of Japan. These eight hot spring resorts are selected, however, mainly for the reason that they are accessible to tourists from abroad owing to their perfect communication facilities. If this point were left out of consideration and other parts of Japan proper, Hokkaido, Taiwan and Chosen were included, there would be at least ten more spas as recommendable as these eight.

Hakone

The Hakone hot-spring resorts lie between Tokyo and Mt. Fuji, nestling in the Hakone mountain group close to the sacred mountain. Miyanoshita, the centre of Hakone, is reached in three hours from Tokyo by railway and electric car. Hakone means "mountains shaped like a chest." In fact, the Hakone mountain group consists of outer crater walls called Kintoki-zan, Myojin-zan, Myojo-ga-dake, Sengen-zan, Takanosu-yama, Kurakake-zan, Nagao-zan and so forth, which stand embracing Kami-yama, Koma-ga-take and Futago-yama, all central cones. Presumably our forefathers compared this external wall of Hakone to a coverless chest and named it after it. Hakone is one of the typical dual volcanoes of Japan, having, on the west side of the central cone, a crater lake, called Ashinoko, the water of which flows out forming two barrancoes, the old and the new, called the Sukumokawa and the Hayakawa, both beautiful streams. Along the river Hayakawa, lie the six spas, Yumoto, Tonosawa, Miyanoshita, Dogashima, Sokokura and Kiga, while at the foot of the central cones and on the old atrio, are scattered the six hot spring resorts, Kowakidani, Yunohanazawa, Ashino-yu, Gora, Sengoku and Ubako.

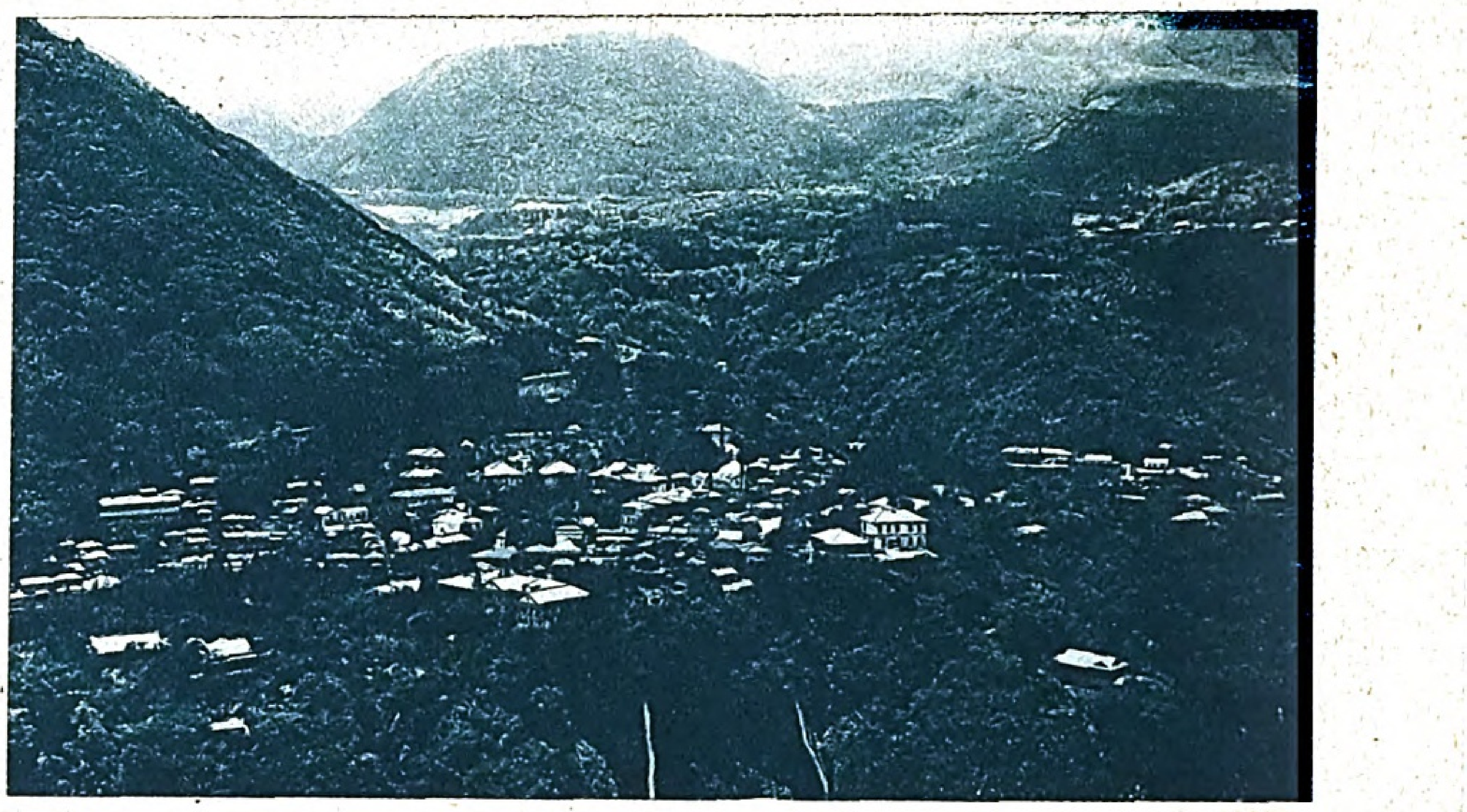
Yumoto is the front gate to this land of hot springs, to reach which the best means of communication are available. Tonosawa, Dogashima and Kiga are noted for their beautiful streams ; Miyanoshita is situated nearly in the centre of Hakone and is, so to speak, the capital of Hakone, having in it a villa of the Imperial Household and the Fujiya Hotel, the accommodation and cookery at which, it is said, are equal to those at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Kowakidani and Gora are situated on high ground where fine views may be had. The former is unique in the beauty of its cherry blossoms in spring, and the latter, for the gorgeousness of its autumn leaves. Ashino-yu, Sengoku and Ubako are the highest of all the hot spring resorts in Hakone, being situated from 850 to 900 meters above sea level.

From Yumoto through Tonosawa and Miyanoshita to Gora, run electric cars, and Gora and a point half-way up Soun-zan, a branch peak of Kamiyama, are connected by cable-cars. Besides, drive-ways lead into every nook and corner of this mountainous district and for sight-seers who want to try the view from Lake Ashinoko, motor boats are always ready. On the other hand, anachronistically in this age of enlightenment in which every kind of modern and efficient means of communication is available, there coexist with them, in Hakone, *kago*, a kind of palanquin peculiar to Japan, which was in vogue a century ago. The *kago* is made of wood and bamboo and, as the picture shows, is carried by two bearers, one going in front and the other behind. Nowadays, however, *kago* are to be seen in only a few places in the country.

Atami Hot Spring

There are two noted places in Hakone that tourists should visit even if they have to sacrifice visits to other places. One is Owakidani, and the other Lake Ashinoko.

Owakidani lies two kilometers away from the cable-car terminus on Mt. Soun-zan and is reached from there on foot or by *kago*. It is a crater created by a great eruption on the northern side of Mt. Kamiyama, a central cone of the Hakone volcanoes. Rather old as it is, it is still active with a thunder-like roar and clamourous bubbling ; with boiling water gushing out in great quantities and white vapour rising in thick clouds. Standing by the side of it, one feels all the mountains and valleys vibrating and is struck with the awfulness of the sight. Moreover, one is attacked by the piercing smell of hydrogen sulphide which is exhaled from the crater. Around the wall of the crater grow the flowers of sulphur, pure sulphur crystalized, and some of the andesite rocks in the neighbourhood have been turned white and crumbly by the corrosive power of sulphurous acid, while others have been painted reddish brown by the ferrous sulphate deposited upon them.



Miyanoshita, Hakone

Lake Ashinoko can be reached within 40 minutes by motor car from Miyanoshita. The surface of the lake is 723 meters above the sea. The lake lies at the foot of Kamiyama and Koma-ga-dake, both central cones, and is long and shaped like the new moon.

On the northern shore of the lake, stands Hakone shrine, at the north corner of the eastern shore, lies the village of Moto-Hakone, and at the southern corner, the town of Hakone-machi. The village and the town are 1,500 meters apart and are connected by an avenue of cryptomerias with luxuriant foliage.

At the entrance of the town where the avenue ends, are the remains of the Sekisho (barrier) of Hakone, where, in feudal times, all travellers were examined by officials. We can look back upon those days in the foundation stones and stone flooring of this medieval institution left by the side of the road. The crytomerias along the avenue were also planted in those days. Now these time-honoured trees tower high up into the sky, with their boughs and twigs, on which climb and hang various kinds of creepers, twining one upon another and shutting out the sunbeams, thus making the space below dusky even in the daytime. This avenue of cryptomerias, like that at Nikko, is one of the most magnificent in Japan.

More beautiful, however, than the avenue is the so-called "Sakasa-Fuji of Lake Ashinoko,"—Mt. Fuji reflected up-side-down in Lake Ashinoko. The image of the sacred mountation reflected in the lake, presents a wonderful sight, shining in a purple hue deeper than that of the mountain itself. The colour is said to be due to the plankton living in the lake.

On the shore of Lake Ashinoko, are the Hakone Hotel (European style) and many hotels in Japanese style.

Atami

Atami (Hot Sea) is situated on the eastern coast of the Izu peninsula and can be reached in 30 minutes by motor car from Miyanoshita, Hakone, and within 2 hours by express train from Tokyo.

Atami is one of the oldest hot spring resorts in Japan, having been discovered about two thousand years ago. Legend tells that, in olden times, boiling water came out of the bottom of the sea there, making the sea hot and boiling the fish and shell-fish to death. At that time there lived, in the mountains of Hakone, a magician called Mangan-shonin, who could command mysterious powers. Taking pity upon these helpless creatures, he built an altar on the seashore and by offering up prayers to Yakushi-nyorai, a Buddhist god, for the course of a hundred days, succeeded in bringing this submarine hot spring up to the shore. Thenceforward, fish and shellfish were free from this cruel ordeal.

But legent that it is, this story is by no means worthless from the scientific point of view, as it is the unanimous opinion of geologists that the source of the hot springs of Atami was formerly in the sea. Probably Atami is the remains of a crater created by eruption which possibly took place hundreds of thousand of years ago, and the moving of the springs from the sea to the land was perhaps due to the upheaval of the sea bottom.

In Atami, there are 44 hot-springs and 50 hotels. The town of Atami has a population of 10,000. The principal attraction at Atami is the mild winter. In fact, the winter weather of Atami, where it is very often fair, is the warmest to be found anywhere within two or three hours of Tokyo and Yokohama. Here on hill farms, vivid golden oranges, among dark-green leaves, soften the dreary aspect of nature in the most desolate season of the year. Moreover, at Atami, plum blossoms are in bloom as early as the beginning of January, while, in Tokyo, they open in March.

A Gorge at Shiobara

Ikaho

Ikaho, which is half way up (700 meters above the sea) Mt. Haruna, one of the three noted mountains of the Kozuke district, lies to the north of Tokyo and can be reached from the capital within 5 hours by railway and electric car. There the slope of the mountain is cut across and houses, most of which are hotels, are built side by side forming a small cubic town with streets made of stone-steps.

Dr. Belz said on one occasion that the climate and the lay of the land at Ikaho were ideal. In fact, the height of Ikaho is greater than the average height of Hakone. Moreover, here trees grow thickly, and though the place has a rather heavy rainfall, Ikaho is not unhealthy, because the water quickly permeates the ground, which is made of volcanic rock. In addition, the sharp incline of the ground facilitates drainage and prevents waste water from standing, checking the breeding of mosquitoes, flies and other noxions insects. Another advantage of Ikaho is the slight variation of the temperature between day and night.

Ikaho is a good summer resort. There the temperature does not rise higher than 10°C. The best season at Ikaho, however, is a period of nearly a month beginning at the time when, in Tokyo, the cherry blossoms are just gone, and ending at the end of May. In other words, spring is at its height in May at Ikaho; the blossoms of the plum, peach, cherry, almond and azalea open simultaneously; the brakes grow out of earth holding up, at the end of their stems, rolled young leaves which look like the fists of babies. Here you can hear Japanese nightingales, the ravine songstresses of spring, and cuckooes, the moutain monodists of early summer, warbling duets. While in the forests where May sunshine lies upon the luxuriant fresh foliage, robin red-breasts are heard chiming their silver bells throughout the day. The autumnal leaves which redden all the mountains and valleys as if with fires are no less beautiful than the flowers of spring.

At the highest end of the town of Ikaho stands Ikaho Shrine and down from there about half a kilometer in the valley, lies Yumoto Park, where the hot springs give up a cloud of white and soft vapour. The chief ingredient of the hot springs is ferro-carbonic acid. A cup of the water taken twice a day quickly cures the most stubborn dispepsia and anaemia.

Mt. Haruna, equal to Mt. Hakone, is a dual volcano and the ground where Ikaho spa stands is a part of the outside slope of a somma. From the town of Ikaho to Yaseone pass, the saddle-back of the range of the somma 1,150 meters high, there is a cable car. From the pass, the way desends and goes through a plateau called Numanotaira or Ikaho-taira, an atrio with an area of sixteen square kilometers.

Soon the surface of a lake begins to come into sight through the spaces between the trees, and we at last come to the shore of Lake Haruna, an atrio lake shaped like the new moon surrounded on three sides by Haruna-fuji, Bingushi-yama and Kamon-dake, and on one side opening to Numanotaira atrio. The water of the lake is transparent and clear. At the site on the shore of the lake which commands the best view, stands the Lakeside Hotel, where fried Prussian carp and soup made of corbiculas, both the products of the lake, are served as special dishes. When you get tired of sitting in the hotel, take a boat and row out into the heart of the lake, and you will be refreshed by the cool clean air. In winter skating is practicable on the lake.

The finest view of lake Haruna obtainable is the one from the top of Tenjin pass, which lies nearby. About three kilometers away from the pass, stands Haruna Shrine, a magnificent wooden structure built under a huge overhanging rock called Misugata-iwa.

Mt. Haruna and Lake Haruna Near Ikaho

Shiobara

About four hours' journey by train on the Tohoku-Honsen line of the Government railway, which starts from Uyeno, Tokyo, brings you to Nishinasuno station, which stands in the midst of Nasuno-ga-hara, the biggest plateau in the main island of Japan. Shiobara spa is situated near this station and can be reached in an hour by electric car. Driving in a motor car a few minutes from Shiobaraguchi, the terminus of the electric railway and the entrance to Shiobara hot spring resort, you come to the river Hoki, a stream which has its source in a volcano, a member of the group of mountains of Shiobara. Along the Hoki river, lie six spas, Oami, Fukuwata, Shiogama, Hataori, Monzen and Furumachi, from half a kilometer to a kilometer apart.

In the valley of Kanomata river, a branch stream of the Hoki river, and at a distance of 1⅓ kilometers from Shiogama, lies Shionoyu hot spring resort; southwest of Hataori and 2/3 of a kilometer away, lies Sumaki, with Sodegasawa close by and Arayu and Furuyumoto lie from 7 to 8 kilometers from Furu-machi. Shiobara hot spring resort is the general term for these eleven resorts.

Shiobara is, together with Hakone, outstanding among the places of hot springs and scenic beauty not far distant from Tokyo.

Fukuwata is the capital of Shiobara as Miyanoshita is the capital of Hakone, Shionoyu lies in profound solitude, Sodegasawa has a big bath-tank measuring 13 meters in length and 10 meters in breadth, and Sumaki runs its hot water through wooden pipes to baths, making miniature waterfalls under which bathers stand in tin helmets to protect themselves against the force of the tumbling water.

Arima

Arima spa is on the north side of Mt. Rokko, which stands close to the coast of the Bay of Osaka between Osaka and Kobe, and can be reached from either of these two cities within two hours. Arima is one of the oldest hot spring resorts in Japan. At present there are three purely foreign style hotels and more than twenty Japanese inns. These hotels, however, have no baths in them. Those who want to bathe have to go to the common baths. This was the ordinary way of bathing in ancient times in this country, but in Arima the lack of abundant water partly accounts for it.

There are three common baths, called Motoyu Onsen, Tansansen (carbonated water) and Radium Onsen (radium springs), among which the first named is the greatest in Arima, having a magnificent palace-style building divided into two parts, Ichinoyu (high grade bath) and Niyoyu (common bath). The mineral water of Motoyu is of strong chalybeate salt, 1,000 grams containing 43 grams of salt, 11.3 grams of calcium chloride and 1.5 grams of carbonate of iron and, generally speaking, the springs are ideal. Deposits from these springs are sold under the names of Yuno-hana (powdered ferrous oxide) and Koganejio (salt). The Tansansen furnishes aerated water, which is on sale. The Radium Onsen has a magnificent bath in the Saracen style, forming an interesting contrast with the purely Japanese building of Motoyu. Arima is rather poor in places worth seeing, but it is a good place to ingulge in the atomosphere of the old hot spring resorts of Japan, as some of the hotels there retain, in their structure, vestiges of the buildings of one or two centuries ago.

Dogo

Dogo is situated in the northwest corner of Shikoku Island, which lies facing the Inland Sea. A 14 hour's voyage from Osaka (if from Kobe, 12 hours) aboard a boat bound for Beppu takes you to Takahama, the port for Dogo, whence you can go to the spa in 40 minutes by electric car. Dogo is the oldest hot spring resort appearing in the history of Japan. According to tradition, some three or five thousand years ago, when the Takamagahara race, our ancestors, had not yet come over to this country, Shikoku island was ruled by two chiefs, Onamuchi-no-mikoto and Sukunahikona-no-mikoto. When these two chiefs, after having

Beppu Hot Spring

completed the great work of restoring peace to the island, met at this spa to report their doings to each other, Onamachi-no-mikoto, becoming aware that his military power was far behind the moral virtue of Sukunahikona-no-mikoto, was much ashamed of himself and swooned in the excess of his excitement. Much surprised, Sukunahikona-no-mikoto, was much ashamed of himself and swooned in the excess of his excitement. Much surprised, Sukunahikona-no-mikoto at once scooped up, in his hands, some of the hot water that was gushing out beside him and poured it on the head of Onamuchi-no-mikoto. Thanks to this treatment, the latter soon came to life again, and saying" "O, I think I have been dozing a little," stood up cheerfully on a stone lying beside him. The stone now in front of the public bath is said to be this very stone.

At Dogo, too, the hotels lack baths and there is a public bath, in a building of three storeys, the biggest bath house in the empire. In a little room at the top of the building hangs an hourdrum, and on its roof stands a bronze heron stretching out its wings. The bird is said to have been set up to commemorate the story that at some unknown time after the mythological age of the two chiefs above mentioned, the hot springs at Dogo were buried underground because of the changes in the crust of the earth and hidden. Once a heron with a wounded leg flew down on the shore of a marsh and took a bath. Some people who saw it went and found the once lost hot spring welling forth there.

Frozen Mist on the Twigs at Unzen

The second and third floors of the public bath house are devoted to resting rooms and the ground floor is divided into four sections with eight baths altogether. Hot springs come out of the stone flooring in the center and are led to every section through stone pipes. The first section is reserved for high personages and closed in ordinary times. The second section (called Tama-no-yu) is a bath of the higher grade, while the third (called Kami-no-yu) and the fourth (called Yojo-no-yu) are common baths. The Dogo hot-springs have been known as a panacea since the time of our earliest ancestors.

Beppu

Beppu, the biggest spa in Japan, is on the northeast coast of Kyushu, the second largest island. To go to Beppu, one may take a liner plying between Osaka, Kobe and the spa in 20 hours down the Inland Sea, or from Nagasaki, one can go in 10 hours by train.

Beppu is a "city floating on hot springs." Get out of a train at Beppu station, and you will find the platform wash room a hot spring. Go to a barber shop and your hair and face will be washed with water from hot springs. More effective in showing the abundance of springs, their waters are used for the watering of streets and the fountains in gardens. The rivers which flow through the city of Beppu, with a single exception, are rivers from hot springs. Dig a hole anywhere you like, and a hot spring will gush out. Thus Beppu is unique in the world in the abundance of its hot springs.

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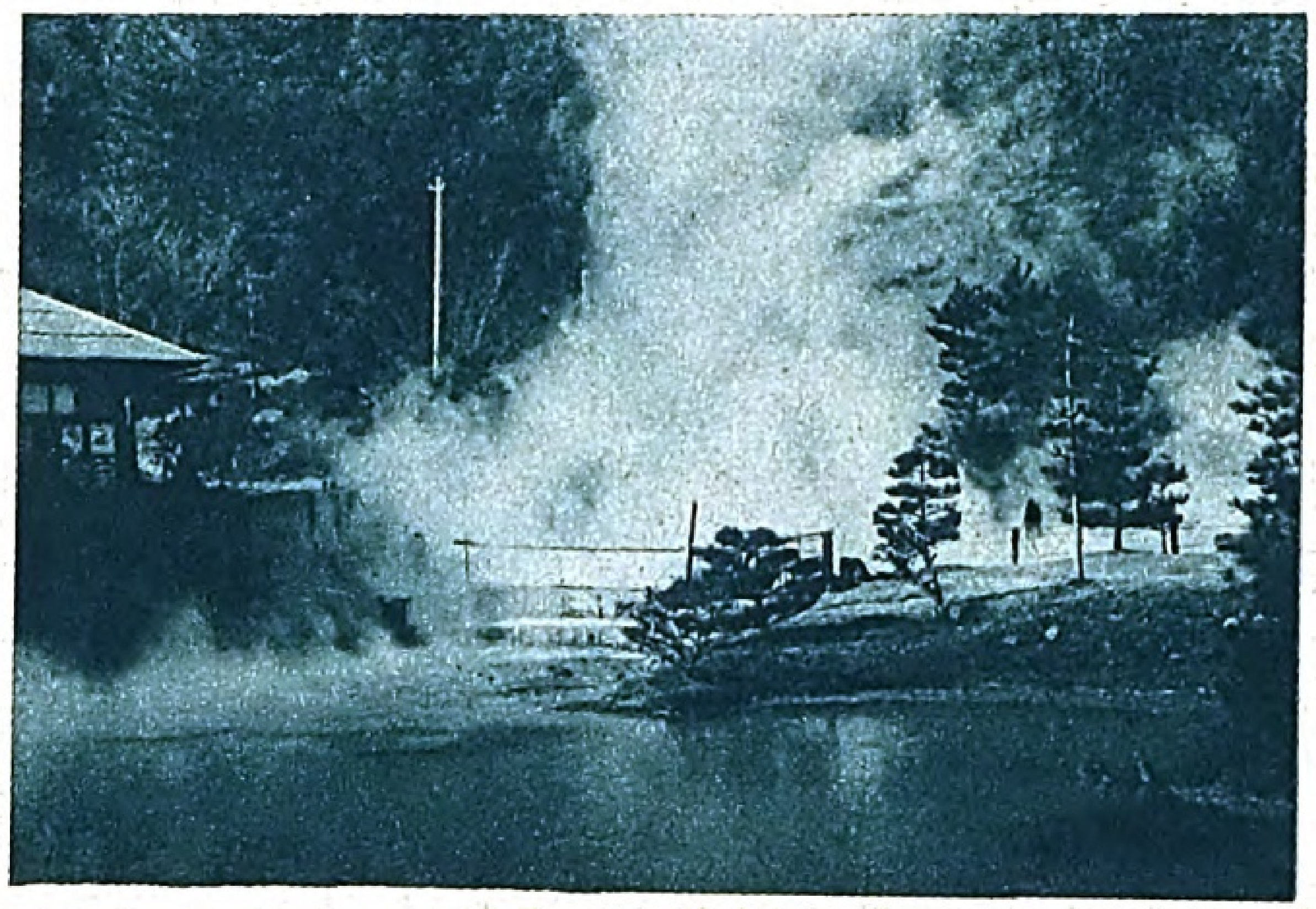
According to statistics taken a few years ago, there were 1,232 springs, 1,708 baths, 2 natural hot sand baths, 7 shower baths and 6 steaming baths. The city of Beppu has a population of over 30,000. Here, as a matter of course, every hotel is equipped with baths and there are, besides, two big public baths owned by the city, namely Furosen and Ta-no-yu, and many other public and private common baths, many of which are open to the public free. Facing the calm Bay of Beppu in front and backed by the mountains of Yufu-dake and Tsurumi-dake, wrapped in the verdure of luxuriant foliage, Beppu is blessed with fine views. What has made Beppu the Beppu of the world is, however, the fact that it lies in the center of the Great Beppu Hot Spring area, which includes the eight resorts of Outer Beppu, Kankaiji, Uyenota, Hotta, Shin Beppu, Kannawa, Myoban, Shibaseki, and Kamegawa, all of which lie from 3 to 9 kilometers from the city, each attended by many "Jigoku," the meaning of which we shall explain in the following paragraph. Kankaiji excels in scenery. Kamegawa is a seaside spa and the north entrance to Great Beppu. Kannawa is noted for the abundance and high temperature of its springs. In front of every house in Kannawa there is a pot-shaped furnace made of cement, on which cooking is done with hot natural steam. Myoban is situated on a highland and is the farthest of all the springs from the city of Beppu. Here as in Kannawa, natural steam is used for cooking and heating. As the name of the resort (Myoban means alum) shows, alum is manufactured in great quantities from the deposits of the springs.

Unzen, Showing the Golf Links

"Jigoku," which means the "prison under the world," is derived from Buddhism. The Buddhist doctrine teaches that those who have done good during their earthly lives will be called to Gokuraku (paradise), while those who have done wrong will be driven down into Jigoku. In Jigoku there are many horrible places, such as the pond of blood and the mountain of swords, where prisoners are mercilessly tortured for their sins. But the prisoners who have committed the gravest sins will be boiled in an iron pot called "Shonetsu-Jigoku" (Jigoku of burning heat). When our ancestors saw boiling water gushing out of the ground with noisy bubbling, under the influence of Buddhism, they associated it with Shonetsu-Jigoku.


Umi Jigoku, Beppu

The journey from one Jigoku to another is called Jigoku-meguri and is undertaken by every tourist who ever visits Beppu. To get to any of the Jigoku, we can avail ourselves of motor cars. When you come to a Jigoku, take a towel, a handkerchief or a piece of bleached cotton cloth and write letters or draw pictures on it. Then dip it into the boiling water of the Jigoku, and you will have it instantly dyed in colours imparted by the ingredients contained in the one you have chosen. A cloth thus dyed is called "Jigoku-zome" and makes a good souvenir of a visit to Beppu.

Of the numerous Jigoku, the following four are regarded as representative:

Chi-no-Ike Jigoku (Jigoku of the Pond of Blood). The water of this Jigoku is as red as blood owing to the ferrous hydroxide contained in it.

Umi Jigoku (Sea Jigoku). This is the greatest of all the Jigoku, covering some 5/6 of an acre of ground. Here boiling water, which maintains a constant temperature of 82°C, springs from the surface of the pond, with white vapour ascending to a height of 50 or 60 meters, enabling it to be seen from places 4 or 5 kilometers away.

Bozu Jigoku (Buddhist Priest Jigoku). Here the water gushes out most vehemently, throwing up mud which, heaped around the crater, makes numerous miniature mud volcanoes. Bozu is the common name of Buddhist priests. The name Bozu Jigoku is derived from the fact that, in external appearance, these mud volcanoes resemble the clean shaven heads of priests.

Konya Jigoku (Jigoku of Dyers). Here deep indigo water boils forth in dreadful whirls. The colour is caused by an abundance of alum.

At Beppu a peculiar way of bathing is common. It is called suna-yu, which means "sand bath," and is practised elsewhere only at Suriga-hama hot spring resort, situated at the southern extremity of the island of Kyushu. At these spas, as the hotsprings come out of the sand on the seashore, shallow pits are made in it. People get into these and covering themselves with hot sand, lie there and steam. This way of bathing is said to be very effective in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

Unzen

Two hours' run by train and motor car from Nagasaki brings one to Unzen hot spring resort, situated half way up Unzen-dake, at a height of some 700 meters above the sea.

Unzen spa is composed of three hot springs, namely Furu-yu (Old springs), Shin-yu (New springs) and Ko-jigoku (Small Jigoku), of which the first, with the 135 acres around it, is a mountain park under the control of Nagasaki prefecture. Unzen has now gained world-wide fame as the best summer resort on the globe. When the hottest season comes, throngs of westerners come there, mainly from Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

Hot springs are abundant at Unzen, there being within the boundary of the park, more than 30 Jigoku, all of which emit boiling water with thunderous roaring and leaping.

The beauty of the azaleas in late spring and of the autumnal leaves which adorn Mt. Unzen in season is widely known. In winter the frozen dew on the grass and trees offers a very strange and beautiful sight.

At Unzen, too, people go on Jigoku-meguri. The Jigoku at Unzen are more diversified and, accordingly, more interesting than those at Beppu, there being solfataras, fumeroles, mud volcanoes and geysers.

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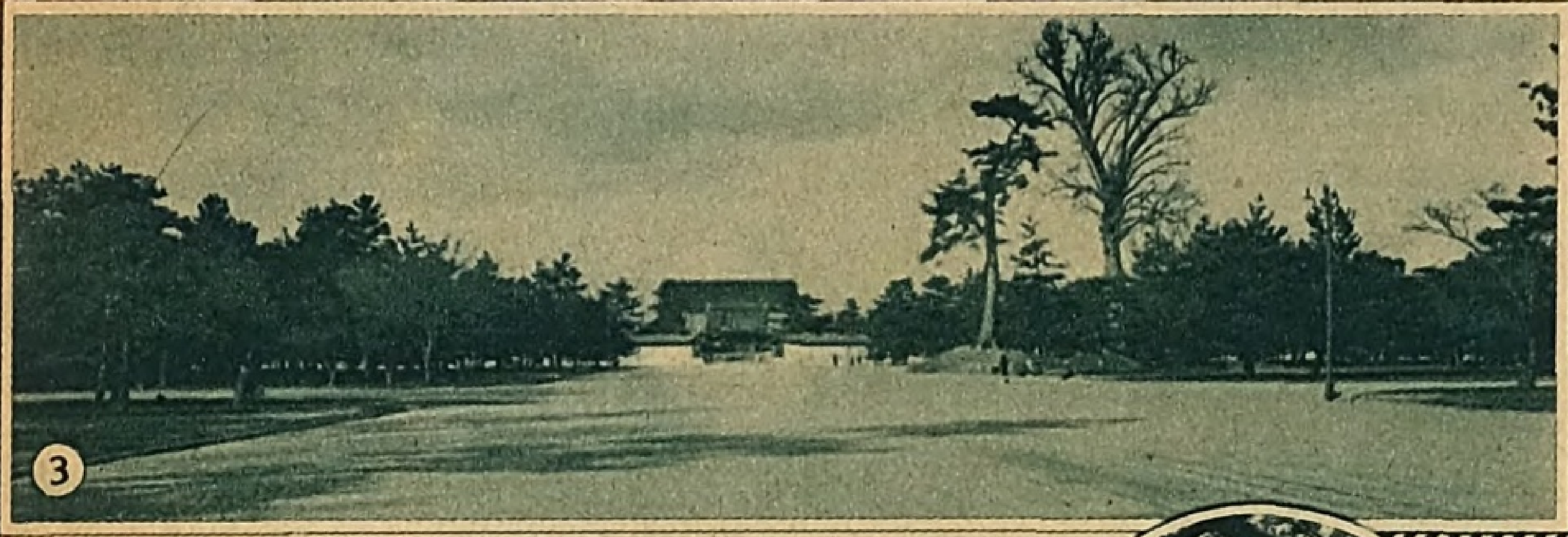
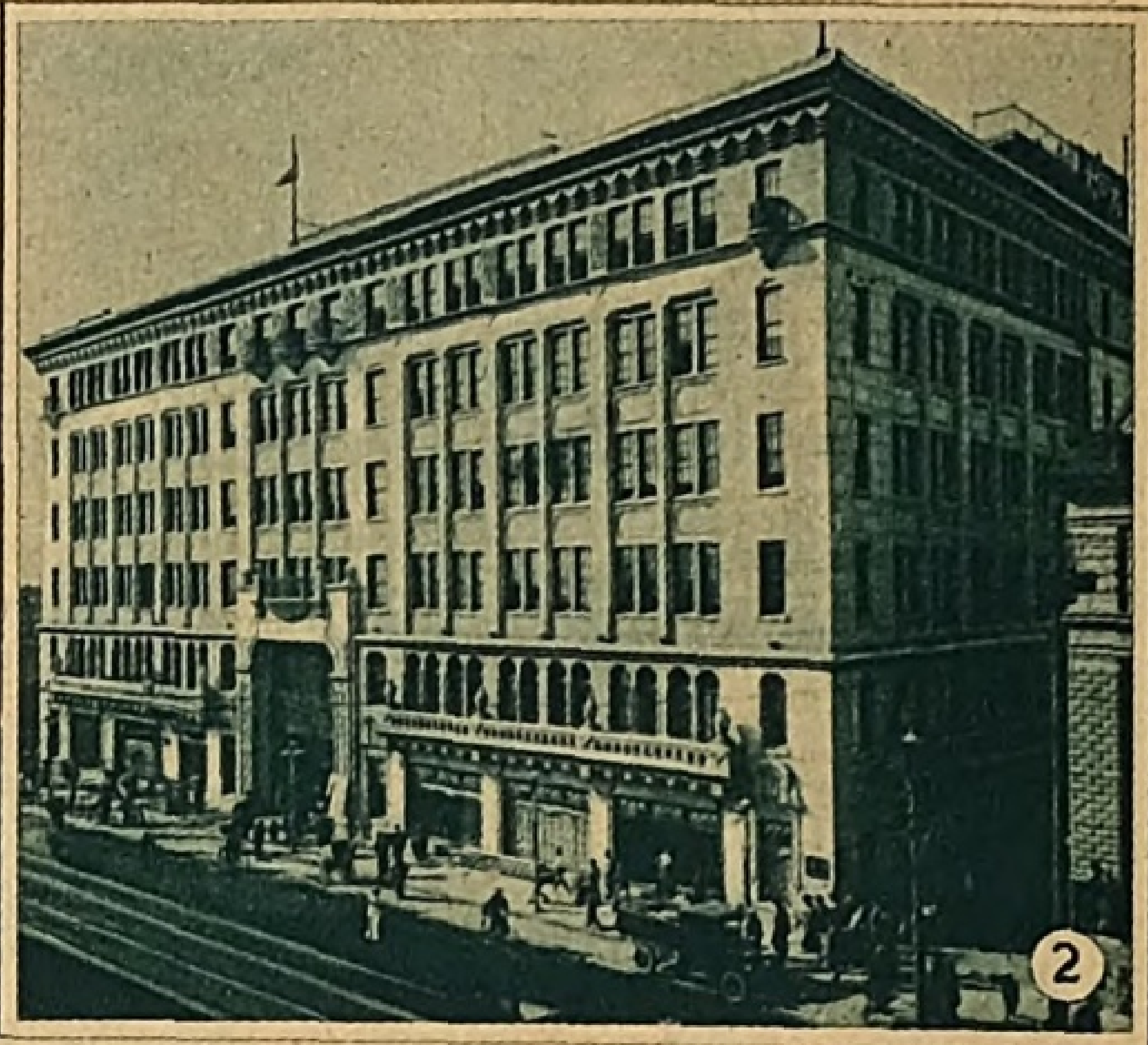
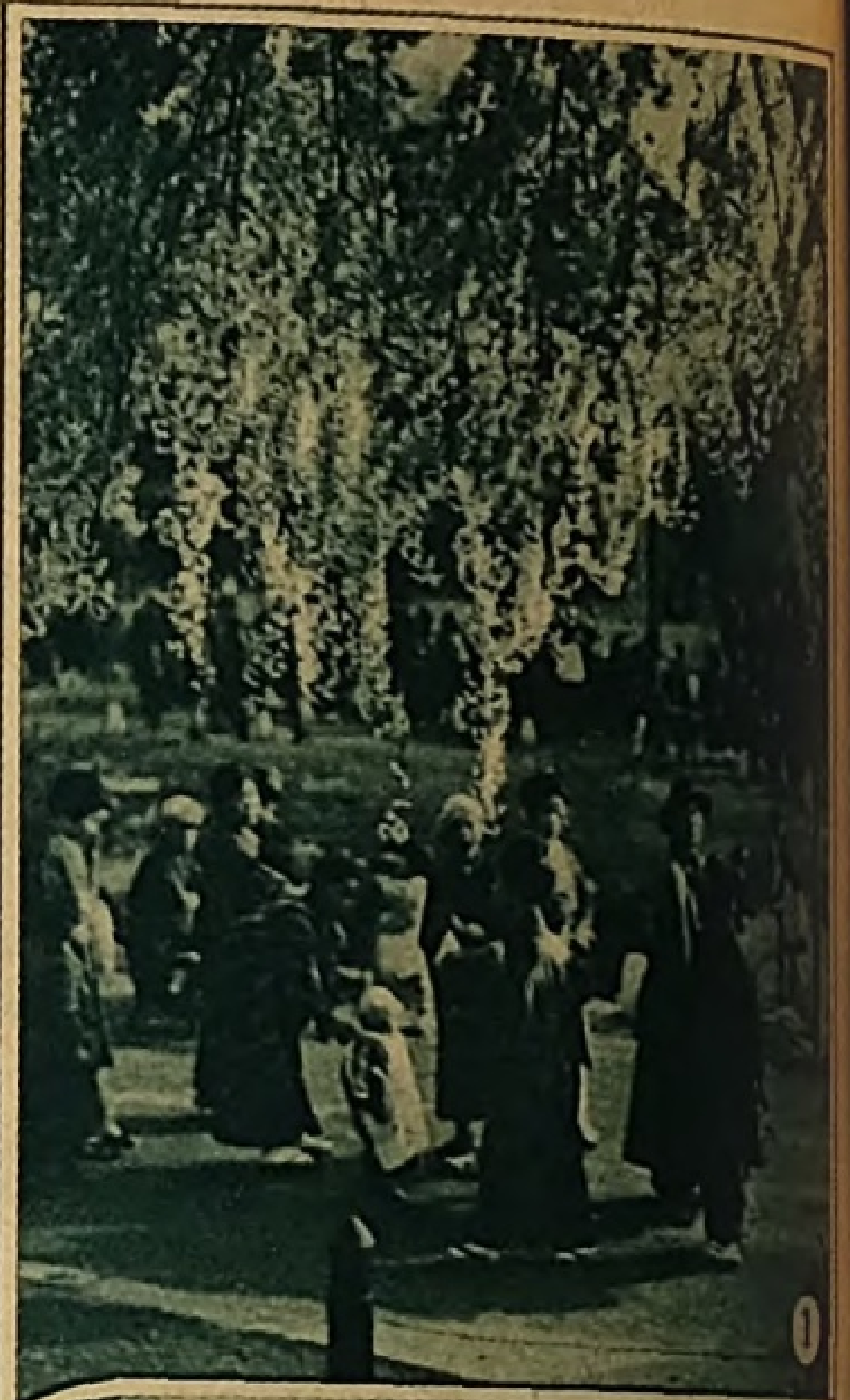
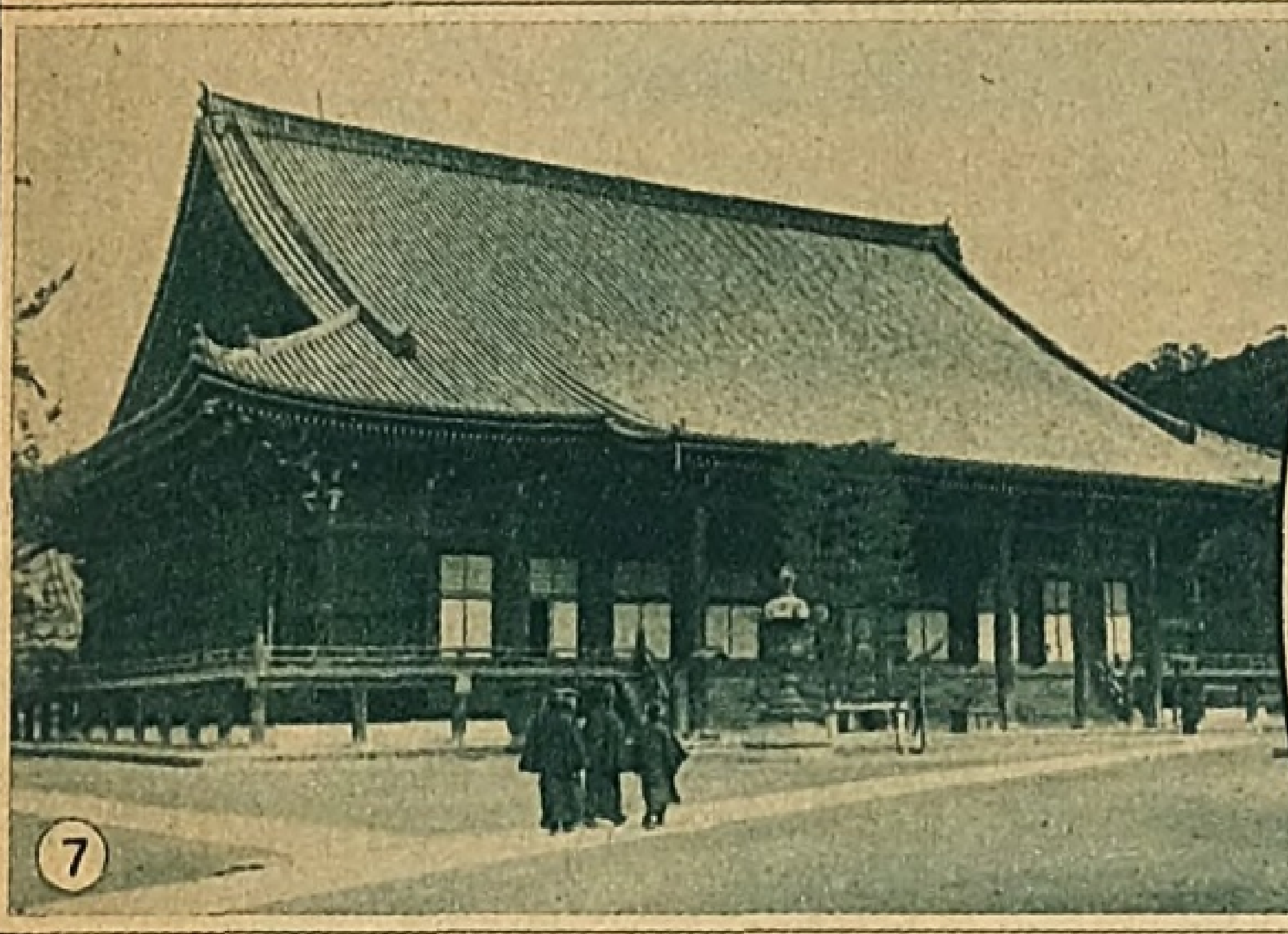
FAMOUS PLACES IN KYOTO

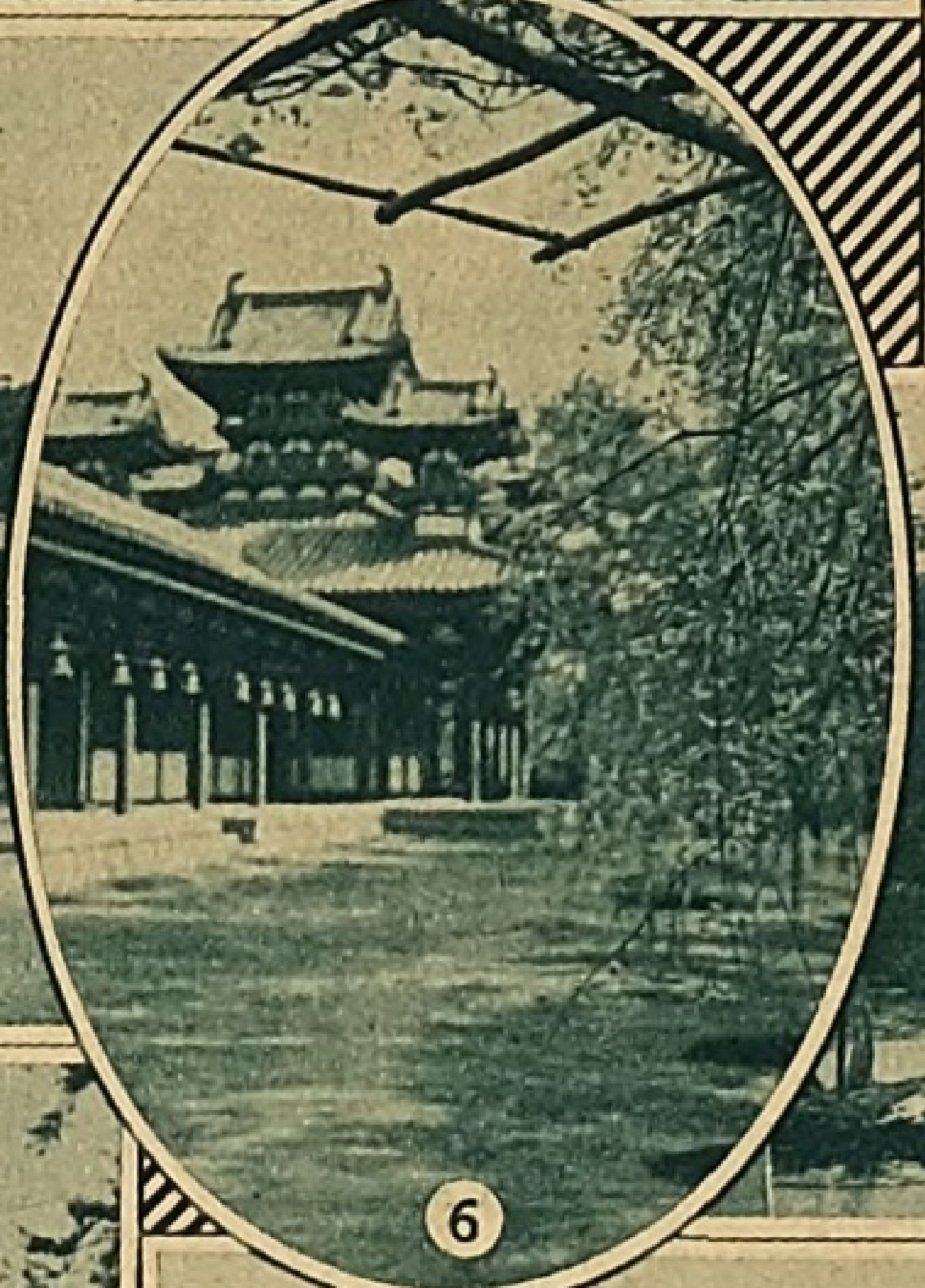
From the time of the Emperor Kammu, Kyoto was the capital of Japan for over one thousand years, and it has abundant historic relics connected with religion, the fine arts, leaning. The scenery of the city and its neighbourhood is famous throughout the world. Several million tourists visit Kyoto every year. Perfect accommodation is obtainable for western tourists.

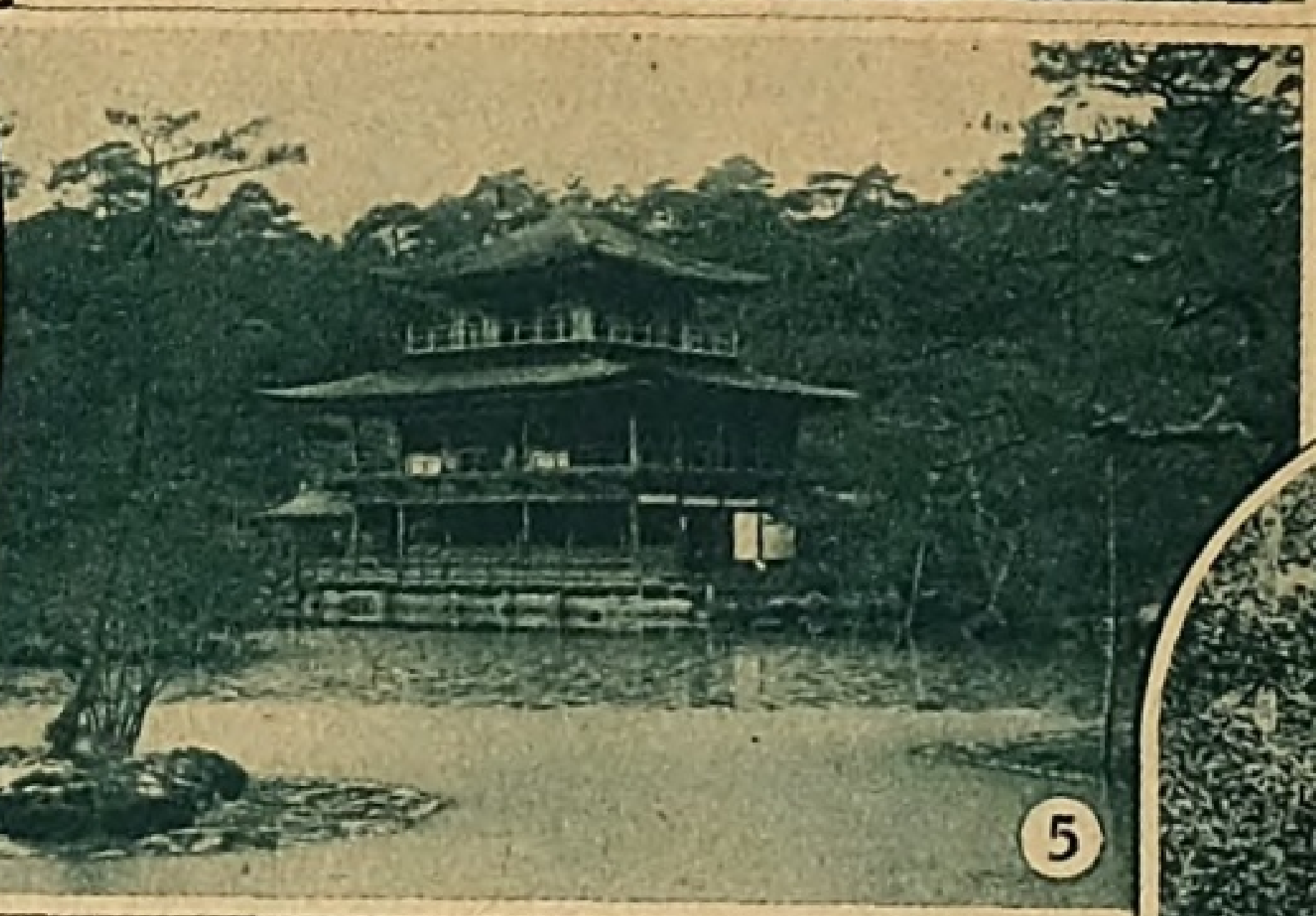


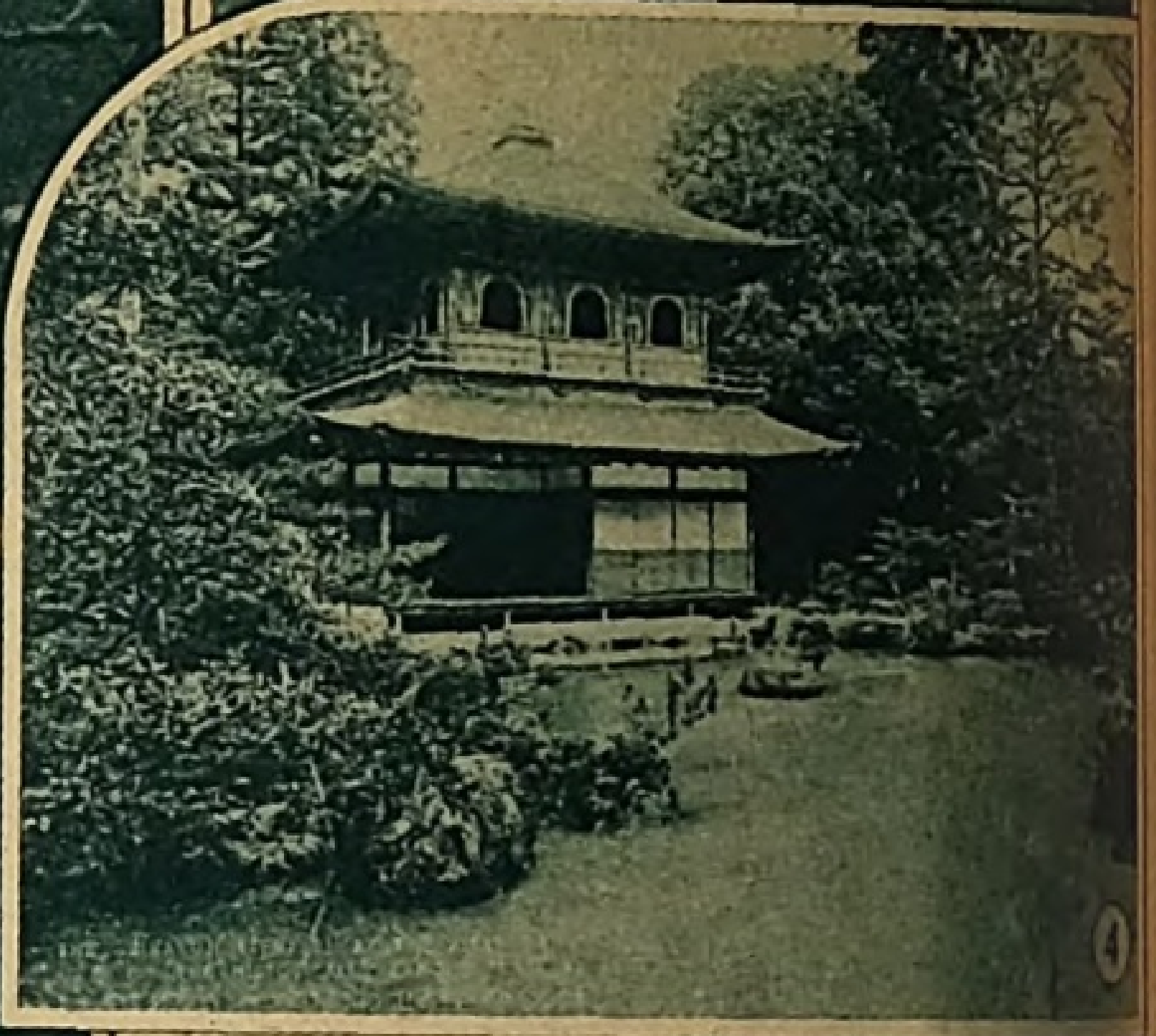


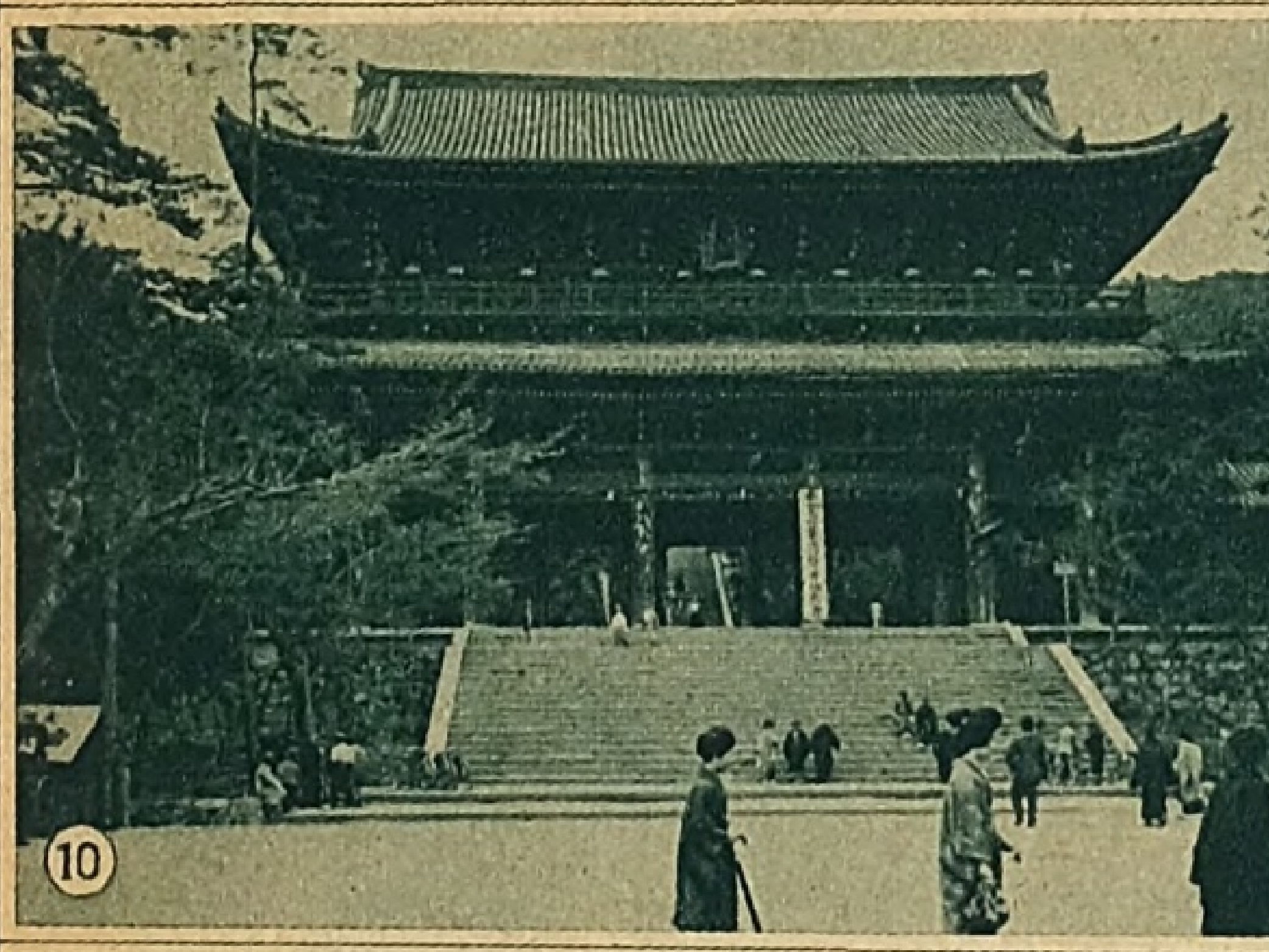


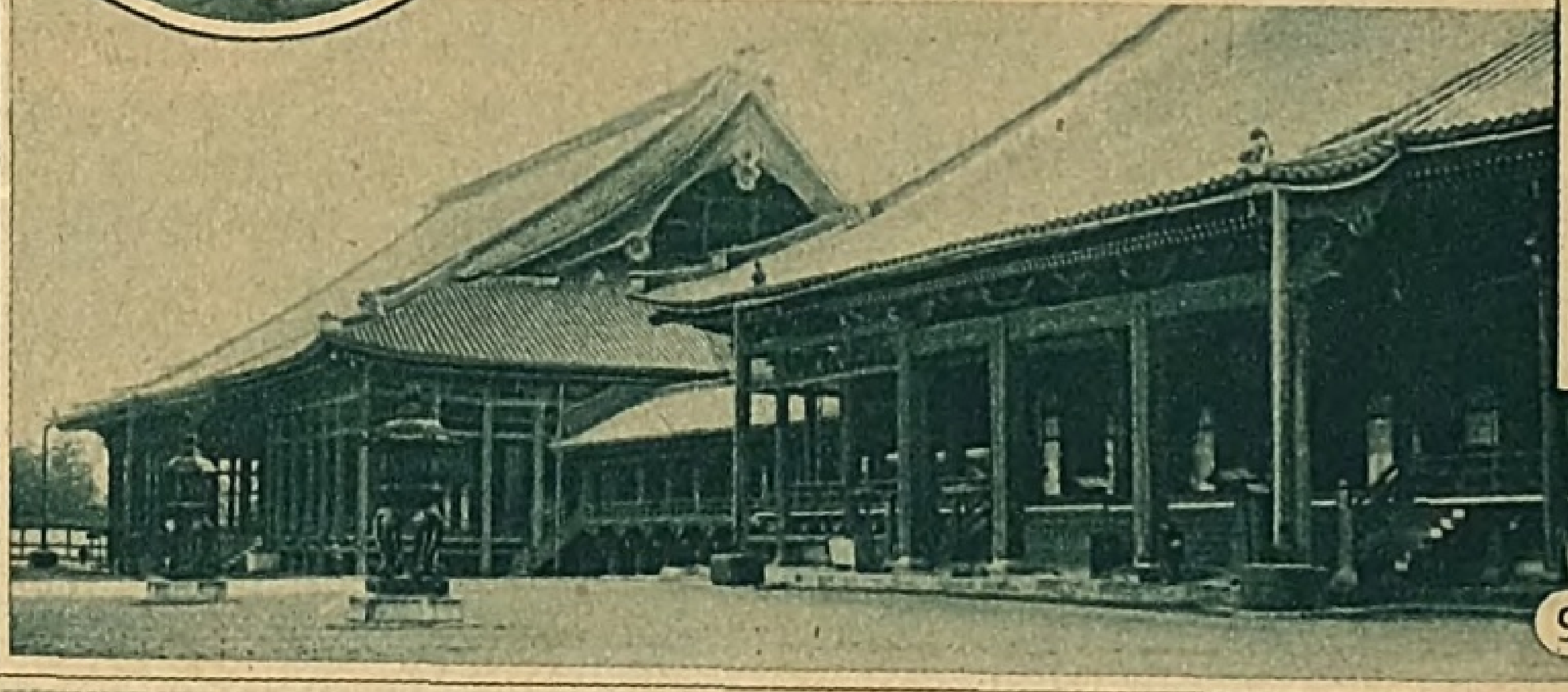


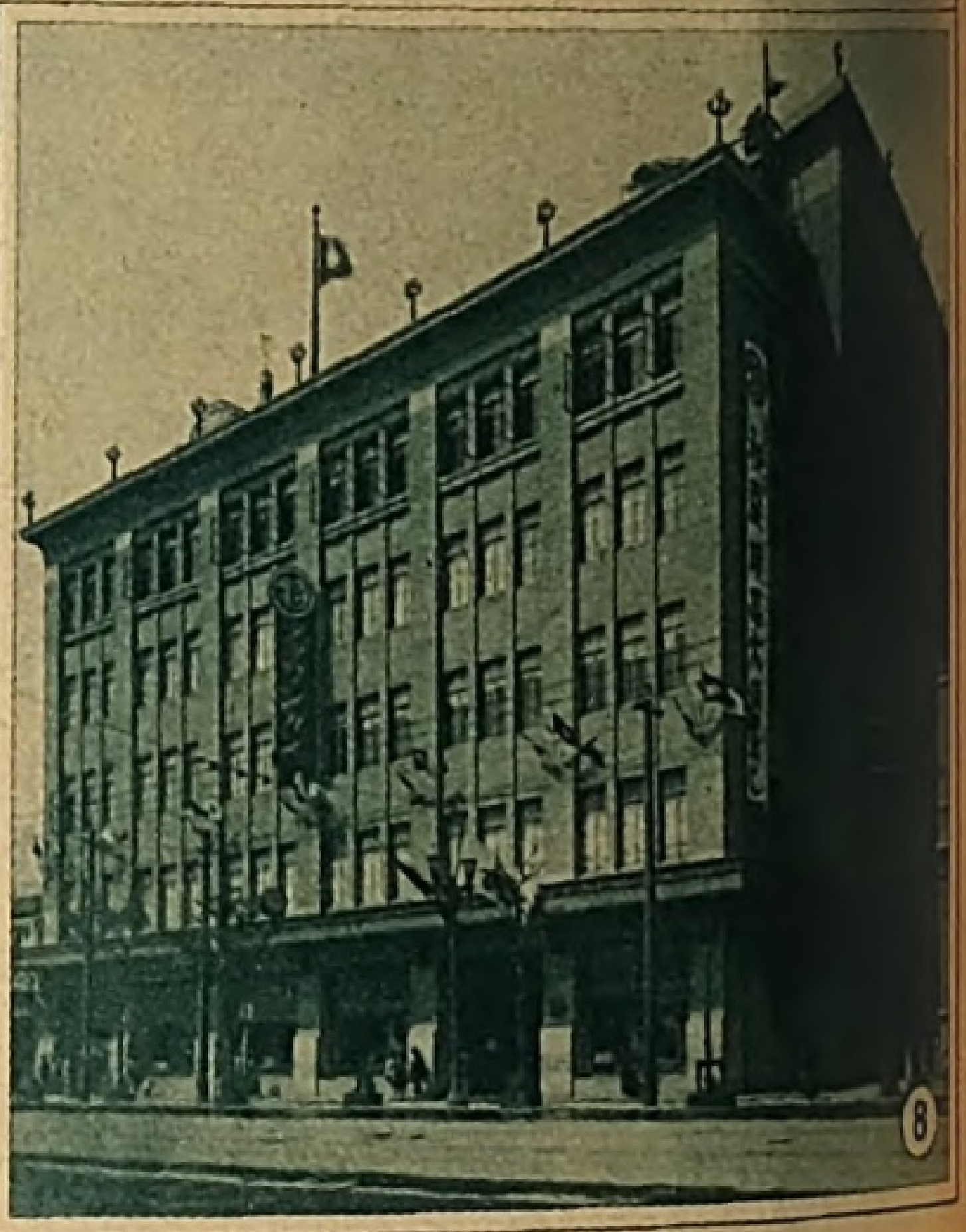


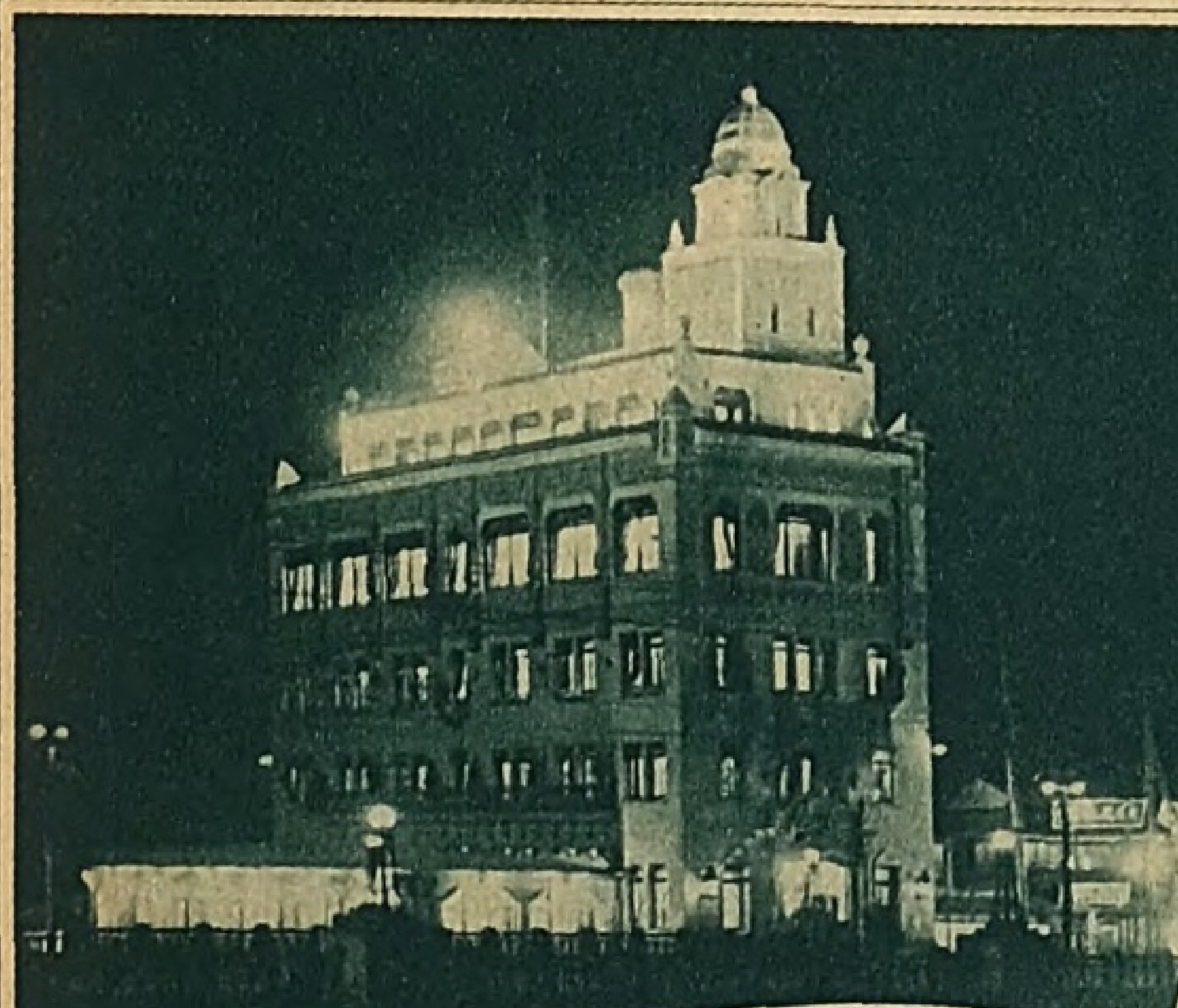


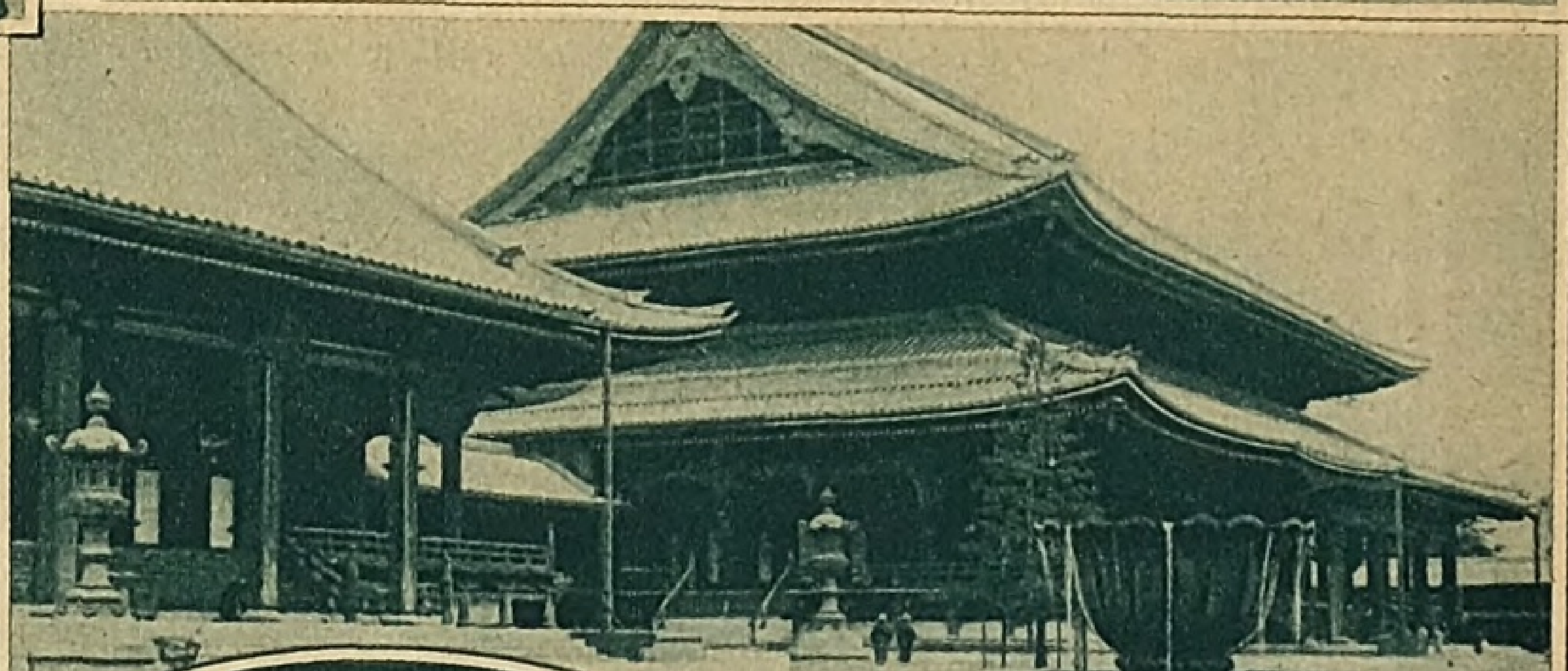


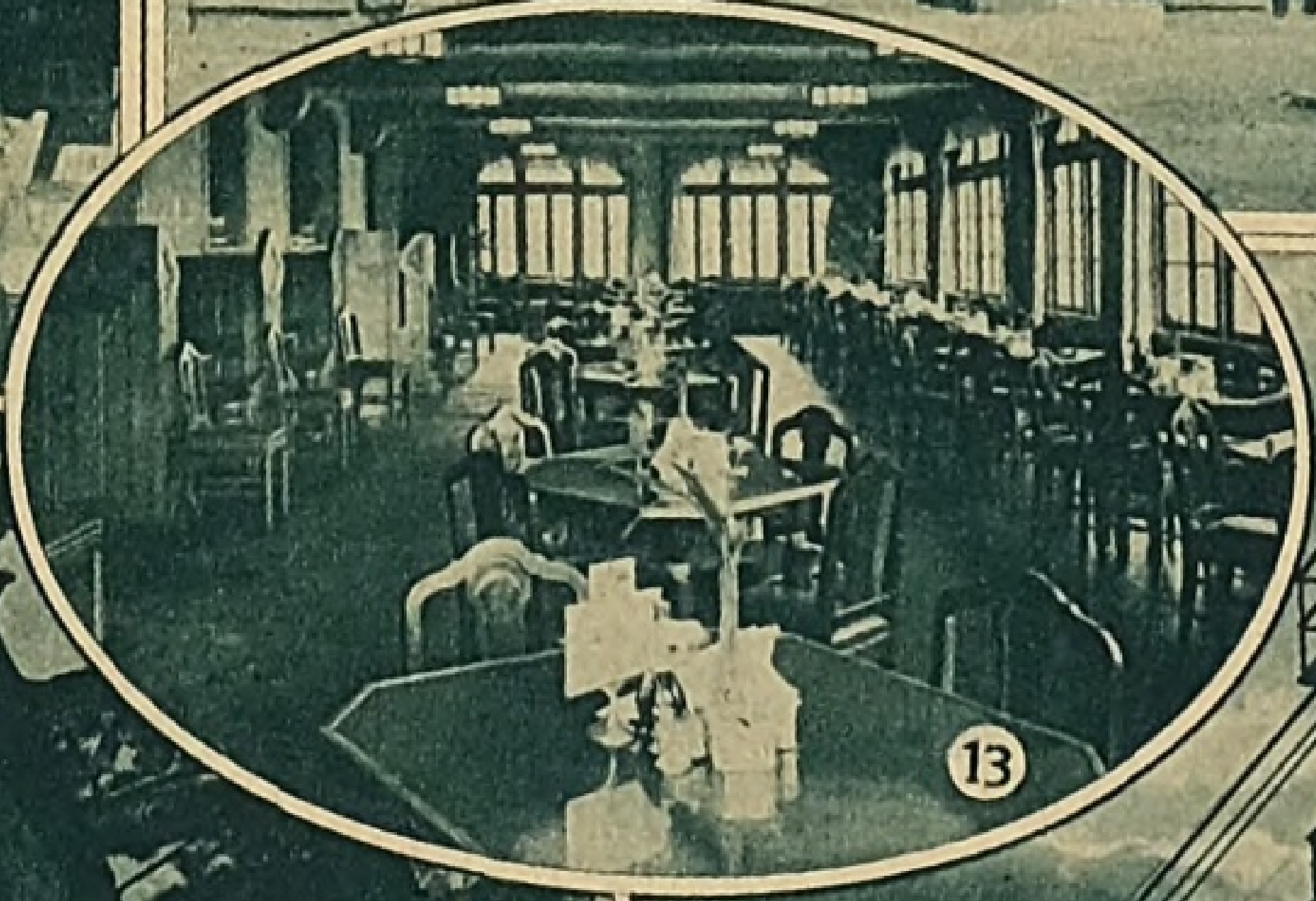


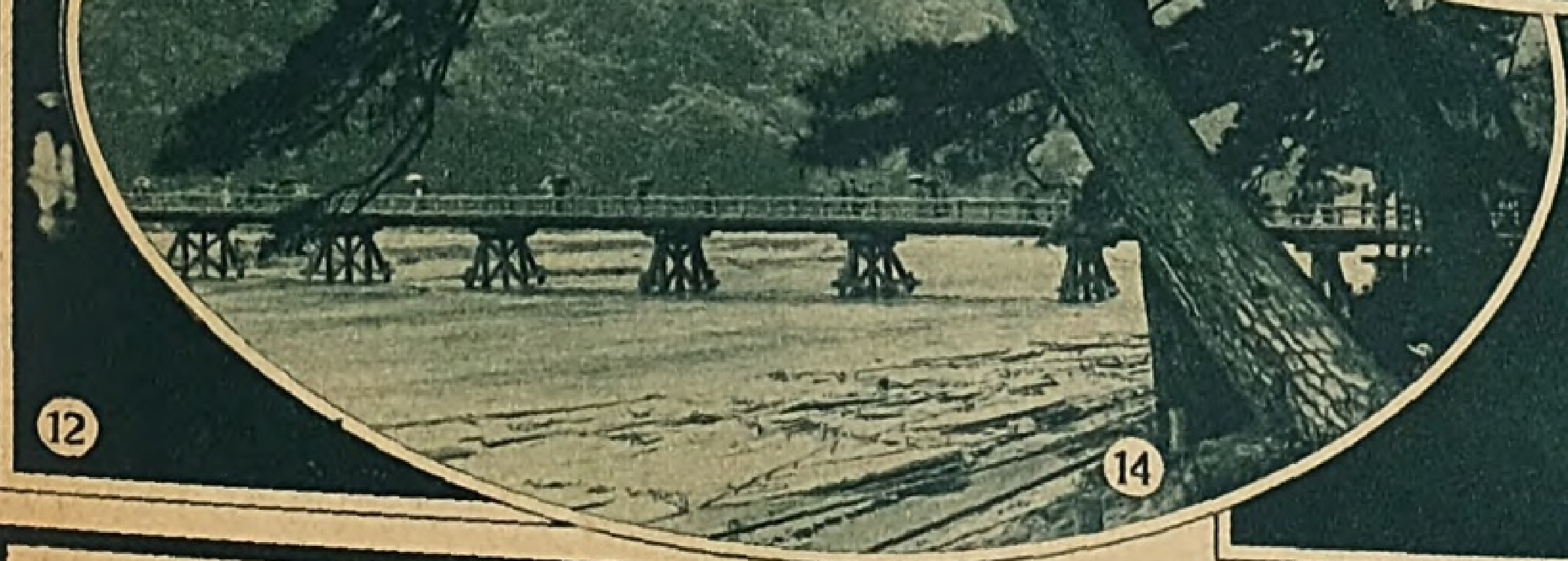


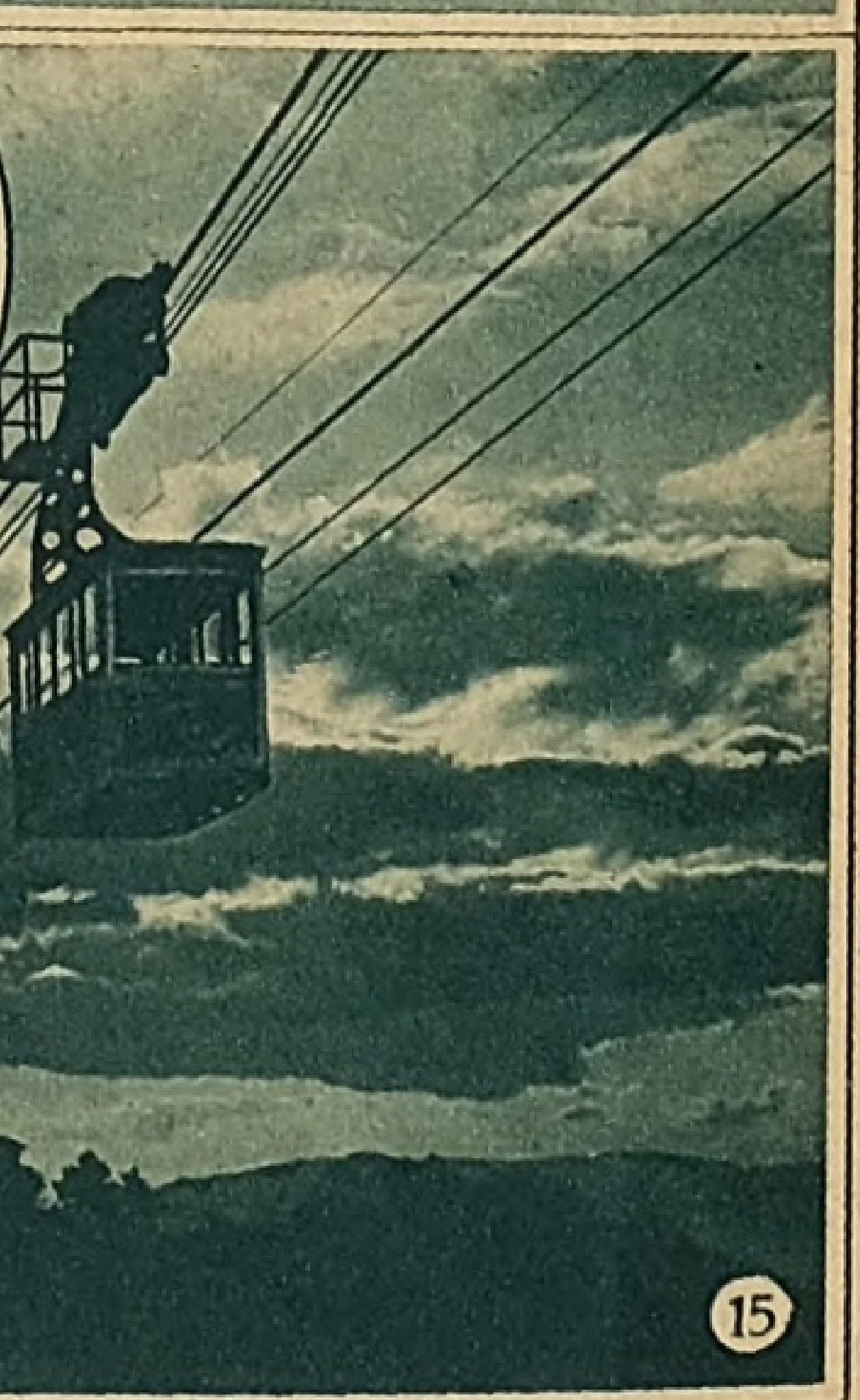












PHOTOS:

1. Weeping Cherry Blossoms in Maruyama Park.
2. Daimaru Department Store at Takakura, Kyoto.
3. Imperial Palace.
4. Ginkakuji, built by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa about 450 years ago.
5. Kinkakuji, built by the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu about 500 years ago.
6. Heian-Jingu, dedicated to the Emperor Kammu.
7. Inner Temple of the Chion-In, headquarters of the Jodo Sect.
8. Bussankan Department Store, in front of Kyoto Station.
9. Inner Temple of the Nishi Honganji, headquarters of the Shinshu Authodox Sect.
10. Entrance Gate at Chion-In.
11. Inner Temple of the Higashi Honganji.
12. Yaomasa Restauraut in the evening.
13. Grill Room of the Yaomasa.
14. Arashiyama, five miles west of Kyoto, known for its beautiful scenery
15. Cable Cars on Mt. Hiei.

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San-in & Hokuriku Districts Rich in Spots of Scenic Beauty Abundant Hot Springs and Show-Places

PHOTOS:
1. The Kinosaki Hot Springs
2. Public Bath at Kinosaki (Ichi-noyu)
3. Amano-Hashitate at Miyadzu
4. "Yamakaro" Hotel at Miyadzu
5. "Seikiro" Hotel at Miyadzu
6. The Ogawa Hot Springs at Tomari
7. Bathing Place at Iwase
8. Gate of the Temple Eiheiji
9. The Awara Hot Springs
10. Tojimbo, near Mikuni
11. Bathing place at Mikumi
12. Kôrogi Bridge at the Yamanaka Hot Springs
13. The Yamashiro Hot Springs
14. The Katayamazu Hot Springs
15. The Awazu Hot Springs

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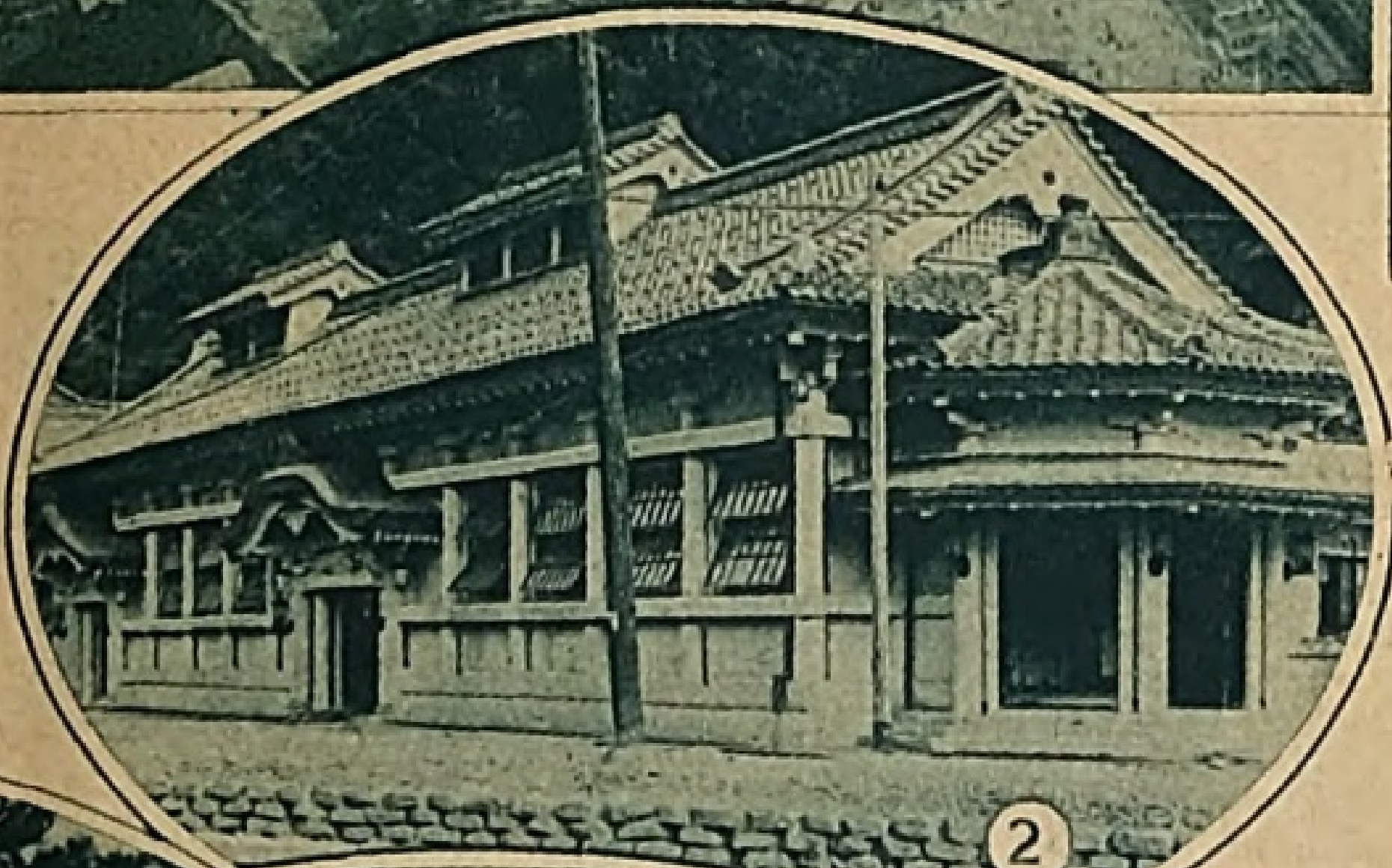
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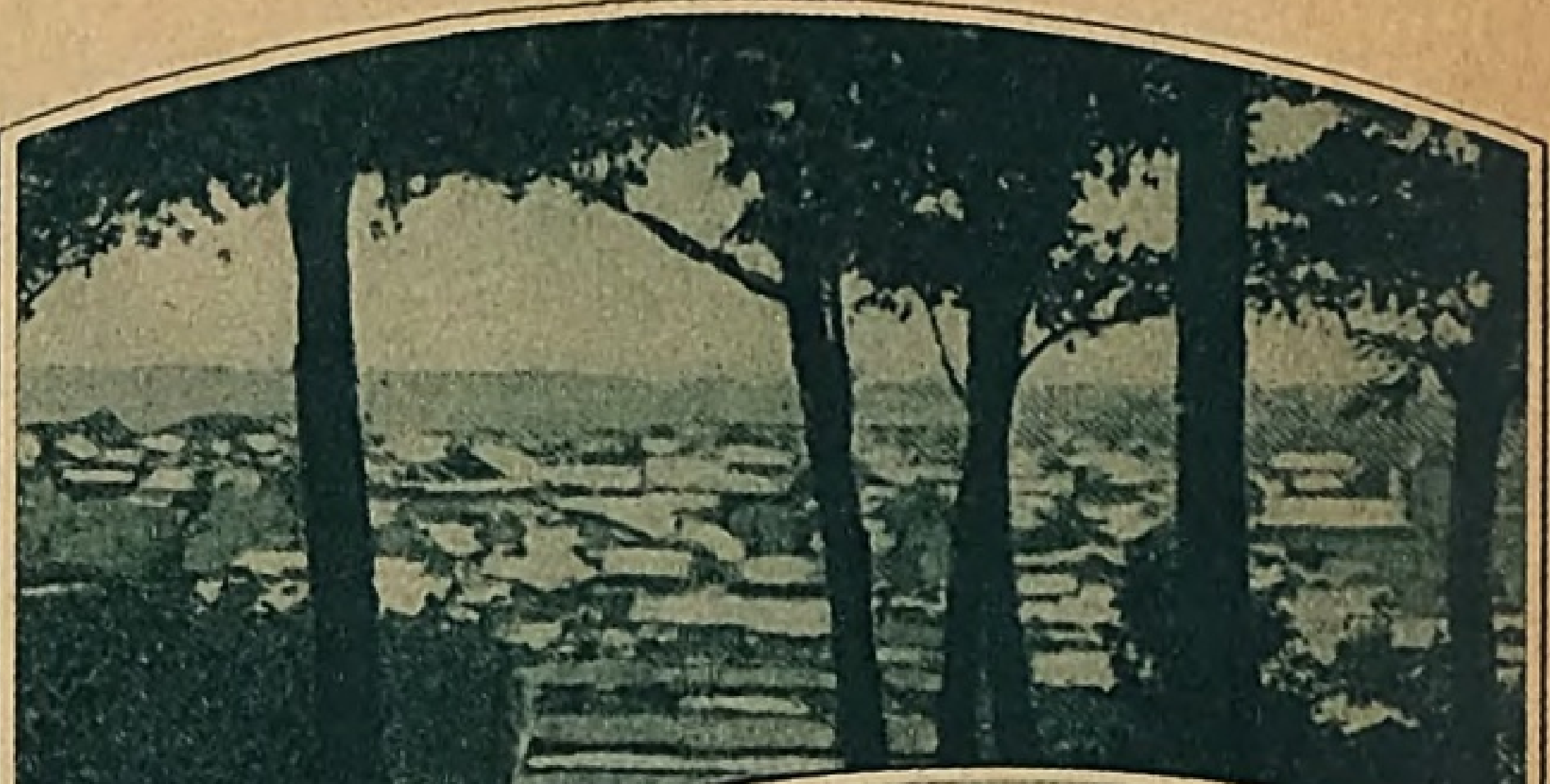
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Kinosaki is the biggest hot spring in the San-In District, fully equipped with hotel accommodation and means of recreation. In the vicinity are bathing beaches and skiing places, affording ideal summer and winter sports.

Amano-Hashitate is one of Japan's three most beautiful places. The town of **Miyadzu** in the neighbourhood is a famous pleasure resort. **The Yamakaro and Seikiro** at Miyadzu are fine Japanese hotels with perfect equipment.

Awara Hot Spring, Mikuni Sea Bathing Resort, and **Tojimbo** are situated along the line of the Mikuni-Awara Electric Railway. Awara Hot Spring has perfect hotel and other equipment.

Eiheiji is a famous temple, the headquarters of the Sodo Buddhist Sect and contains rare treasures. It can be reached by the Eiheiji Electric Railway line.

Yamanaka, Yamashiro, Awadzu, Katayamadzu, Tatsunokuni, Fukatani, and **Wakura** are the seven biggest hot springs in the Hokuriku District. Every hotel has hot spring baths.

The Ogawa Hot Spring is at Tomari-cho in Toyama Prefecture. There are a number of places of scenic beauty in the neighbourhood.

Iwase Sea Bathing Resort can be reached in twenty minutes by the Fugan Electric Railway from the city of Toyama.

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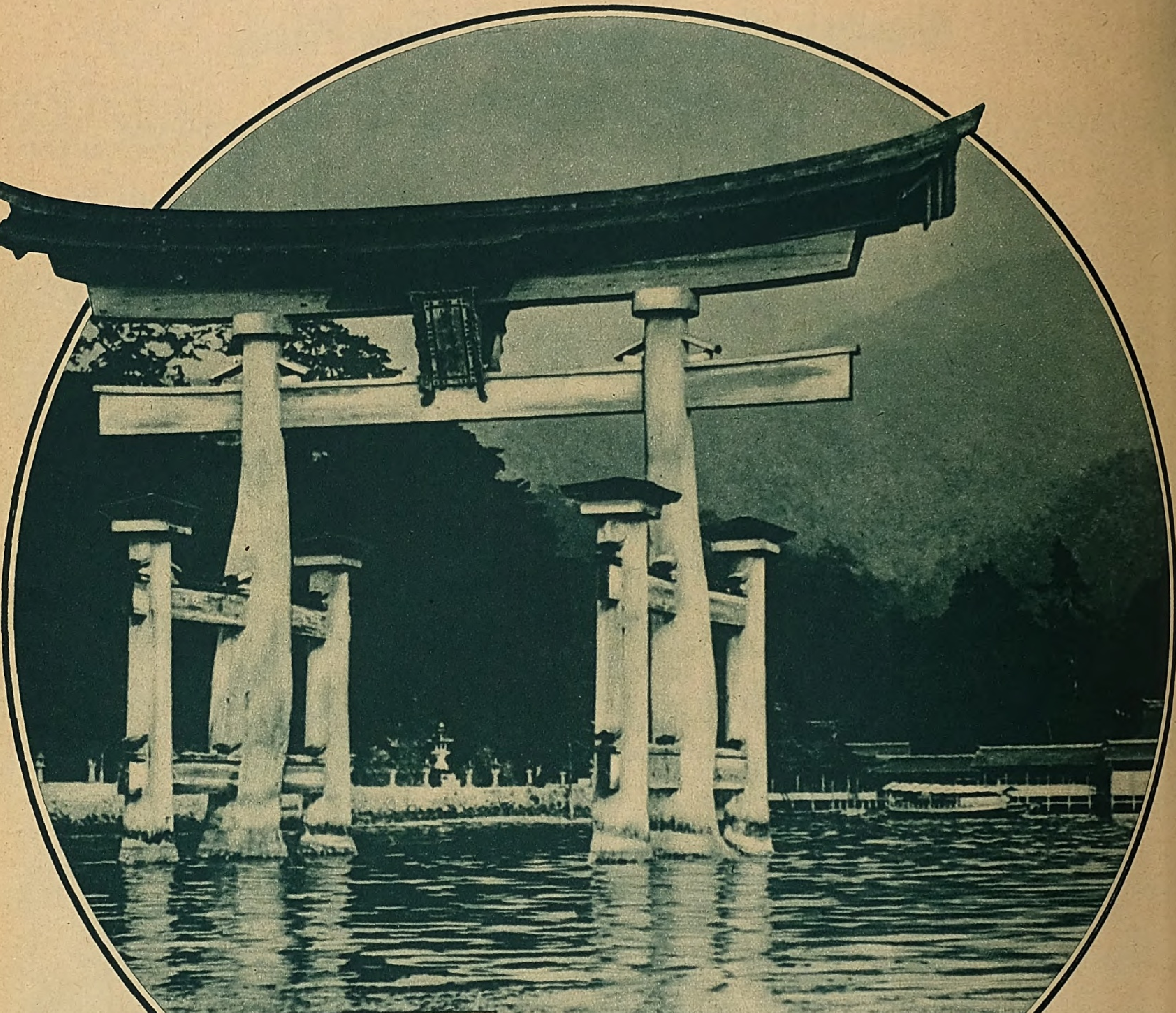


Miyajima, Queen of Japan's Scenic Trio

Miyajima and Tomo-no-ura, in Hiroshima Prefecture, are the best-known places in the Inland Sea on account of their charming views. Western tourists who visit Japan should not omit these two pleasure resorts from their programme.

Miyajima is worth visiting throughout the four seasons, and the cherry-flowers in spring, the crimson leaves in Autumn and the snow in winter give it its place among the three most beautiful places in Japan. The big Torii standing up out of the sea, and the red corridors of Itsukushima Shrine winding over the water add to the beauty of the scenery. Miyajima is in an Island with seven bays and eight scenes well worth a visit.

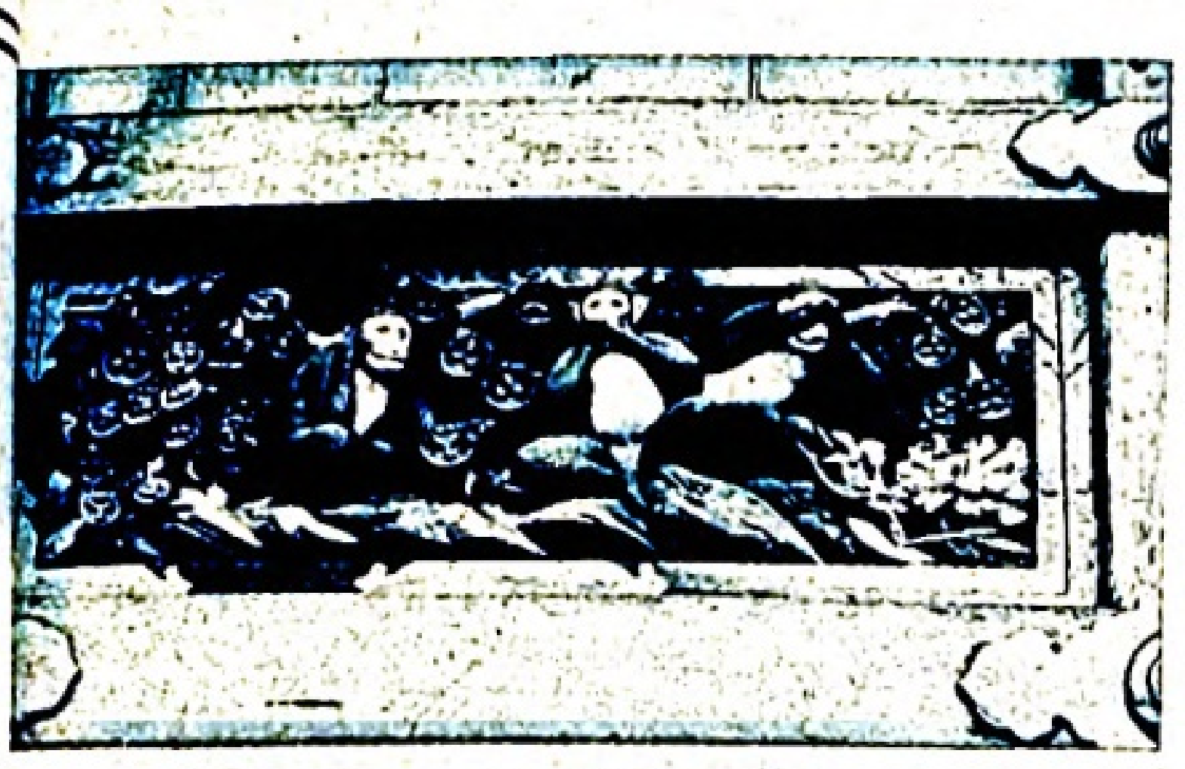
Tomo-no-ura, which is famous as a place for catching the fish called Tai, is a bay in which are the port of Tomo and an island, called Sensui-To. In the vicinity are the two islands, Benten and Kogo. At the west side on a cliff one hundred feet high stands the shrine of Abuto Kannon. The scenery can be enjoyed from passing boats.

Cut :—Mr. H. KAWABUCHI
Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture

NIKKO

A Vast District of Wild Mountains and Primeval Forests with the Jewel of Japan's Architectural Treasures at its Doorway

By Tsuyoshi Tamura, Doctor of Forestry
Lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University



I. General Outline

Mount Fuji enjoys world-wide fame the representative scenic wonder of pan, but Nikko is superior, and any urist programme is incomplete that aves Nikko out. There exists, how- ver, a striking difference between the yo, though. They both owe their ori- n to volcanic developments. Indeed, ost of the Japanese mountains of fine enery are either volcanoes or of lcanic origin, the rest being mostly granite formation, with a very few sedimentary rock formation. Fuji d Nikko are, therefore, representa- ve of Japanese scenery in this respect, o.

Japanese mountains of volcanic origin ay be divided into two main classes, litary mountains of conic form, anding by themselves, and mountains rouped together to make ranges. ount Fuji is the representative of e former, and many mountains elonging to this class are known by e name of Fuji, with the names of e localities prefixed, such as "Haruna-uji," while Nikko is ypical of the latter. hey are groups of ountains made one fter another when he crust of the earth as in the making.

Among mountains f fine scenery be- onging to the second lass are Akandake of okkaido, Mount akkoda, and Mount zuma of the North- ast, and Unzenga- ake and Mount Kiri- hima of Kyushu, ut none can com- pare with Nikko in imensions, gran- deur, and varieties of cenery, and the wide ange of their flora. We may, therefore, call Nikko represent- ative of the mountain anges of this class.

The area of land that make up Nikko is about 70.000 or 80.000 hectares, and in point of variety of scenery, and extension and height of the plateau, Nikko is surpassed by none but the Japan Alps. Taken by itself none of the components of Nikko can boast of being the "first in the world," for its mountains rise only some 2,500 meters, wider table-lands can be found in many other countries, and its lakes and cataracts are no bigger than those of other countries, but they have splendid characteristics of their own, and when taken together as forming one complete scene, are superb indeed.

The characteristics of Japanese scenery are not found in the magnitude of the scene, but in the varieties of the component parts, and their delicacy and refined beauty. Such magnificence, grandeur and extravagance as seen in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and Yellowstone National Park can not be found in this country. Nikko is delicate and exquisite. If variety and harmony among the component parts are the essential condition of beauty, it is no exaggeration to call Nikko the embodiment of beauty.

There are high mountains, an extensive table-land, dense forests of gigantic trees, lakes of clear water, beautiful streams, splendid cataracts, hot springs, and gorgeous temples and shrines. They compose a perfect harmony to make up the superb scenery of Nikko.

The Western part of Nikko, extending from inner Nikko to Ozenuma, presents a wide expanse of primeval land, with mountains, forests, plateaus and lakes, unspoiled by human touch, paralleled only in the Japanese Alps region. In fine contrast to the wildness of the Western part, the Eastern part or front Nikko presents the magnificent beauty of human art. There are splendid avenues of gigantic cedar trees, in the midst of which stand magnificent shrines and temples. In the centre of front Nikko lies Lake Chuzenji, surrounded by natural forests with fine roads running through them, and here a perfect harmony of nature and human building is exhibited in the most delightful way.

The district of Nikko stretches over the two prefectures of Tochigi and Gumma, extending about 36 kilometers east, to west and about 32 kilometers from north to south. It takes nearly two weeks to explore the whole region, and at least 3 days to visit the principal places only. Visitors usually enter Nikko from the town of Nikko and proceed to the inner part in the west. By doing this, one can enjoy the exquisite beauty of human art first and then the beauty of nature, a most natural way of sight seeing. For the hurried visitor from Tokyo the following programme is the best.

Cryptomeria Avenue, Nikko

First day.—Reach Nikko in the morning. Spend the day in visiting the temples and shrines, which embody the artistic beauty of representative Japanese architecture and fine arts, and views around the town of Nikko. Put up at Nikko.

Second day.—Inspect the sights round about Lake Chuzenji, visiting the cataracts. Put up at Chuzenji.

Third day.—Proceed to Yumoto, crossing the extensive table-land, and visit the scenery round about Yumoto and Marunuma, and return to Tokyo.

Automobiles are available for most of the journey, except for the section from Yumoto to Marunuma, over the pass of Konsei, which is rather difficult for children and old persons, especially in the winter season.

Good pedestrians, who have time enough, will do well to visit the places of interest, and climb Nantai, Shirane, and Osenuma. Every season has its beauty in Nikko, but it is seen at its best in spring, when all the mountains are enveloped in fresh verdure, and in late autumn, when nature displays gorgeous luxuries over the mountains, and in these seasons the place is most crowded. How popular Nikko is through all the seasons of the year, may be judged from the fact that the number of visitors arriving in Nikko each year is estimated at about half a million.

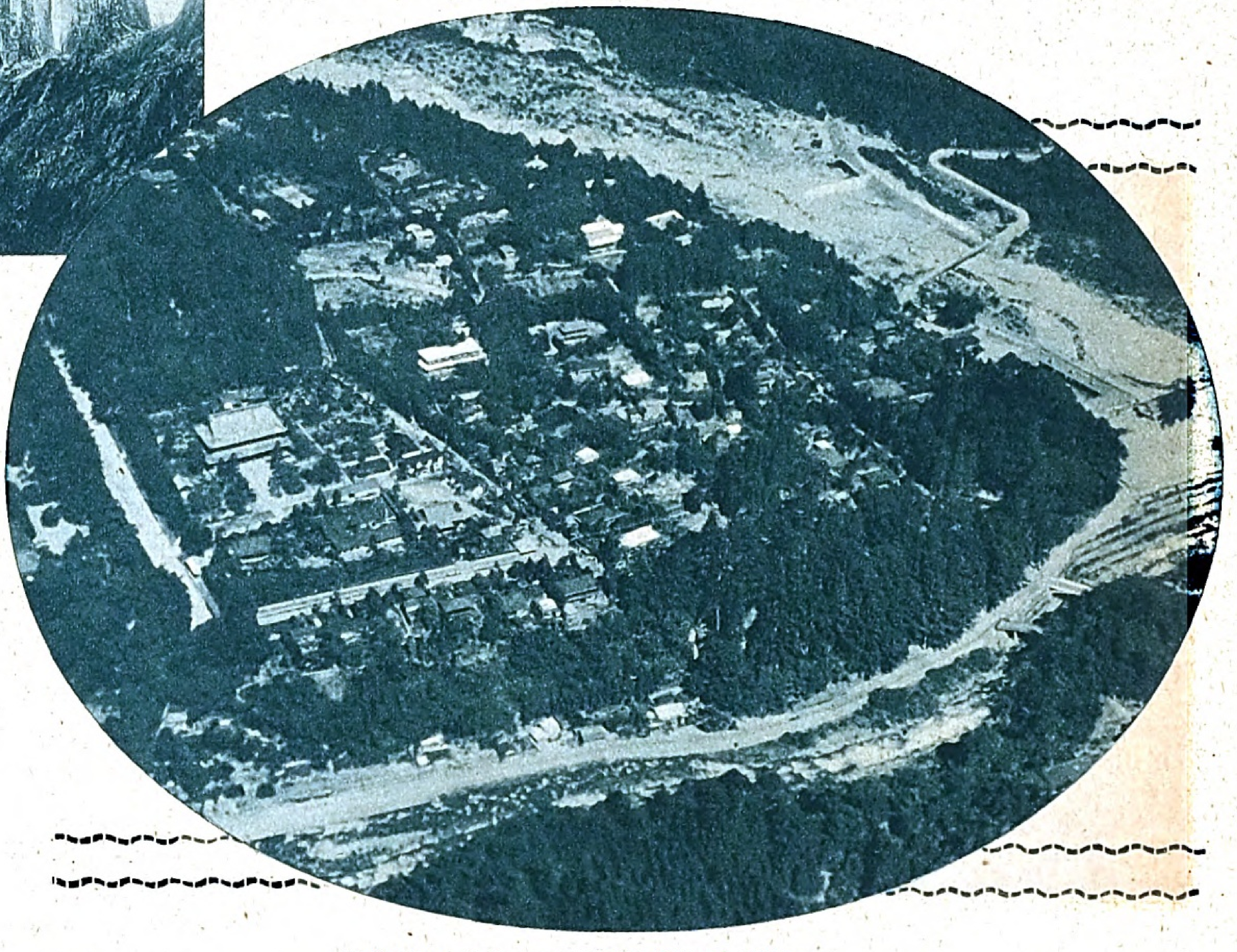
II. The Town of Nikko and the Neighbourhood

When the train is approaching the station of Nikko, you will be struck with the magnificent sight of an avenue of gigantic cryptomerias, running parallel with the railway line. There are three grand avenues shooting out from the shrine of the Toshogu, one to the south, the second to the south east, and the third to the north. The first, which runs along the railway line, extends 20 kilometers, while the other two extend 8 kilometers each. These three avenues meet at one point and extend 4 kilometers farther to the precinct of the Toshogu, the first of the sacred places of Nikko. The total length of these avenues is 40 kilometers, with altogether 28,000 cedar trees more than 300 years old and reaching a height of over 30 meters. The trunks of these trees measure over 3 meters round on an average. Such is the grandeur of the avenues that their like is found nowhere except in the redwoods of California.

At the time of the construction of the shrine, Lord Matsudaira, who superintended the work, chose avenues of cryptomerias for his offerings to the shrine, when other lords vied with each other in offering stone or bronze lanterns or fine edifices. Lord Matsudaira Masatsuna drew up a plan for the avenues, which took him 20 years to complete. The stone monuments put up at the foot of the Shinkyo (God's Bridge), and at the terminus of each avenue, bear inscriptions describing the history of these avenues.

Leaving Nikko station, you will see in front of you a long straight street lined with cedars. Passing through the street, you will come to the famous River Daiya. On crossing the bridge across the river you will see another richly decorated bridge close by. This is the celebrated Shinkyo (God's Bridge). The legend tells us that a Buddhist Saint named Shodo-Shonin, who was the pioneer of Nikko more than 1,200 years ago, came to this river, but finding no means of crossing it, prayed to the gods for help. Then there suddenly appeared holy spirits in the form of two snakes, one red and the other green. They stretched themselves across the river forming a bridge, on which the saint was able to pass over the river. The Shinkyo was dedicated to the memory of their holy spirits. It is 28 meters long and 7 meters wide, with parapets lacquered bright red. The bright colour and graceful form above and the clear crystal current running below make a beautiful sight, which is said to be like a miniature of all Nikko. The evening glow of the Shinkyo is counted among the eight fine views of Nikko. The bridge is open on the occasion of the festival of the Toshogu for the passage of the Imperial messenger only, and is closed to general traffic.

The Toshogu is situated about one kilometer north-west of the Shinkyo. It is a shrine dedicated to the spirit of Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the first of the Tokugawa Shoguns, who reigned over Japan for nearly 300 years, until the Restoration in 1868. The Shrine was constructed about 300 years ago by order of Tokugawa Iyemitsu, the third Shogun. The work is said to have cost 10 million dollars, or 3,800 dollars per square meter, in those days when the value of money was uncomparably higher than now. If one consider how such a profuse display of art as this shrine of Toshogu could have been completed within the miraculously short period of two years, one can easily see that the whole artistic energy of the age was mobilized for the perfection of this single work, which became so popular that it has come to be identified with the name of Nikko, and it is seldom called by its proper name "Toshogu." The magnificence of the edifice has given rise to the saying, "Don't say 'Kekko' (magnificent), until you have seen 'Nikko'—the Toshogu." Those who pay a visit to this shrine will do well to have some preliminary knowledge of the architecture of the



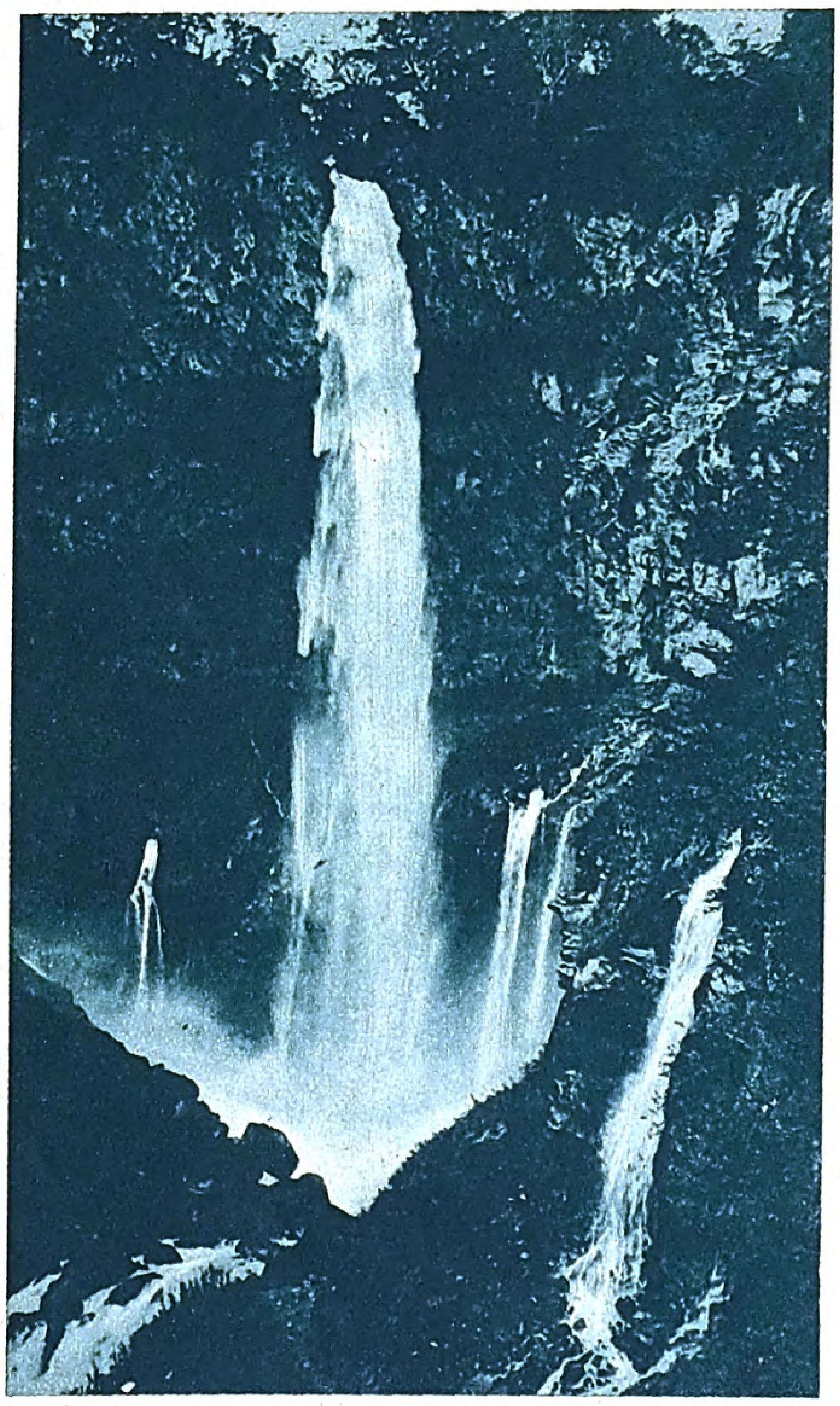
Toshogu and Surrounding Buildings, Nikko shrine and other edifices.

The salient feature of the shrine building is the perfect harmony in it of nature and human art. In planning the structure 300 years ago, the utmost care was taken to make the most of the natural features of the land. The most renowned architects and artists of the age exhausted their best skill in the construction work, paintings, carvings, and external decorations, which preserve perfect harmony among themselves, and are siad to surpass the grandeur of the Taj Mahal of India. The buildings were constructed on a limited piece of land on a specified site, where the ground was uneven, and this unevenness was used to the best advantage to give euphony to the design. Amidst a wood of gigantic cedar trees, a number of buildings of the styles of Buddhist temples and of Shinto shrines were most skilfully arranged according to the undulation of the land. Some exhibit symmetrical dignity, while others show the varieties of balance, and as a whole they constitute a constructive beauty. The approach to each building in the compound was gracefully designed to suit the natural features of the land, as well as the style of the edifice, with pavements of fine granite. By way of precaution against earthquake, fire and moisture, and for the purpose of giving strength and adding beauty, all the wooden material of the buildings was richly lacquered, and the roofs were covered with copper plates. The pictures, carvings and metal fittings that decorate the edifices are an assemblage of the essense of the fine arts of the day. Their artistic merits may be judged from the fact that over 20 buildings that stand in the precincts of the Toshogu are all specially protected by the government as national treasures.

A big stone "torii" in front marks the first entrance to the grounds of the shrine. It is one of the three largest stone "torii" in Japan, and its style is worthy of the dignity of the place. There are splendid roads leading from this entrance to each edifice in the shrine grounds, extending over one kilometer in the aggregate. Passing the "torii," you will see on the left a tall and red lacquered pagoda towering over a stately grove of gigantic cedars, and forming a vivid contrast to the dull green of the surrounding scenery. Both the "torii" and pagoda were offerings from feudal lords to the shrine.

The straight road from the "torii" leads to the front gate of the shrine, which is approached by stone steps. In the court inside the gate are arranged numerous stone lanterns. To the right stand 3 sacred stores in which are kept treasures of the shrine. They are some of the most important buildings in the grounds. They face each in a different direction, and have roofs of different styles, and a variety is given to the buildings according to the differences in the heights of their sites. The two elephants carved on the side of the uppermost store house add much to the beauty of the building. On the other side of the road is the sacred stable, with colored carvings of pine trees and monkeys. Passing by the red painted guard house, you come to the sacred water pavilion, where clear crystal water is gushing out of a splendid basin of huge carved granite. With this water, the visitors wash their hands before worshiping at the shrine. Then you come to the third "torii," made of bronze. Pass through this "torii," and you will see another sacred store on the right and on the left a praying-wheel, in which is hidden a holy scripture. In front of you there is an elevated piece of ground enclosed with stone fences surmounted with sculptures of lions rampant. This terrace is reached by stone steps. At the front stands the famous Yomeimon, or the gate of Yomei, and on the right a drum tower, with a bell-tower on the left. Here are to be seen a bell offered by the King of Korea, and candle sticks and lanterns offered by the Dutch. Further to the left is situated the Honchido (a hall dedicated to Honchi Buddha), famous for the dragon painted on the ceiling.

Shinkyo, Sacred Bridge, Nikko



Kegon Waterfall

The Yomeimon marks the entrance to the inner precinct of the compound, which is a little elevated above the rest. The right and left wings of the gate constitute corridors. This gate is the flower of all the structures that make up the beauty of the Toshogu. It is commonly known as "Higurashi-no-mon," which means a gate which one may enjoy looking at a whole day without being tired. It is a tower gate. From the eaves under the copper roofing hang golden bells. The columns standing on stone bases are of white-washed hard wood covered with birds, beasts and flowers closely carved on the ground of curves and circles, which give the appearance of being the grain of the wood. On either side of the tower and behind a fence stands a sculptured guardian, facing to the front. Standing back to back with the guardians are sculptures of Korean dogs. On the ceiling at the center are painted two dragons, and in the four corners angels dancing. All around is richly decorated with colored carvings of flowers, birds and the figures of old men. In the balustrade lacquered shining black are colored carvings of birds and flowers. The "koshigumi" (members on the tops of columns corresponding to capitals) are decorated with images of Chinese saints, and the upper "masugumi" (a sort of "koshigumi") with carved flowers and birds. On the edge of the eaves are carved clouds and dragons. The general impression conveyed by the gate as a whole is of a combination of the bold style of the "Momoyama" era and the exquisite rococo taste of the early "Edo" era. There is no single part in this building but that represents artistic skill of the highest order. The excellence of skill displayed in the paintings and carvings, and the pompousness of the gold, black, white, vermilion, and blue employed are beyond description. How much of skill, labour and precious materials was expended on this small compact building may be judged from the fact that it cost about 20,000 dollars per square meter.

Inside the Yomeimon is a court surrounded on three sides by corridors. At the bottom of the court is the "karamon" (an entrance with a roof and doors of Chinese style) with the "mikoshiden" (a sacred car hall) on the left and the "kaguraden" (a sacred music and dance hall) on the right. Inside the "karamon" surrounded by a board fence are a worship hall, a stone pavement and the main shrine. All the buildings in the inner precinct within the gate of Yomei are built on a symmetrical plan, and the farther you proceed the more exquisite you find the decorations, and the choice of the materials becomes more expensive and the workmanship more elaborate.

In order to visit the "okunoin," or sanctuary, you will leave the court by the opening in the corridor on the eastern side called the "sakashitamon," which is famous on account of the carving of a sleeping cat by Hidari Jingoro on the lintel, and turning to the left and climbing up long stone steps, you will reach the sancturay with a tower.

The festivals of the Toshogu are very famous for their pompous processions. They are celebrated on the 1st and 2nd of June and the 17th of October, and a grand festival is held at intervals of a few years. On that occasion, on the evening of the 1st of June, three sacred cars proceed to the Futarasan shrine by the side of Lake Chuzenji in a grand procession, in which about 1,200 people including the chief priest, participate, in the armour and helmets of the warriors of 300 years ago. The next day the sacred cars proceed to the temporary resting shed, where the sacred rites are performed. On other occasions only one sacred car goes in procession to the temporary resting shed direct, where the rites are performed as usual.

There are in Nikko besides the Toshogu two other shrines and a temple. The Daiyubyo is a shrine dedicated to the spirit of Tokugawa Iyemitsu, the third of the Tokugawa Shoguns. It stands to the west of the Toshogu, and is an imitation of it on a smaller scale, and much of the taste of the temple buildings of the Edo era was worked into the construction. To the north of the Daiyubyo is the Futarasan shrine, dedicated to the guardian god of the district. The shrine is an old one, having existed there for more than one thousand years, though the present building is of later date. Both the main shrine and the worship hall of this shrine receive special protection from the government as national treasures.

The Rinnoji is a Buddhist temple founded by Saint Shodo-Shonin, the pioneer of Nikko, and for more than one thousand two hundred years, it has been held as sacred. In the temple compound are two buildings, the Sanbutsu-do and Sorin-to, and the temple garden is beautiful, but it is closed to the public.

The town of Nikko has developed to accommodate visitors to these places of interest, and especially to the Toshogu. On both sides of the street from the station to the Shinkyo (God's Bridge) are ranged inns, tea houses, restaurants, and shops selling souvenirs. The residence quarter, where the Imperial villa is situated, is on the other side of the River Daiya. Hotels are found in both quarters, and the Konishi, Kamiyama, Kanaya and Nikko hotels are the best known to foreigners. Automobiles are available for visitors over most of the roads to the noted places of Nikko.

III. From Umagaeshi to Chuzenji-Ko

For visiting Chuzenji-ko (or Lake Chuzenji) auto buses are available from Nikko Station to the shore of the lake, or if you prefer, you may take a tram car part of the way, up to Umagaeshi, which is about 9 kilometers from the station, and thence walk on foot to the lake or take an automobile. The road from Umagaeshi to the lake is along a winding path with sharp carves. The surrounding mountains are beautiful with their cloaks of thick growing trees. The forests in Nikko are mostly of natural growth, and the distribution of flora is distinctly defined. The forests at the foot of the mountains consist of deciduous trees. They are beautiful in the spring when their young leaves are budding out, and splendid in autumn, when they turn red. On the table-land about Senjogahara and Yumoto, one comes to woods of needle-leaved trees, with some birches among them. Higher up the mountains is the zone of creeping pines (pinus pumila). The flora of Nikko presents over 100 different genera, and the needle-leaved trees alone may be divided into 12 genera, including 23 species. This is twice as many as in

Illustration on Opposite Page

Yomeimon, the Beautiful Three-hundred-year-old Gate at Nikko, the Most Elaborate Structure in Japan

e flora of the whole of Europe, and bout the same as that of North Amer- a. Near the Imperial Villa, is the mous Nikko Botanical Garden, be- nging to the Tokyo Imperial Univer- ty, where there is a collection of all e species growing in the Nikko istrict, arranged for the convenience of otanical students.

The magnificence of the scenery of ikko is largely due to this rich variety plants, growing in forests on the ountains, on the plateau, and over e whole region, and from these forests ush out brooks of crystal water, which ake a number of beautiful lakes, lendid waterfalls and dashing streams. lost of the cataracts are found the region between e town of Nikko d Lake Chuzenji, hich is the source the picturesque ver Daiya, which creased by num- ous tributaries, sses through the wn of Nikko. This ver and its tributary reams, as they pass rough the ravines, ake a number of autiful cataracts, of hich Kegon-no-taki, ramino-taki, and irifuri-no-taki are e most noted. Kirifuri-no-taki is out 4 kilometres north-east of the inkyo. This cataract is reached by path starting from the foot of the inkyo. It passes through grace- lly beautiful places such as are often und in the neighbourhood of Kyoto. his waterfall is a double cataract, d as it falls the water throws spray round, from which fact comes name. The first and second falls ing each 45 meters high, the total ight is 90 meters. The plateau low the fall commands a fine view all the surrounding mountains, and spring when azaleas are in bloom, e gay colors of the flowers reflecting the white cloud of spray is a delight- l sight.

A little above this fall is another lled Choji-no-taki, and 2 kilometers rther up the slope, a third, Tamadare- o-taki. The trip to these falls will ke you about half a day. If you have e more day to spare, and if you are good pedestrian, it will be worth your hile to try the ascent of Mount kanagi, which is the source of the fall Tamadare, and Mount Nyobo to e the seven cataracts, visiting Shira- o-daki (fall of white threads), behind e shrine of Toshogu. On the slopes est of Shiraito-daki are several falls, ioi, Haguro and the seven falls of kko. The seven falls are on the ream of Tanomozawa, which flows to the River Daiya at a point near e Imperial Villa. A visit to these aterfalls will take another half day.

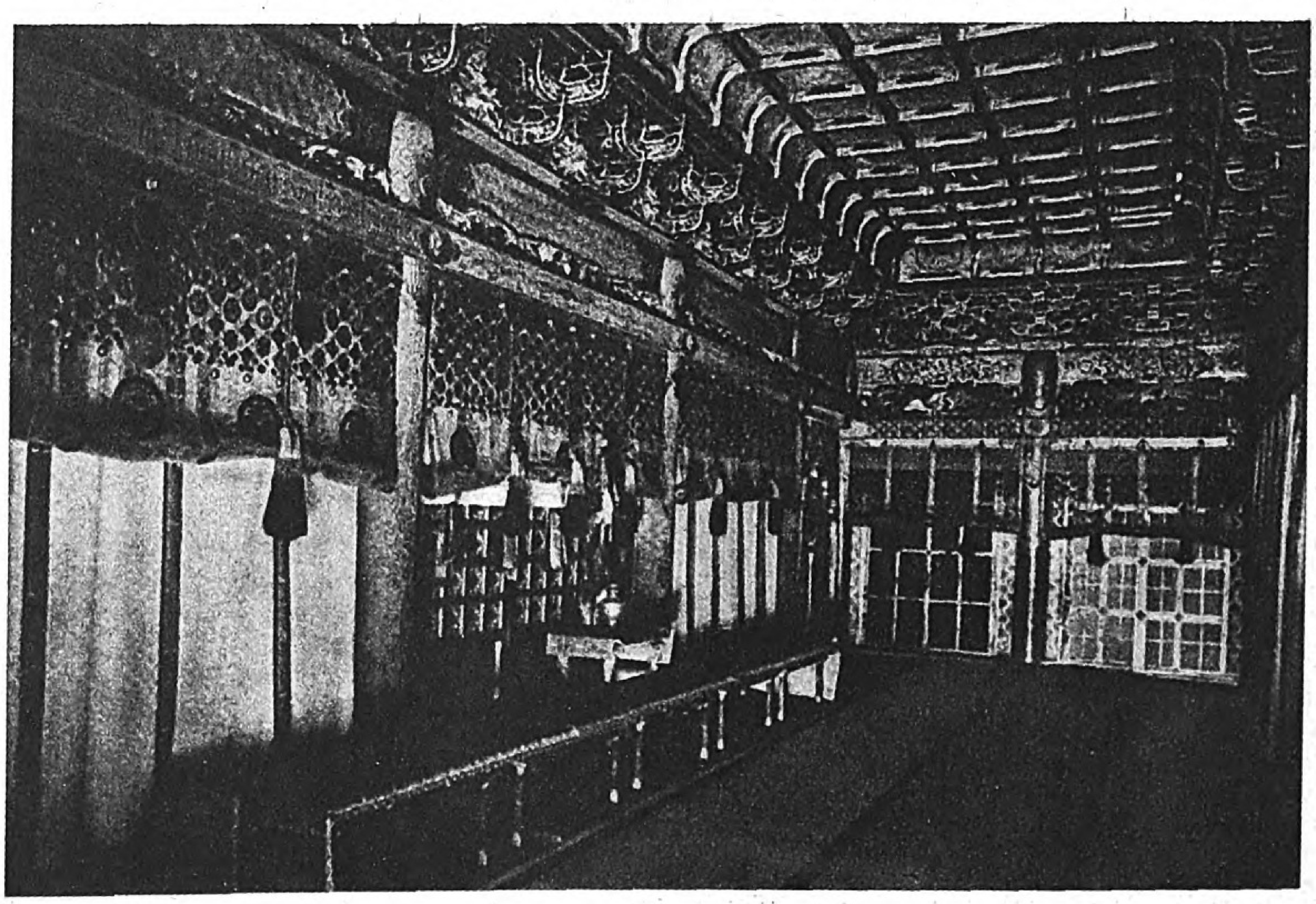
The famous Urami-no-taki is located bout 9 kilometers from Nikko Station. is some 50 meters high and is famous r its view from behind the water, ut the rock at the head of the fall aving crumbled, the sight has now st much of its charm. Above this ll are thick forests, and hidden among e trees are the two cataracts of Hatsu- e and Jikan. The latter is famous r falling in numerous streaks, and r maple trees, which grow in abun- ance in the neighbourhood.

On the River Daiya a little above the oint where the Tanomozawa flows to it, there is a pool named Gam- agafuchi. It is situated about 2 ilometers above the Shinkyo (God's Bridge), and is a little to the south of the tram track, and near the botanical garden. By the side of the pool stands a huge rock with the name of the pool carved on it in big letters. In the neighbourhood are a number of rocks of strange and fantastic shape, with rapid currents running between them. The sight is counted among the eight fine views of Nikko. There you will observe a number of stone images of Buddha arranged on the bank of the river. They are very old and green with moss, and are commonly known as Bakejizo (haunted images of Jizo) of Gamma, for, they say, you can count them many times as you like and never get the same answer twice.

The Sleeping Cat, Hidari Jingoro's Famous Carving at Nikko

There were originally 100 images, but having been washed away by frequent floods, there are not at present half the original number.

Umagaeshi, which is the terminus of the tram car line, is situated about 9 kilometers west of Nikko Station. It is at the foot of the plateau where Lake of Chuzenji is. The slope to the plateau was formerly so steep that horses could not be used on it, whence the name (turning back the horses). Now visitors may drive automobiles up the slope, and auto buses run in numbers up the hill over the fine road. Visitors may rest and drink tea at wayside tea-houses, of which there are several at Umagaeshi. The farther you climb the hill, the more charming becomes the scene, and the thicker the forests. The mountains are richly clothed in the gorgeous colors of azaleas in spring and red leaves in late autumn. Here the gorge is deep and fantastic. It is called the gorge of Misawa and is the most beautiful of all the ravines of Nikko. Passing the bridge across this ravine you will come to two big waterfalls. The bigger one is called Hoto-no-taki, and the smaller Hannya-no-taki. The former is 40 meters high and the latter 30 meters. From about this point the change of flora is distinctly perceptible. By climbing up a sharp slope for some distance you will come out on a table-land covered with a thick growth of *Betula ermanii* where you will hear a sound like distant thunder coming through the woods in front of you. It is the sound of the water falling at Kegon-no-taki. This cataract is reached by descending a path across a side of the gorge overgrown with tiny bamboos (*sasa albomarginata*). Close by Kegon, there is another waterfall named Shirakumo-no-taki (White Cloud Fall). The water leaking through thousands of cracks in the lava which forms the bottom of Lake Chuzenji and gushing down the cliff in clouds of spray produces a peculiarly beautiful sight.


Interior of Toshogu, Nikko

The water flowing out of the lake, after running for about 500 meters toward the west in a rapid stream, reaches the head of the precipice and falls over it in a cataract to the bottom of the ravine 100 meters below. This is Kegon-no-taki. It is about 10 meters wide and the basin is 20 meters deep. From the sides of the fall through numerous cracks in the lava strata water gushes out and gives variety to the fall. The water is most abundant in the spring and autumn. Every season, however, has its special beauty here. The young verdure of spring, the bright crimson of azaleas in early summer, the thick foliage of midsummer, the gorgeous red leaves of autumn, and the thousands of icicles hanging beside the fall in mid-winter, all add something to the magnificent grandeur of this cataract and make it the best of the sights in Nikko. In fact Kegon is one of the most beautiful cataracts in the country. At the head of the fall stands a stone monument, carved on the face of which is a poem glorifying the beauty of the scene.

IV. Chuzenji-Ko and its Neighbourhood

Near the end of the forest, your attention will be drawn to the girls calling from wayside tea-houses to visitors to take a rest inside and drink tea. This will remind you that the lake is before you. Emerging out of the forest you will be surprised by the beauty of the splendid panoramic view spread out before your eyes. There lies a great lake in a forest surrounded by lofty ranges of mountains, which are reflect their noble forms in the still blue water.

The geologist attributes the origin of this lake to erosive action, which made a big gorge in the plateau. Into this gorge a lava stream from Mount Nantai found its way, and settling there dammed up the flow of the water, which accumulated and turned the gorge into a lake. The surface of the water covers 12 square kilometers, being longest from east to west. At the eastern end, the lake is a little indented toward the south, forming the headland of Hatchodejima. The presence of this headland and the isle of Kodzuke-shima add much to the beauty of the lake.

From the eastern extremity, the water flows out in a stream. This stream, which is called Ojiri-gawa, runs for some distance through a thick growth of trees until it reaches the head of the cliff, over which it drops in the famous Kegon-no-taki to make the head of the river Daiya. On account of this fall fish cannot reach the lake, and until the Restoration in 1868, the place was held sacred and killing was forbidden. No fish, therefore, were to be found in the lake. At present, however, great numbers of trout are yearly being released in the lake by the Forestry Bureau of the Imperial Household, and angling has now become one of the pleasures of visitors.

Close to the lake, a bridge spans the Ojiri-gawa, beyond which stands the Lake-side Hotel. If you proceed farther still along the coast of the lake, you will come to Utagahama, where foreign diplomats' villas are seen here and there, and in their midst stands the temple of Chuzenji, famous for the tall image of Kannon carved on a standing "Katsura" tree (*cercidiphyllum japonicum*). It is 5 meters and a half high, and is so curious and skilfully worked that it has been made a national treasure. The finest view of the lake is from this point.

Standing on the shore, you see in front of you the conic form of Mount Nantai rising high up into the blue sky, and a little farther off to the left the lofty peak of Mount Shirane, with white clouds always hanging about the top.

These and other mountains cast their shadows on the quiet blue water of the lake in the midst of its forest of big trees. A ferry boat plies between here and Teragasaki on the opposite side.

Teragasaki is at the head of the promontory called Hatchodejima, jutting out into the lake from the southern shore. About one kilometer west of Teragasaki is the solitary isle, Kodzukeshima, where stands the grave of Shodo-Shonin, the pioneer of Nikko.

Crossing back over the bridge to the north, and again turning to the west along the coast of the lake, you will come to the front of the Second Shrine of Futara, at the side of which begins the ascent to Mount Nantai. For about 4 kilometers a level road runs through leafy trees, and between the trees the glittering surface of the lake is visible. Along the road here and there stand villas for hire, mostly situated on the shore of the lake, and often yachts are moored at piers behind these villas. Yacht and boat races are frequently held on the lake. On fine days you will meet parties of men and women riding along the road, or going out on foot for picnics. They are mostly people belonging to the diplomatic corps. Going still farther the west, you come to Shobugahama, where are the fish hatcheries of the Forestry Bureau of the Imperial Household. Ferry boats ply between Shobugahama and points in the lake. The cliffs about this locality are of red rocks, in contrast to the white rocks on the southern coast.

Chuzenji-ko is neither too big nor too small, but of medium size and full of variety. The bright sunlight glittering on the surface, the graceful shadow of the moon reflected in the ripples, or a fine rain shrouding the scene, has each its special charm. The lake is charming at all times of the day and through all seasons of the year. Some of the surrounding mountains are covered with thick forests, while others are naked, and their reflections in the blue lake are peculiarly charming. In spring when the woods are bright with new verdure, and azaleas decorate the mountain sides you will hear the melodious notes of cuckoos sounding through the air, or, in late autumn, the cries of monkeys jumping from tree to tree and breaking the stillness of the night, when the mountains and forests are gay with different colors, as if covered with skilfully patterned carpets.

There are not a few mountains in Nikko that challenge the ascent of mountaineers. First of them is Mount Nantai, rising high up into the sky from the side of the lake. Its summit is 2,484 meters above sea level and 1,213 meters above the level of the lake. There is a number of deep cut furrows stretching from the top to the bottom, which gives the impression that the eruption of the mountain was recent.

The ascent commences at the side of the second shrine of Futara on the shore of the lake. In early July the gate to the mountain path at the side of the shrine is opened, and during the festival days of the shrine, which last through the first week of August, many pilgrims in white are seen climbing the mountain. They usually climb during the night and worship the sunrise from the top the following morning. It is 24 kilometers up and back, and takes about 7 hours.

While ascending this mountain, you will notice the transition of the flora from temperate to frigid zone types. By the lake grow tiny bamboos (*Sasa albomarginata*), beeches, maples, birches, firs, etc. Half way up the mountain you will find forests of needle-leaved trees such as spruces (*Picea hondoensis*), hemlocks (*Tsuga Siboldii*), larches, *Abies Veitchii*, *Betula Ermanii*, etc., farther up *Betula Ermanii*, *Enkianthus perulatus*, creeping pines (*Pinus Pumila*) and *Sorbus Sambucifolia* and finally *Vaccinium Vitisidaea*, *Shortia soldanelloides*, *Lycopodium obscarum*, etc., and here and there bare rocks project.

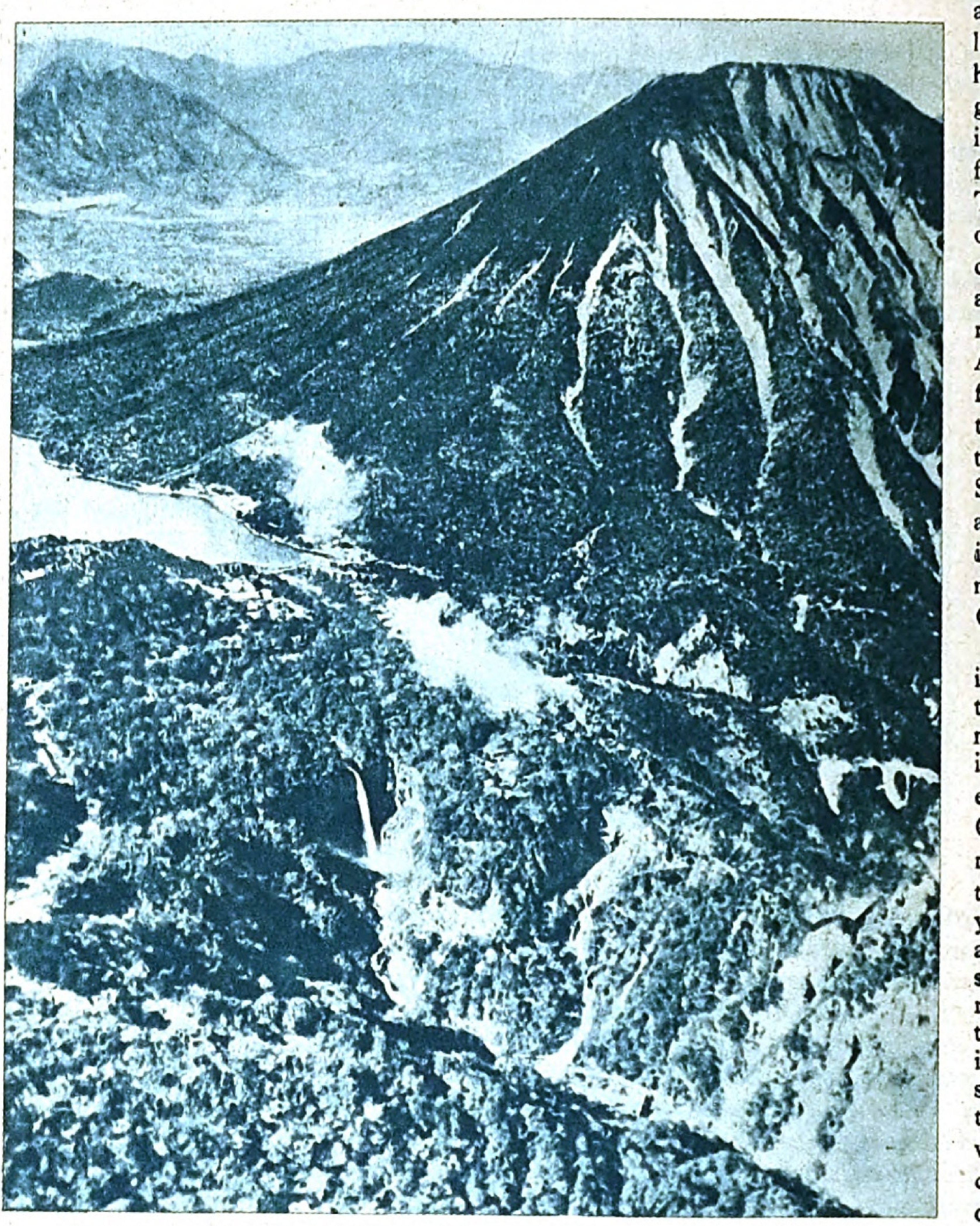
On the top of the mountain stands the sanctuary of Futara Shrine, and there is also a resting place for pilgrims, who may stop there for the night. The view from the top is magnificent. At the foot stretches the lake of Chuzenji, over the mountains to the south is seen the wide expanse of the plains of Kanto, to the east stands the solitary mountain of Tsukuba, and the mountain range in the west is the Chichibu range, beyond which the lofty peak of Mount Fuji is visible.

Lake Chuzenji, Nikko

Descending a little from the top on the northern side, you can climb the mountains of Omanago, Komanago, Nyobo, and Akanagi, which are in the same range as Mount Nantai.

The path from Natai divides into two, one descending to the cataract of Urami and the other ascending to Mount Omanago. The former is the back path up Nantai, and is even a better way than the front path. The path going to the fall of Urami from the east, crosses the path leading from Komanago to Nyobo, and leads on to the valley of the river Kinu back of Nikko.

Passing the breeding ponds of the Forestry Bureau at Shobugahama, you will have to go a little farther to see the fall of Ryuzu. It is more a rapid current than a cataract, consisting of a succession of many little waterfalls over a distance of about a hundred meters. Going round to the Western side of the fall, you will enter the plain of Senju, where the temple of Senjukannon is situated. The coast of Senju promontory is beautiful with its wide expanses of pure white sand plains. To the west is a wide tract of land overgrown by primeval forest, in the midst of which is the lake of Sainoko, with dark blue water.



Nantaizan, with the End of Lake Chuzenji at Its Base and Kegon Waterfall Forming a Tiny White Streak in the Foreground

V. Senjogahara

Going farther past the fall of Ryuzu-no-taki, you will enter upon a dreary plain extending along the foot of Mount Nantai. This is Senjo-ga-hara. The legend has it that in ancient times the god of Mount Nantai, the noble mountain to the east, fought here with the god of Mount Akagi, the lofty mountain to the west, for the ownership of this plain, whence came its name (the plain of the battle-field). It is 4 kilometers from west to east and 4 from north to south, with Nantai and other mountains of Nikko rising to the east and Shirane to the west.

This plain was originally a lake, forming a part of Chuzenji-ko, which extended as far as Odashirobara, Senjogahara, and Sainoko. The eastern bank of Chuzenji-ko giving way, the water flowed out to the River Daiya, and a part of the lake was drained. The lava stream from Mount Nantai and the sand brought by the rain from neighbouring mountains gradually filled up the depression, and turned the lake into a marshy plain, save at one spot, where lies the lake of Akanuma. It is now covered with water plants, of which some 500 species are found. In Akanuma grows *Geranium davuricum*, a special feature of this region. The plain is most beautiful in July when its whole expanse is covered with iris flowers. On account of the large number of species to be found, this region offers a good opportunity for the study of the Japanese flora.

Peat beds are found in this plain, and the stages by which water-moss turns to peat may be studied. It is pleasant to see here and there in this wide expanse of land some groves of larches and birches, with dead trees mixed among them.

Across this marshy land passes a road, which leads to Sambommatsu, where three big larch trees serve as a land mark for travellers in the plain. Here the road branches into two, one leading to the north and the other to the north-west to Yumoto. From here the mountain ranges of Nikko are seen to appear and disappear as fogs and clouds come and go, and Mount Nantai presents the most charming sight. Indeed the mountains of Nikko are seen to their best advantage from this point.

VI. Hot Spring of Yumoto and Mount Shirane

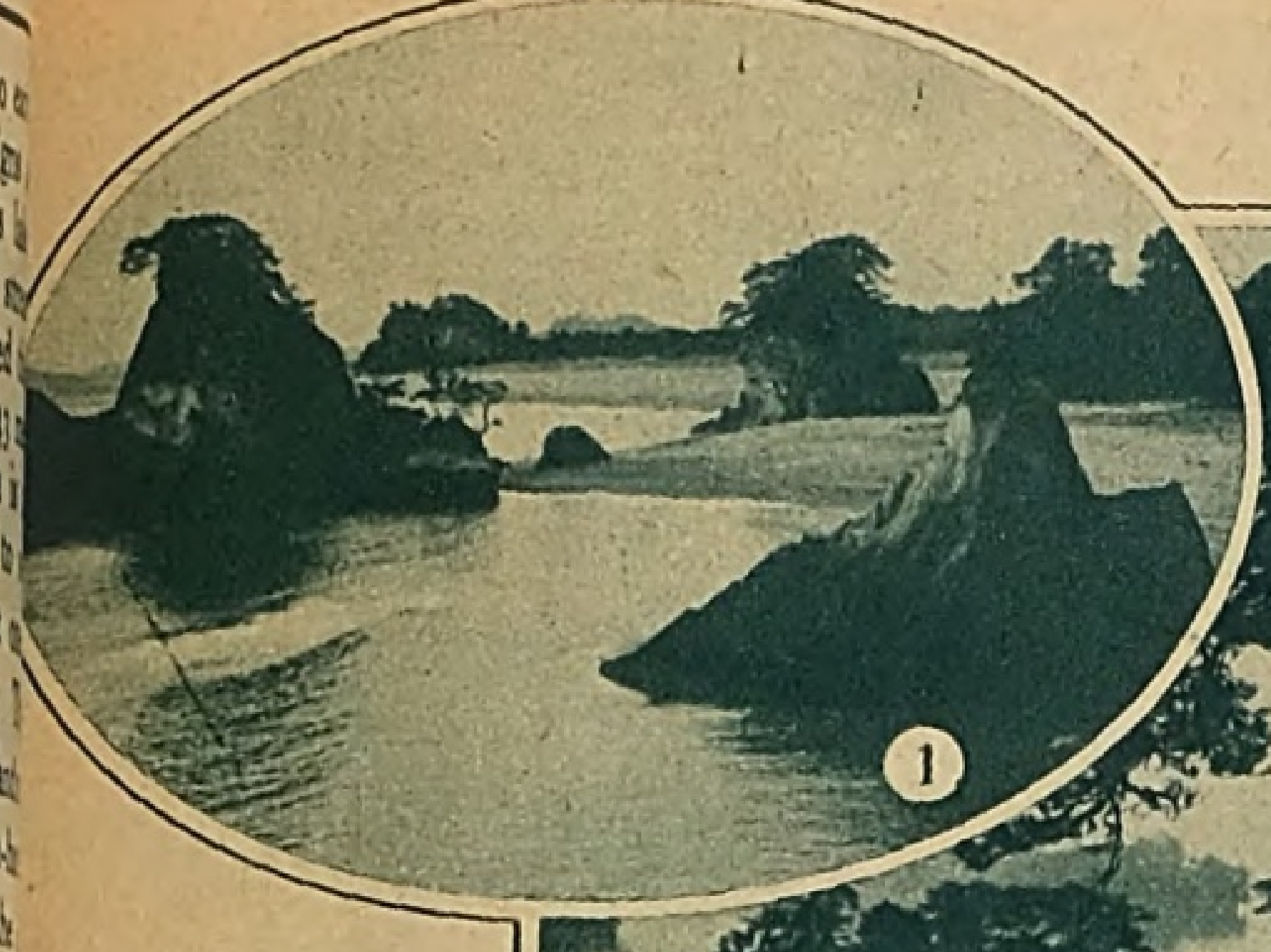
If you take the road to the north-west from Sambommatsu and proceed some distance along into the forest, you will hear sounds of falling water coming through the trees. This is Yunotaki. The water dashes down over the incline formed by a huge rock for a distance of about 80 meters. It is especially beautiful when the new verdure of spring and the red leaves of late autumn are reflected in the white spray of the dashing water, and it is counted among the best sights of Nikko. If you go up the stream, you will come to Yunoko, surrounded by a dense and mossy forest, with no sand beaches except a small one at the north. The deep blue lake reflects the white peak of Mount Shirane, which is crested with snow into early summer. Profound stillness reigns all around. Like Chuzenji-ko this lake owes its origin to the lava stream, which dammed up and turned the low land into a lake. It is 1,543 meters above sea level, and its area is 250 square meters. From north to south, it is about one kilometer long. There is a headland named Usagijima-hanto, juts into the lake in the form of a reversed T. The stream flowing out of this lake is called the Yunokawa, and in its course it makes two waterfalls. After forming the fall of Yunotaki, the stream passes through the plain of Senjogahara, and again tumbling down in the fall of Ryuzuno-taki, flows into Chuzenji-ko.

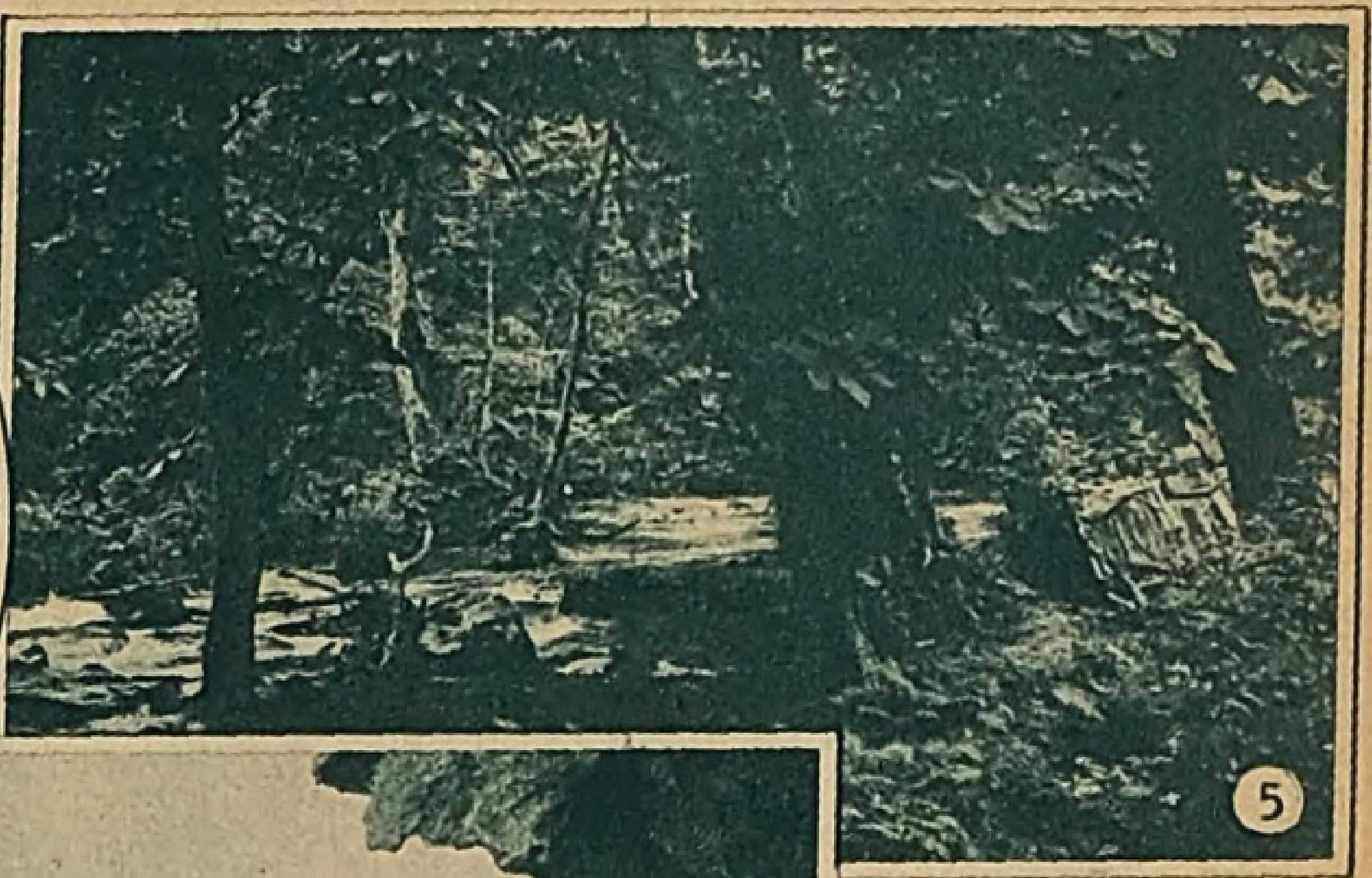
Yumoto hot spring is on the level land to the north of Yunoko. It is situated in a valley surrounded by the mountains Onsenga-take on the north, Mitsudake on the east and Shiraneyama on the west, and is open to the south only. It is a rare, quiet and picturesque place. There is a clear sulphur spring of a very high temperature and the water is very abundant. Thick clouds of vapour rise from the ground. In former days, it was only by mountaineers in summer that this hot spring was ever visited. At present, however, a fine road has been constructed between here and Chuzenji-ko to admit of the passage of automobiles, and as the beautiful scenery of Back-Nikko becomes better known, visitors are increasing. In summer it is crowded with people who have come to escape the heat of the city, or to enjoy the hot baths and fine scenery, and in late autumn a great many people visit the place to see the red leaves. Yunoko has been stocked with trout by the Forestry Bureau of the Imperial Household Department, and angling is now one of the favourite enjoyments there.

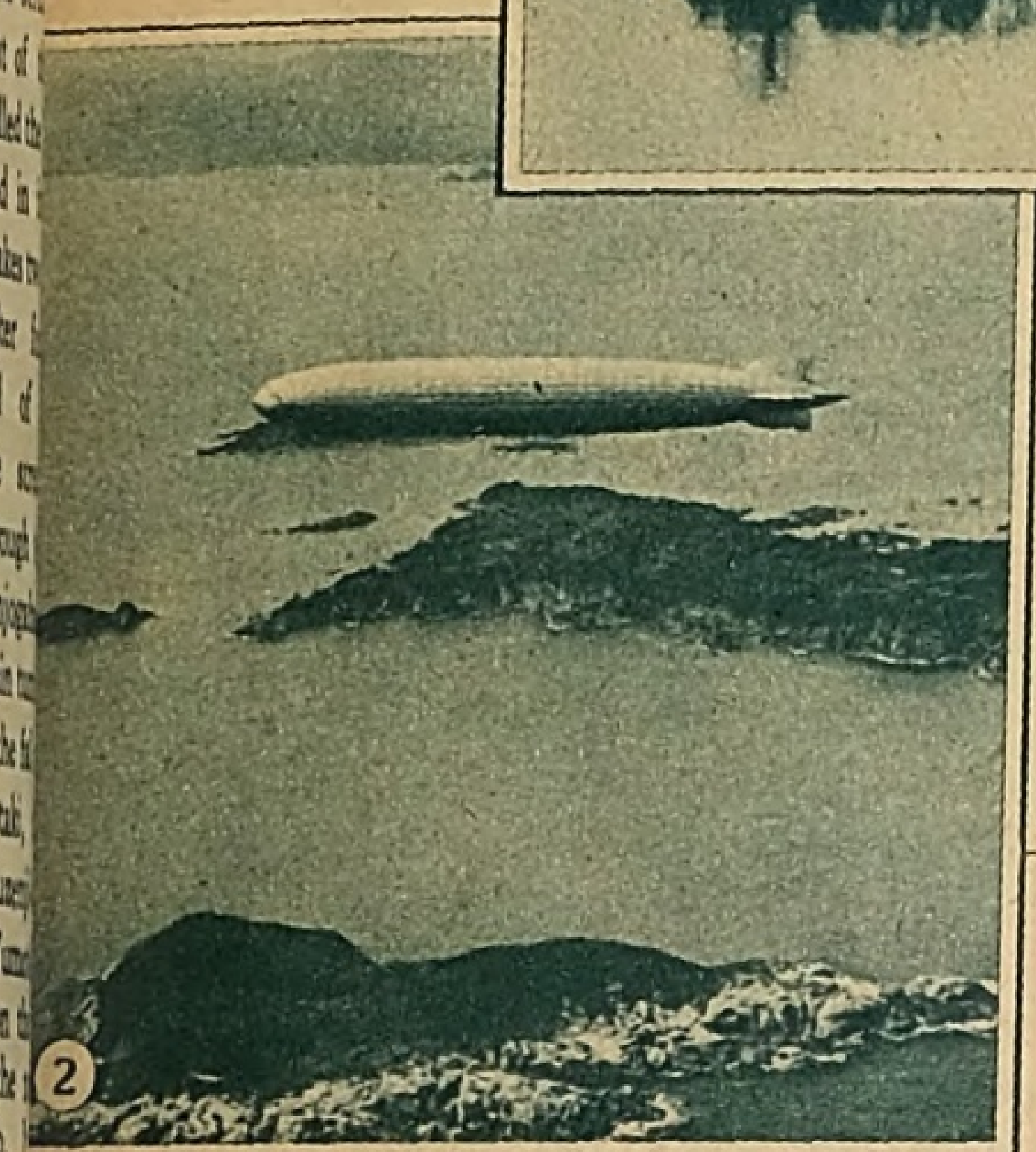
There are a number of hotels of in Japanese style to accommodate both Japanese and foreign visitors. In winter and early spring the ground is covered with snow to the depth of a meter, and the clearings in the larch woods make good skiing grounds. Climbing the mountains on skis is another winter sport to be enjoyed.

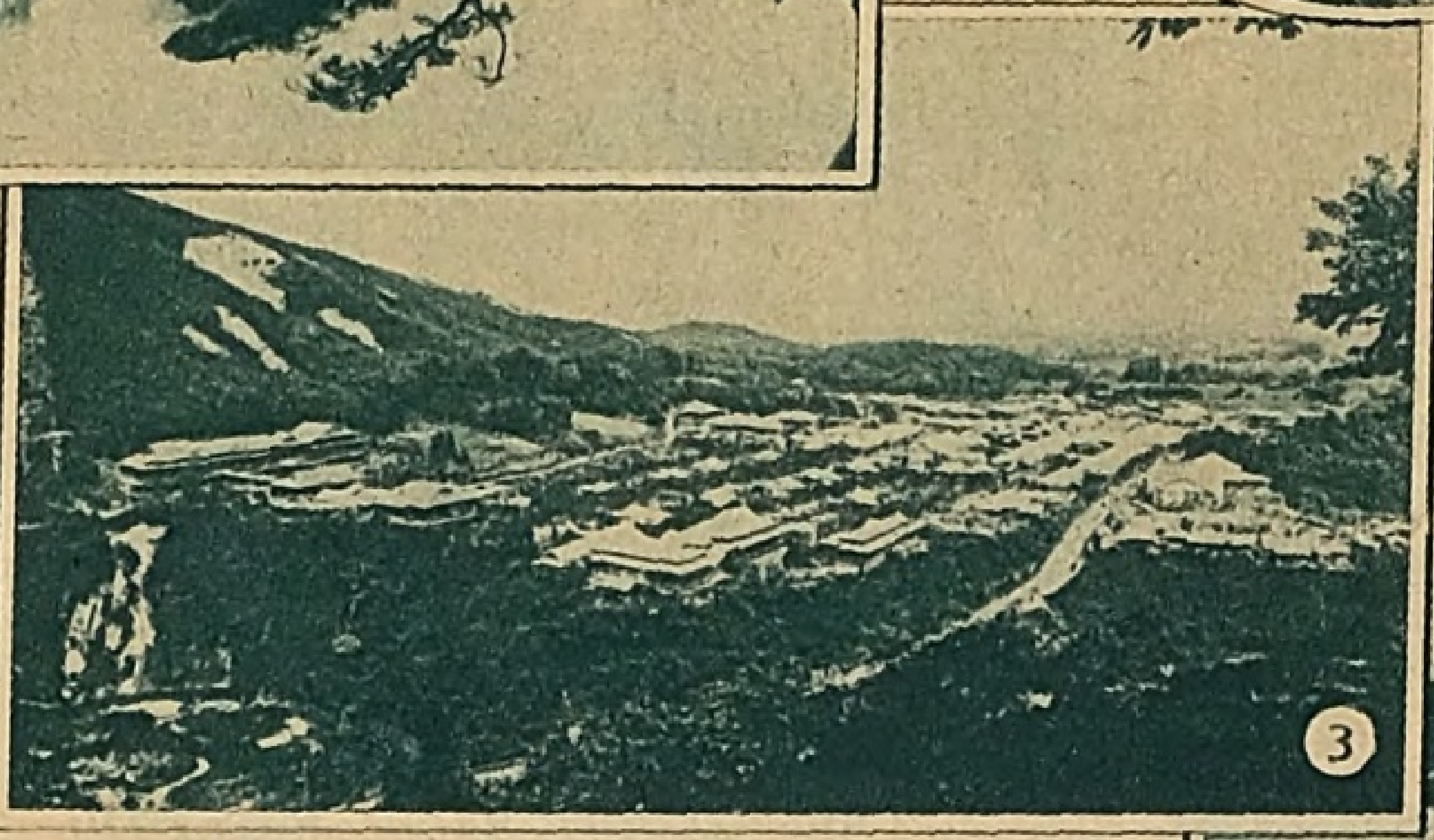
Mount Shirane is the highest mountain in the Kanto district, its summit being 2,577 meters above sea level. It stands north-west of Mount Nantai, and as the steepest of all the mountains of Nikko, is attractive to mountaineers. It is a double volcano. The top is about 8 kilometers from Yumoto and can be reached in 3 or 4 hours. To climb this mountain, you proceed from Yumoto along the valley of Shiranezawa, which narrows gradually, among forests of firs, hemlocks and alders, with a thick undergrowth of tiny bamboos (*Sasa albo-marginata*.) At the end of the valley, you turn to the right. The slope before you is a sharp ascent, at the top of which are the walls of the outer crater, known as front Shirane.

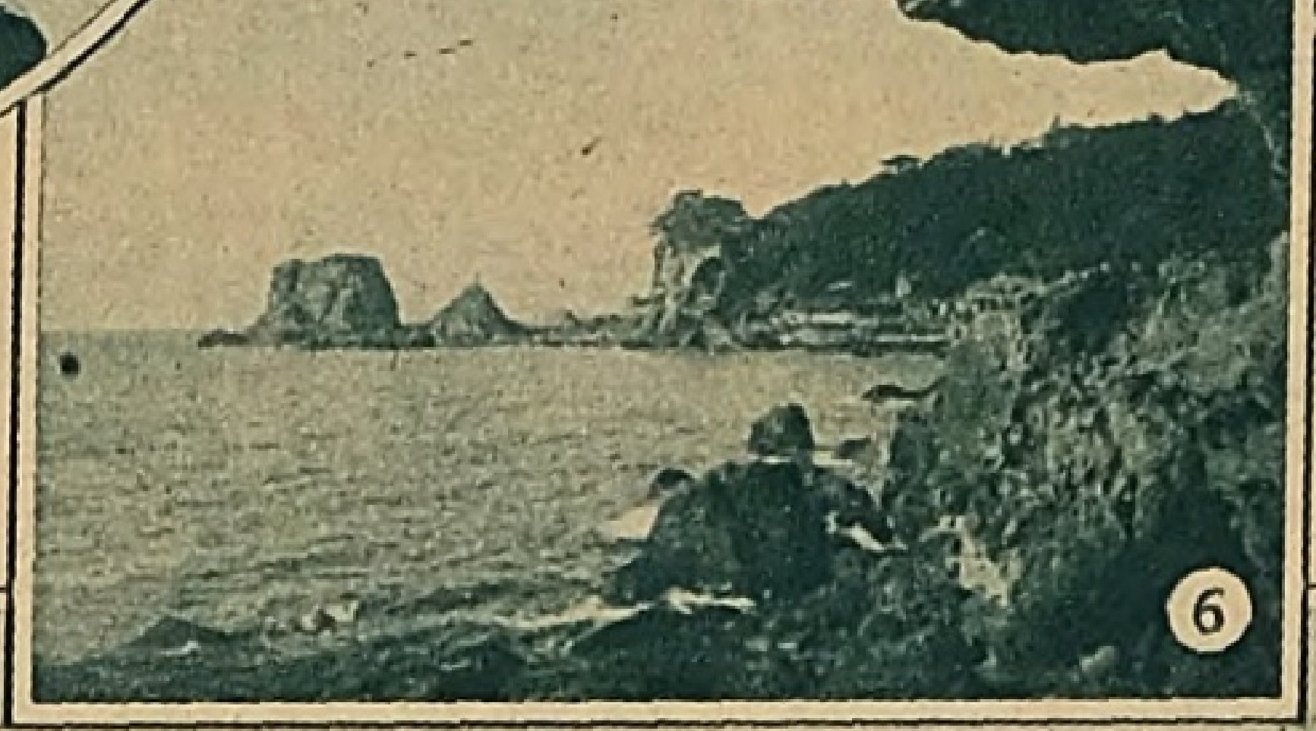
(*Continued on Page 105*)

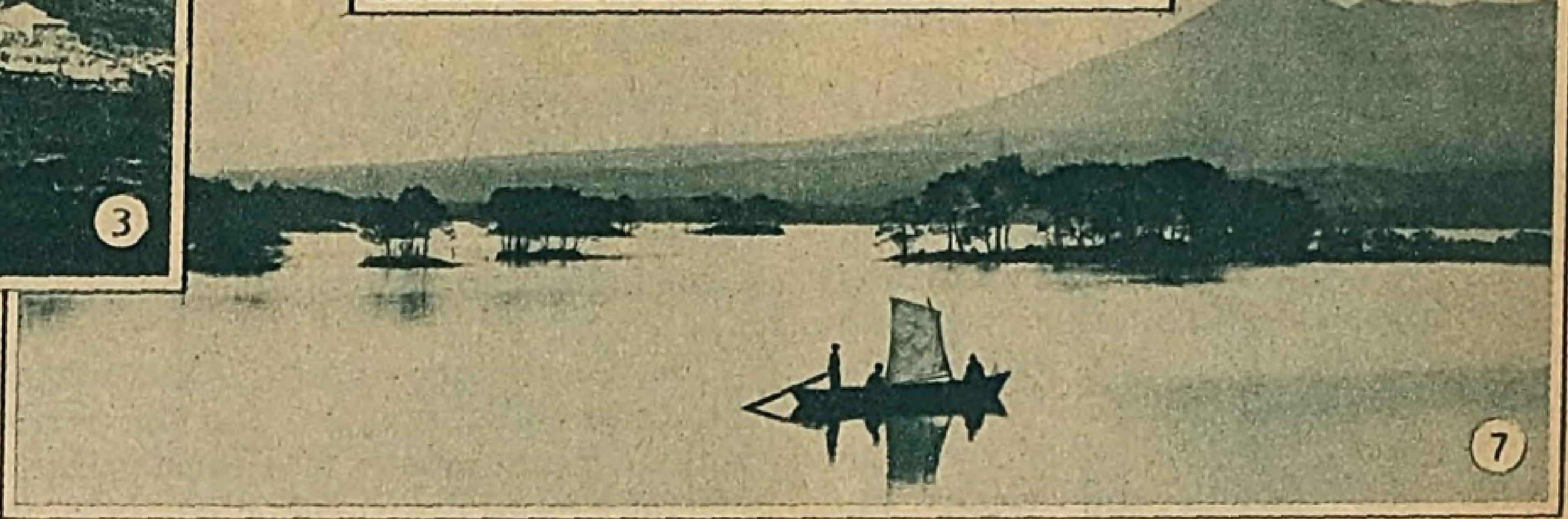












(1) MATSUSHIMA (Miyagi Prefecture)

Matsushima (Pine Islands) occupies the emier position in the "scenic Trio" of pan and enjoys the reputation of being foremost tourist point of rare natural auty. Most of these islands are crowned th pine trees and the boat excursion ound them affords a charming treat to itors throughout the four seasons.

(2) KINKAZAN (Miyagi Prefecture)

Kinkazan is an island located off the tern end of Ojika Peninsula facing the cific. It is regarded as one of the sacred ands of Japan and attracts a large number of pilgrims each year. Japanese and foreign travellers have made it a favorite resort for mountaineering in recent years. The picture shows the Graf Zeppelin, the large German airship, passing over Kinkazan on its visit to Japan last Autumn on its round-the-world cruise.

(3) HANAMAKI SPA (Iwate Prefecture)

Hanamaki Spa, although comparatively little known to the public at large, is a well-equipped modern spring that satisfies all visitors. Such advanced improvements as a baseball diamond, golf links, etc., are being laid out for the benefit of visitors. It is a good place for recreation for those travelling through the Tohoku district.

(4) LAKE TOWADA (Aomori and Akita Prefecture)

Towada is the largest mountain lake in Japan. It possesses perfect quietude in the depths of the mountains and commands really superb views. It has become a favorite resort in the spring, summer and autumn, with many attractions through the seasons. It is included among the candidates for Japan's national parks.

(5) OKURASE RIVER (Lake Towada)

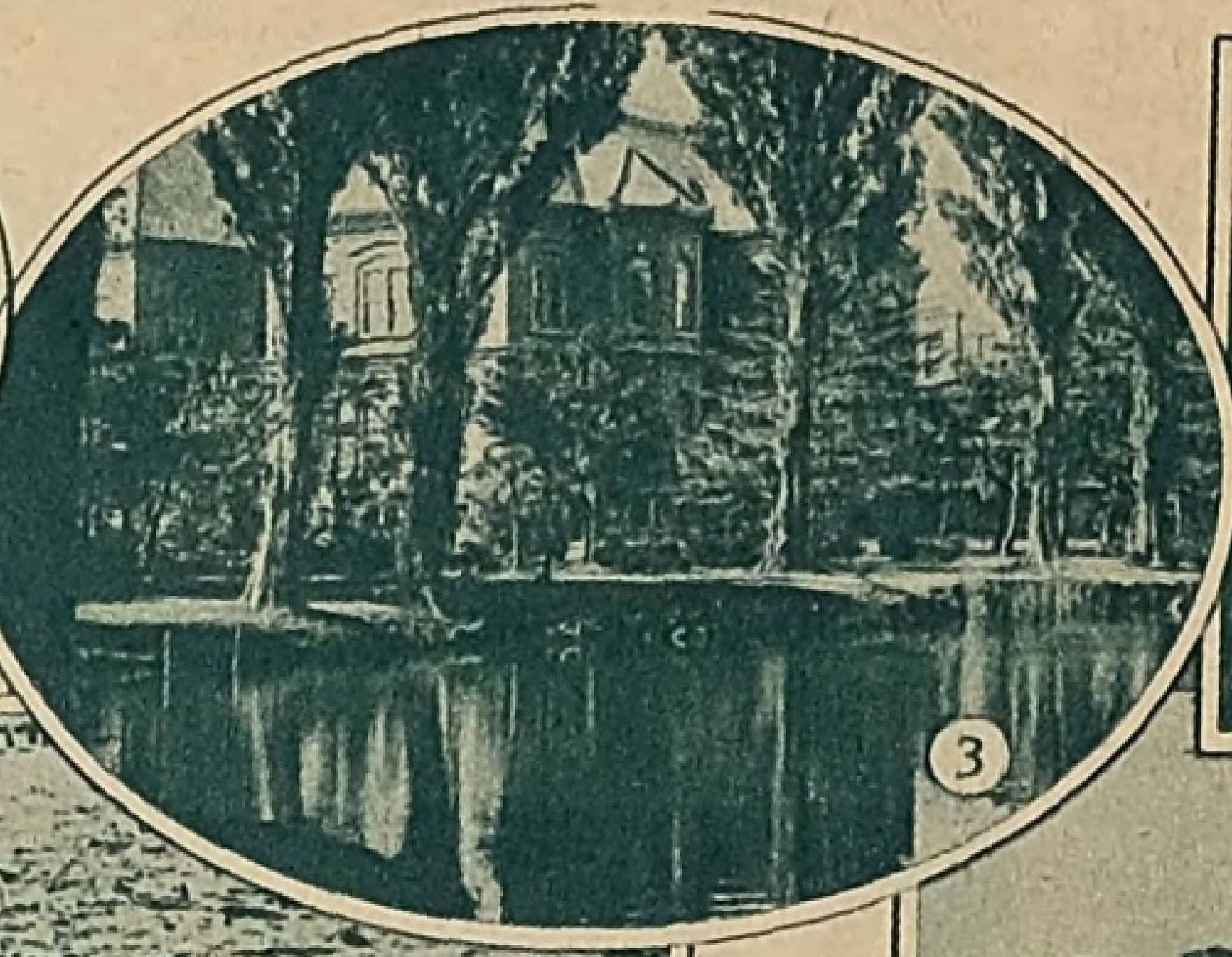
The Okurase River flows from Lake Towada and empties into the Pacific. To visit the lake from Aomori Prefecture, travelers must go up this river. Dense forests create magnificent scenery, and absolute peace and quiet reign along the river. It has attracted many admirers of nature, both Japanese and foreign, in recent years.

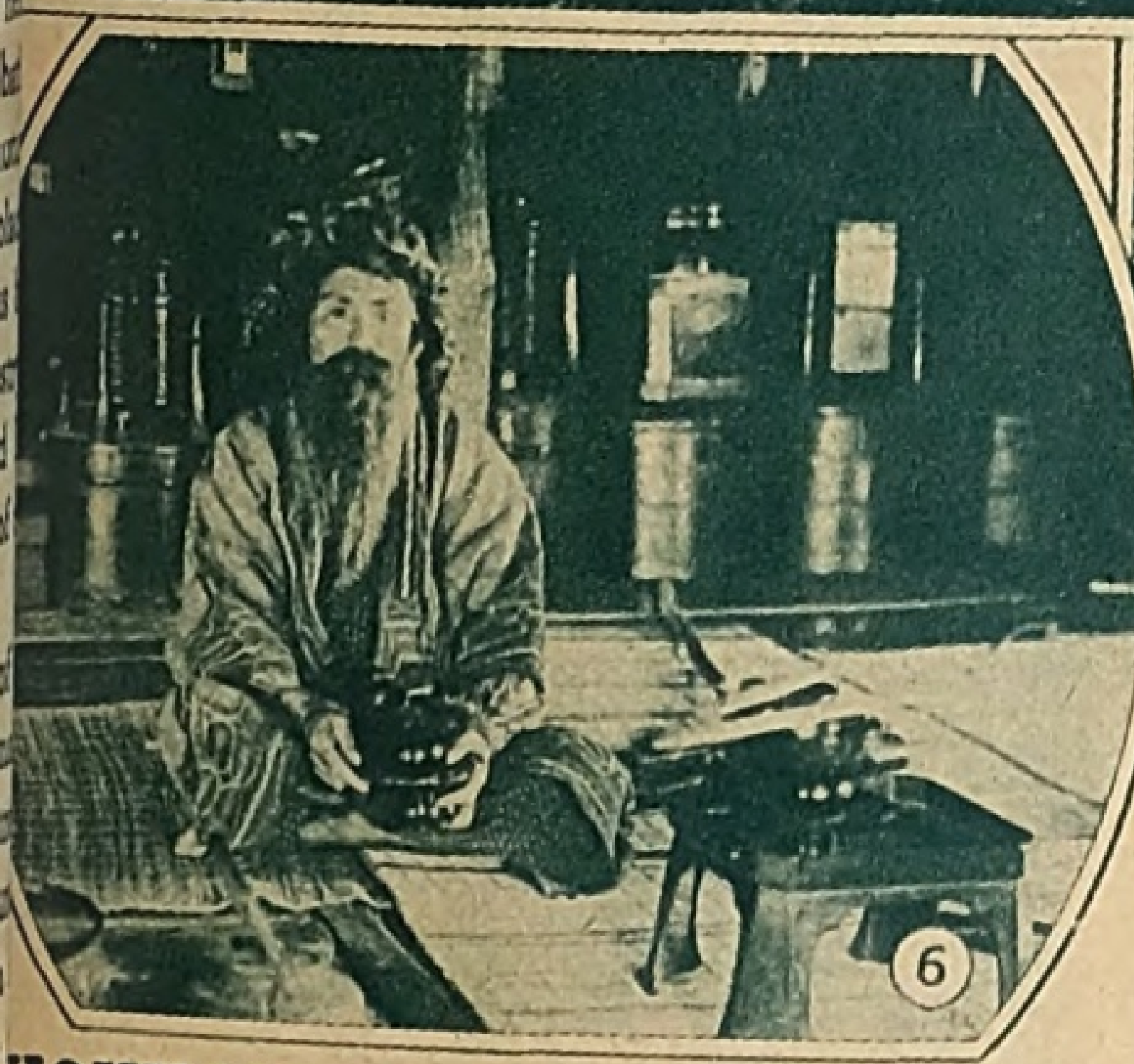
(6) OGA PENINSULA (Akita Prefecture)

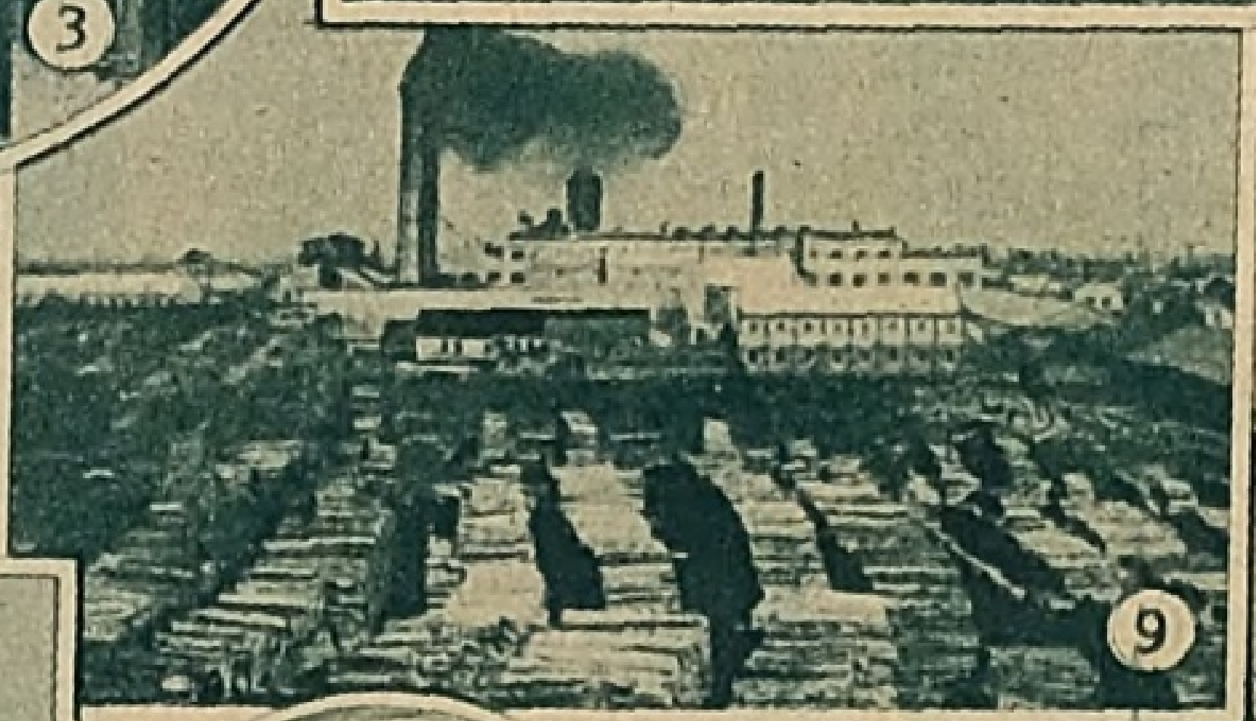
Oga Peninsula consists of grotesque rocks, and the coast at its extremity facing the Japan Sea is known for its superb scenery, with the waves dashing against high rugged rocks. Sea bathers staying there take boat excursions along the coast of the peninsula in the summer.

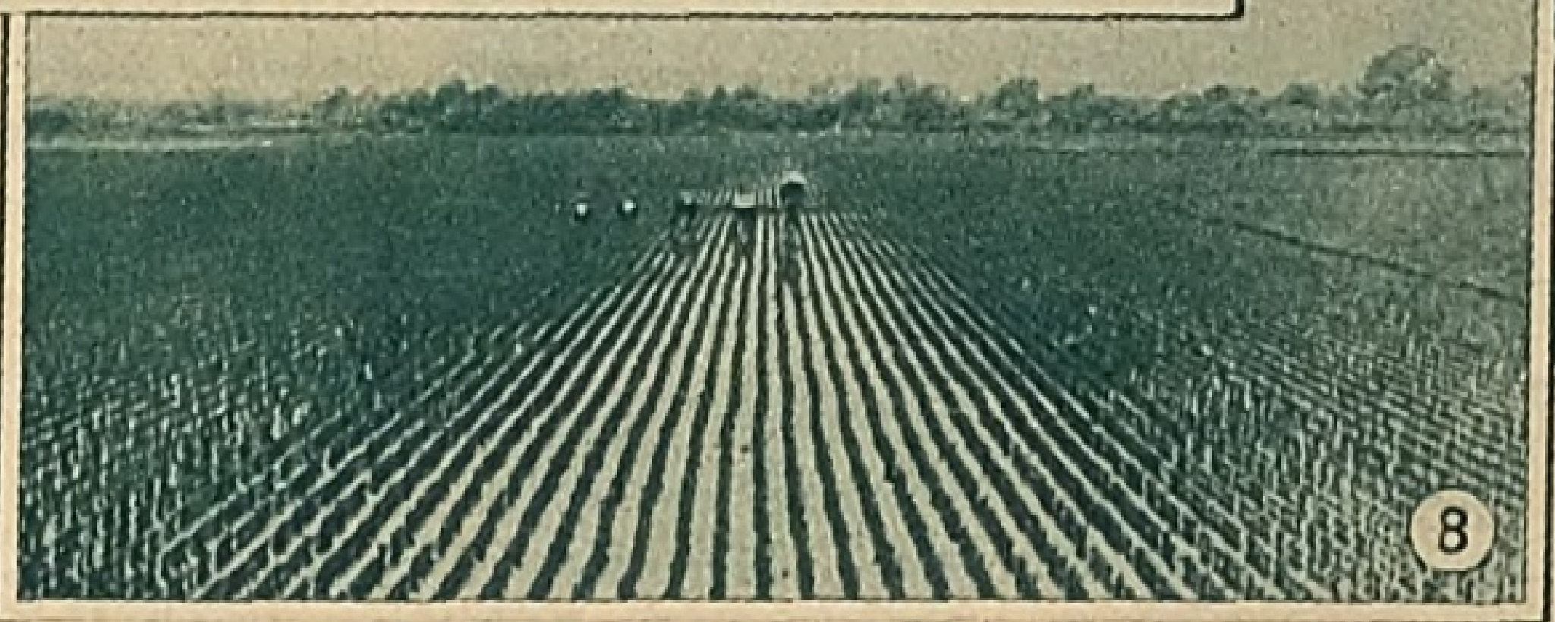
(7) LAKE ONUMA AND MOUNT KOMAGATAKE

Lake Onuma at the base of Mount Komagatake, was recently selected as a member of the new scenic trio of Japan and since then has become widely known by the public.









HOKKAIDO, TREASURE ISLAND OF NORTHERN JAPAN

A SOLUTION TO JAPAN'S POPULATION AND FOODSTUFF PROBLEMS

Hokkaido, which lies to the north of the in island of Japan, is generally believed have a cold climate, but the cherry wers bloom in early May and forests known to human footprints grow thick foliage. The rice harvest takes place autumn, just as in Japan, and the crop ounts to 3,000,000 koku. The climate said to be warmer than that of London d New York, and is far from unbearable. ow falls toward the end of December d beautifies the land. Till April the lowing year, the Island affords ample rt for skiers. Swarms of herring herald dawn of Spring.

The area of Hokkaido is 6,155 square ri, little greater than that of Shikoku, ushu and Formosa combined. There 14 district governments, six cities and 3 towns and villages under the jurisdiction of the Hokkaido Government. The colonization of Hokkaido was started in the first year of Meiji, and since then the joint efforts of the Government and people have greatly developed the natural resources. As a result, the population at present is 2,600,000, the annual products are worth ¥600,000,000, the cultivated lands amount to 800,000 chobu and the paddy fields to 150,000 chobu, the cattle number 300,000 and the total domestic and foreign trade is estimated at ¥900,000,000. The total value of the annual production amounted in 1897 to ¥28,000,000, which increased to ¥130,000,000 in 1912, to ¥450,000,000 in 1921 and finally to ¥600,000,000 in 1928. Classified according to categories, the industrial products reaches ¥170,000,000, the agricultural products ¥160,000,000, the marine products ¥130,000,000, the mining products ¥56,000,000, the forest products ¥28,000,000 and the live-stock products ¥15,000,000. The rapidity with which the industries of Hokkaido have developed is worthy of special notice.

THE SECOND PERIOD PLAN OF COLONIZATION

The colonization of Hokkaido has only reached half its development. Great natural resources remain to be tapped in the future. The land adapted to agricultural purposes covers an area of 800,000 chobu, the promising paddy fields 300,000 chobu, the forests contain 2,400,000,000 koku of lumber yet to be cut, and the coal deposits are estimated at 4,000,000,000 tons. Hokkaido is known as one of the three largest fishery grounds in the world, and it has a close relation to the Siberian Maritime Province and Okohtsk Sea. Now the second period colonization plan has been established for the solution of Japan's population and foodstuff problems. The plan involves measures for increasing the population to 6,000,000 and the annual output to ¥1,700,000,000 in the next 20 years at the enormous state expense of ¥2,000,000,000. The plan thus aims at making Hokkaido a large supplier of stores for Japan. Hokkaido now awaits sturdy settlers, and every possible aid is given by the Hokkaido Government to those who come.

PHOTOS:

1. **Vast Forests**
2. **Governor Ikeda**
3. **Hokkaido Government Office**
4. **Mr. Naito, Chief of Industrial Bureau**
5. **Tsukisappu Casttle Farm**
6. **Aino (Shiraoi)**
7. **Run of Salmon in River**
8. **Paddy Fields (Sorachi)**
9. **Ebetsu Mill, Fuji Paper Co.**
10. **Yukijirushi butter factory, Sapporo**
11. **Mr. Sekiya, Head of the Colonial Bureau**

AD.

North Peaks of the Japan Alps in June

Japanese Alpinists

By Juji Tanabe

Since time immemorial, the tops of mountains have been held sacred by the Japanese, and every high mountain, or every mountain of towering form, has on its summit a shrine dedicated to the guardian god of the mountain. In summer Mt. Fuji, Mt. Mitake, and many other mountains are visited by devotees who believe that they are purified by making the ascent and worshipping the god on the summit. It is, however, not the object of the present article to describe these pilgrimages to mountains, but other mountain climbing that has made a considerable development in recent years.

About a quarter of a century ago, the Japan Alpine Society was formed by people who climbed mountains for the love of it, or for the purposes of scientific research. Their objects, therefore, are various, and ascents are limited to no special mountains, as in the case of mountain pilgrims. Mountain climbing is now getting to be the fashion among young Japanese, and there are at present alpine societies of one sort or another to the number of several hundreds in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, for almost every middle school, college, university, large bank and company has its own alpine society.

The outstanding thing in these years is that mountain climbing is not limited to summer time, but is indulged in throughout almost all the year. From January to March, for instance, people ascend mountains for skiing purposes, in May to enjoy the fresh verdure of the mountains, and in the autumn to see the beautiful red leaves.

With the difusion of the sporting spirit among the people, the number of mountain climbers is rapidly growing. The wide expansion of railway, tram car and autobus service in late years is another great inducement to mountain climbing, for it makes possible great economies in time and money. A journey that formerly took two or three days can now be accomplished in a single day, and in many cases a mountain can easily be climbed over the week end.

Mountaineers are divided into two main classes according to whether they climb in the Japan Alps or other mountains. The mountains of the Japan Alps have become so well known in recent years that they are attracting more people than any of the other mountains.

I. Honshu

The "Japan Alps" is the name given by an Englishman, William Gowland, to the range of mountains that constitutes the back bone of Honshu (Main Island). This big range of mountains is commonly divided into three parts; the North Alps, which include Ontake (3,063 meters), Norikura (3,026 meters), Yarigatake (3,180 meters) and other mountains on the range that extends through Shinano, Hida, Ecchu, and Echigo provinces to the Japan Sea; the South Alps, which include the mountains in Kai, Shinano and Suruga provinces, and from which start the three big rivers, Oi, Fuji and Tenryu; and the Central Alps, which are commonly known by the name of Kiso Komagatake and situated between the other two.

The North and South Alps ranges are about equal in extent and the height of their mountains. The former, however, are superior in that their tops are covered with snow even in summer, because of their geographical position. The South Alps, though they lack snow in summer, are crowned with grand forests of lofty trees, and have deep gorges, which are lacking in the North Alps. The Middle Alps, however, are in every respect inferior to the other two. It is the North Alps that are drawing most of the climbers, and of all the mountains in the North Alps, Ontake is the favourite with those who climb for religious purposes, tens of thousands of them making the pilgrimage to the summit every year. Tateyama, in Ecchu Province, is another favourite with religious climbers. Yarigatake (3,180 meters), on the boundary between Shinano and Hida Provinces, is the principal peak visited by the average alpinist, with Tateyama (2,992 meters) in Ecchu Province next, and Shiroumadake (2,933 meters) on the boundary between Shinano and Ecchu Provinces third.

Rock Climing on Yarigatake, Japan Alps

There are four roads to Yarigatake, one from Nakabusa hot spring by way of Tsubakuratake (2,763 meters), another by way of Oku-Hodaka (3,103 meters), a third from Kami-Kochi hot spring in Shinano Province, and a fourth from Omachi in Shinano Province by way of Eboshidake (2,621 meters), Goro-dake (2,924 meters) and Washihagatake (2,924 meters). Tateyama may be reached by two routes, one from Ecchu Province, and the other from Omachi in Shinano Province, by way of Harinoki Pass and across the River Kurobe. From the top of Tateyama, you can cross over to Tsurugidake (2,998 meters).

Shiroumadake is noted for its high plateau of alpine plants and its snow accumulations. It may be reached by many routes, but the one from Shinano Province is chosen by many, for it is an easier climb than the others and offers a variety of scenery.

Other passes across the Alps are from Shiroumadake to Harinoki, from Tateyama to Yakushi-dake (2,926 meters) in Ecchu Province, across Goshiki-gahara highland, and from Yakushidake to Yarigatake, along the boundaries of Ecchu and Hida Provinces, and across Rengedake (2,841 meters), which rises on the boundaries of the three provinces of Ecchu, Shinano and Hida.

These passes across the Japan Alps are followed by a great number of people every year, but it was in about 1883 that the passage from Yarigatake to the lonely village of Arimine, in Ecchu, was first traversed by an engineer of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It was, however, not until about the year 1920 that this passage across the Alps became a favourite with the mountain-loving public. Formerly the usual way adopted for reaching the summit of a mountain was to follow a stream up to its source and from there to make the ascent to the top. In case this was impossible, the summit was attained by traversing the ridges of the range. The ridges offer an easy approach to the top of a mountain, and at the same time, command expanded views. Another advantage is that many summits can be conquered in a single trip. In recent years this traversing of the ridges of the alpine range has become so common that a visit to the Alps means the traversing of its ridges. This is rather monotonous, however, and has the disadvantage of omitting the gorges and the peculiarities of each mountain, which can be seen only by climbing each of them separately. The true alpinists, therefore, prefer climbing each mountain from the foot, following up the mountain streams.

In the North Alps there are many mountain streams to follow. The most noted of them are the Kurobe, Sugoroku, Takase, Joganji, and Hayatsuki. The main stream of the Kurobe has been traced up by a number of people, and many hot springs and big cataracts on the stream have been discovered. There are many tributaries, however, which have not yet been explored by any alpinist. This river, starting at Washihatake (2,924 meters), on the boundary between the two provinces of Shinano and Echigo, passes through gorges in the deepest mountain region of Ecchu Province. The sides of the gorges are straight walls more than 3,000 meters in height, and the river receives in its course many streams from the melting snows on the mountains. In size, depth, peculiar features and beauty, Kurobe gorge is equalled by no other gorge in the country.

Ontake and Norikura, which mark the southern extremity of the North Alps, are two of the greatest mountains in the range, crowned with big forests. They are solitary mountains and are better climbed from the foot than along the ridges. Mount Ontake, because of its religious attraction, is second only to Fuji in fame.

There is an increasing fever among alpinists for the ascent on skis in winter and up the rocks in summer of Yarigatake, Tsurugidake, Hodakadake and other mountains in the North Alps. It is chiefly thanks to the efforts of the members of the Japan Alpine Society, and of many alpine societies in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe, as well as of the alpine societies in Shinano and Hida Provinces, that the North Alps have attained their present celebrity and are yearly drawing a large number of climbers of all sorts.

There are mountains in the South Alps, which are more inaccessible and greater than those of the North Alps, and yet they do not draw so many people as the others. The principal causes are: (1) the South Alps, in the absence of snow in summer, are less magnificent as a whole, (2) they lack such conveniences of communication as those found in the North Alps, (3) their ascent requires a long hot trip, (4) places fit for camping are limited, and drinking water is scarce, and (5) the range goes up and down too much to be convenient for tranversing the ridges.

Of the mountains of the South Alps, Komagatake (2,965 meters) is drawing more visitors than the rest, many people climbing this mountain for religious purposes. It is the favorite with other climbers too. The usual trail followed by alpinists leads from Kai or Shinano Province, and traverses Senjodake (3,032 meters), Ainotake (3,198 meters) and Kitagatake (3,192 meters), which is said to be the highest mountain in Honshu next to Mount Fuji, and finally reaching Notoridake, descends to Nishi-yama Hot Spring. Some people prefer to break this trip into two, the first over Komagatake and Senjogatake and descending into Shinano Province, and the second up to Notoridake from Nishi-yama Hot Spring and over to Ainotake and Kitagatake.

Some choose Jizo-dake (2,840 meters) for their principal object, while others, after climbing this mountain, go to Asayomine (2,799 meters) and on to Komagatake. In the deepest region of the South Alps are Shiomitake (3,046 meters) and Hijiritake (3,011 meters), which are reached from Shimoina district in Shinano Province, and there are not a few alpinists visiting these mountains of late. There are no such grand gorges as Kurobe, but some, especially along the upper courses of the River Oi, are very lovely, and worth while exploring. In almost every town at the foot of the range there are associations of people who make the ascent of these mountains, but the climbers of the South Alps are fewer than those of the North Alps.

The Central Alps are rather mediocre and commonplace. The only interesting peak in the range is Kiso-Komagatake (2,956 meters), which attracts climbers to the number of 6,000 a year, but the other peaks are quite neglected.

A fever for alpine climbing is rapidly spreading among the young Japanese, the number of people visiting the Alps is fast increasing, new routes across the mountains are yearly being explored, mountain huts are being improved, and the number of guides is increasing. At Ashikuradera in Ecchu at the foot of the North Alps there are many ski guides in winter, and their number is increasing in other snowy regions.

Kurobe Gorge, Japan Alps

Honshu is largely mountainous, and here are many great mountain ranges besides the Japan Alps. The most famous of these are the Myoko volcanic ange, the Chichibu range, the Yatsugatake range, the Shimidzu group, the Nikko volcanic group, the Hakusan-Fuji range, Asama, and the Shirane volcanic group. The Myoko group includes Yakeyama (2,400 meters), Hiuchiyama (2,462 meters), Myokozan (2,445 meters), Kurohimesan (2,053 meters) and Takatsumayama (2,352 meters), which stretch over the two provinces of Echigo and Shinano and are near the North Alps. Of this group Mount Myoko draws more visitors than the others. Many people climb this mountain for religious purposes and others for love of the ascent, and in the winter, it is lively with skiing crowds, for at the foot of this mountain are the most famous skiing grounds in the country.

Strictly speaking, "Chichibu" is a name applied to a group of mountains in Chichibu county in Musashi Province, but at present it includes all the mountains that serve as sources of the two rivers Tama and Fuefuki, on the boundaries of Shinano and Kai Provinces, forming a big range next to the North and South Alps. The principal peaks in this range are Kimbusan (2,595 meters), Kokushitake (2,591 meters), Kobushintake (2,468 meters), Kumotoriyama (2,017 meters), and Daibosatsurei (2,056 meters), which are covered with great forests, like the peaks of the South Alps. Beautiful valleys and streams are another characteristic of this range. These mountains attracted the attention of the mountaineering public comparatively late. People who took an interest in the lofty peaks of the Alps, their magnificent forests and beautiful gorges and streams, thought they might find their like in other places, too, and turned their eyes to the mountains of Chichibu, which are now being explored by many in all the seasons of the year. With the increase of visitors, new roads are being constructed and a number of new huts being built for the convenience of climbers. The villagers, however, take little interest in climbing these mountains, and it is mostly people from Tokyo that climb them.

Yatsugatake is a group of volcanic mountains rising on the boundary between the provinces of Shinano and Kai. The two peaks of Akatake (2,899 meters) and Tateshina-yama (2,530 meters) are the most noted in the range for their extensive lower slopes, the grandeur of their forms, their magnificent forests and the rich variety of their alpine plants. According to a recent report, over 8,000 people climb these mountains every year.

In the Nikko volcanic group are Nantaisan (2,484 meters), Shiranesan (2,577 meters), Nyobosan (2,463 meters), Hiuchidake (2,346 meters), Hodakasan (2,158 meters), Akagisan (1,828 meters), Shibutsusan (2,228 meters), and other mountains on the boundaries of Shimozuke, Kozuke, and Iwashiro Provinces. In this region are many charming lakes, splendid plateaus, pristine forests and rich varieties of alpine plants. Well known from ancient times, and the district in which they stand having excellent communication facilities, these peaks are visited by a large number of people every year. Hiuchidake and Shibutsusan are in the heart of the region. They naturally are not so easy to get at, and still on account of the fine plateau and beautiful lakes at their foot, they are visited annually by an increasing number of young people from Tokyo and other places.

The Shimizu group includes Hachikaisan (1,775 meters), Nakanotake (2,085 meters), Komagatake (2,002 meters), Asahitake (1,819 meters), Shigekuratake (1,977 meters), Tanikawa-fuji (1,977 meters), Tanikawatake (1,963 meters), Mantaro-san (1,954 meters), Sennokurasan (2,026 meters), and other mountains on the boundaries of Echigo, Iwashiro and Kozuke Provinces.

They attract the attention of alpinists on account of the snow remaining on their tops and in their ravines even in summer, and still they are yet neglected by the general public.

Among the solitary mountains of renown may be mentioned Hakusan (2,702 meters), on the boundary between Kaga and Echizen, Tateyama (2,982 meters), and Fuji (3,776 meters), the highest mountain in Honshu. These mountains attract a large number of climbers every year, and Mount Fuji is visited by more people than any other mountain in the country. Mount Asama is a famous volcano, at the foot of which stands the favourite summer resorts for foreigners, Karuizawa and Kutsukake, and many foreigners ascend this mountain. In the number of those who climb it, Asama equals any peak in the Japan Alps. Azumayama (2,332 meters) is a volcano in the Shirane volcanic group. It stands on the boundary between Shinano and Kozuke. The villagers at the foot of the mountain love to climb it, but it has hitherto been rather neglected by the public. Now, however, since the discovery that its foot furnishes fine grounds for skiing, the visitors from cities are increasing.

Iwasugeyama (2,329 meters) is one of the volcanoes in Shimotakai county in Shinano Province, and being a mountain famous since olden times, it has numerous visitors and in winter is a favourite climb for skiers. In the neighbourhood is a hot spring called Kumanoyu, and the mountains in the region are over 2,000 meters high. Across Shibu Pass, which marks the boundary between Shinano and Kozuke Provinces, soars the famous volcano Shirane (2,176 meters), which has been much climbed since olden times. In the neighbourhood on the boundary between Shinano and Echigo Provinces stands Naebayama (2,145 meters), which also belongs to the Shirane volcanic group. This mountain, too, is climbed by many mountaineers.

Turning to the north-eastern district, we find Iwakiyama (1,625 meters) and Hakkodasan (1,584 meters) in Mutsu Province, Chokaizan (2,230 meters) in Ugo Province, Gassan (1,924 meters) and Asahitake (1,870 meters) in Uzen Province, Iideyama (2,105 meters) on the boundary between Echigo and Iwashiro, Zaozan (1,841 meters) which stands between Uzen and Rikuchu Provinces, Azumayama (2,024 meters) on the boundary between Uzen and Iwashiro Provinces, and Bandaisan (1,819 meters) of Iwaki Province, which are all famous for religious reasons, and are also visited by climbers in general. In winter they are climbed by skiers.

Ibukiyama (1,377 meters) rises between Omi and Mino Provinces. It is not a high mountain, but its graceful form has been well known since ancient times, and in winter it is especially snowy and furnishes the only fine skiing place in the neighbourhood.

The Omine range includes Sanjogatake (1,720 meters), Misen (1,840 meters), Kyogatake (1,915 meters), Busshogatake (1,805 meters), Shakagatake (1,800 meters) and other high mountains rising along the boundaries of the three provinces of Yamato, Kii and Ise. Sanjogatake is largely ascended by religious pilgrims. Alpinists, however, love to traverse the ridges of the range. Odaigahara is another range of mountains in the central part of Honshu. There are no high peaks, but the reigon is deep and woody and many climbers like to traverse the range.

Of the mountains in the western part of Honshu may be mentioned Mount Daisen (1,713 meters), the highest mountain in the Sanyo and Sanin districts. This mountain has a very graceful conic form, with extended lower slopes, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Naturally it is climbed by many people.

II. Hokkaido

We have so far described in general the mountains of Honshu and shall now turn to Hokkaido. The high mountains of interest in this Island are the peaks in the Daisetsuzan range, which include Ryountake (2,131 meters), Hokuchintake (2,246 meters), Asahitake (2,290 meters), Hakuuntake (2,230 meters), Tomuura-ushiyama (2,141 meters), Tokachitake (2,077 meters), Ishikaritake (1,980 meters), and others in the provinces of Ishikari, Tokachi, and Kitami. These mountains can be climbed on skis, and the season for climbing them is comparatively long. Other mountains of interest are Komagatake (1,140 meters) in Toshima Province, near Onuma Park, and Ezo-fuji (1,890 meters) in Shiribeshi Province. The highest mountain in Hokkaido is Higashitake, on Araito Island, but on account of the remoteness of the place, few people climb it. Most of the climbers of the mountains in the Island are students, and lately students in Honshu have been turning their attention to the mountains of this island.

III. Shikoku

This island is largely mountainous, but high mountains are few, there being none over 2,000 meters in height. The mountains in the island are grouped in two ranges, the eastern group, of which Tsurugisan (1,955 meters) is the central figure, and the western group, with Ishizuchiyama (1,981 meters) at the center. The former has extended lower slopes, but lacks dense forests, while the latter, which has many climbers, is steep and covered with great forests.

IV. Kyushu

Miyanouratake is the highest mountain in Kyushu, but lying at the southern extremity, it is rather neglected by climbers. The most popular mountains in this island are the Asosan and Kirishima volcanic ranges. The former includes Asosan (1,592 meters), which has the reputation of being one of the biggest volcanoes in the world, Unzentake (1,360 meters), which is famous for its splendid views and hot springs, Kujusan (1,778 meters), Daisensan (1,787 meters) and others. The Kirishima volcanic range includes Kirishimayama (1,574 meters), Karakunitake (1,700 meters) and Takachiho-nomine (1,574 meters). The last named is famous in Japanese mythology. The Kyushu Sangakukai and Tsukushi-Sangakukai are two noted alpine associations in Kyushu, which are giving helpful assistance to the climbers of mountains in this island.

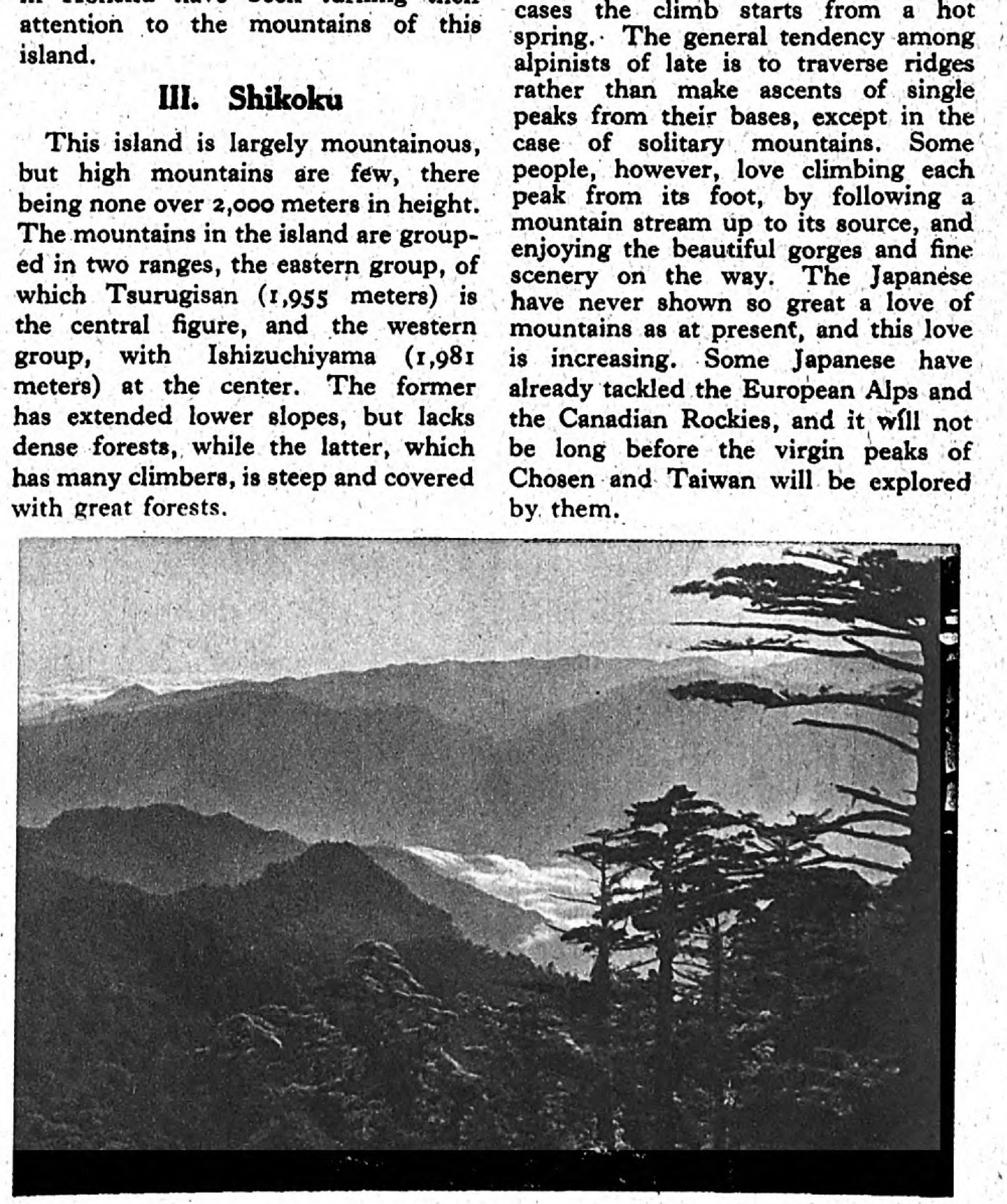
V. Chosen

Hakutozan (2,744 meters) and the Rorin range are well known to the public, but few people climb them, and only Kongosan (1,628 meters) attracts the general public.

VI. Taiwan

Ranges of high mountains traverse the island from end to end, and there are fine peaks higher than Mount Fuji. They are Niitaka (3,950 meters), Tsugitaka (3,931 meters), Shukoranzan (3,833 meters) and Nankotaizan (3,797 meters). There is an alpine society with 200 members in the Island, and these high peaks are being explored by the members of the society. They are mostly government officials, teachers, and students. The general public, however, takes little interest in the mountains.

No mountain peaks in Japan are drawing so many climbers, for religious or other reasons, as those in the North Alps, where accommodations for the convenience of climbers are being yearly improved, and larger numbers of people are attracted annually. Japan is rich in hot springs, which serve as resting places for climbers, and in many cases the climb starts from a hot spring. The general tendency among alpinists of late is to traverse ridges rather than make ascents of single peaks from their bases, except in the case of solitary mountains. Some people, however, love climbing each peak from its foot, by following a mountain stream up to its source, and enjoying the beautiful gorges and fine scenery on the way. The Japanese have never shown so great a love of mountains as at present, and this love is increasing. Some Japanese have already tackled the European Alps and the Canadian Rockies, and it will not be long before the virgin peaks of Chosen and Taiwan will be explored by them.



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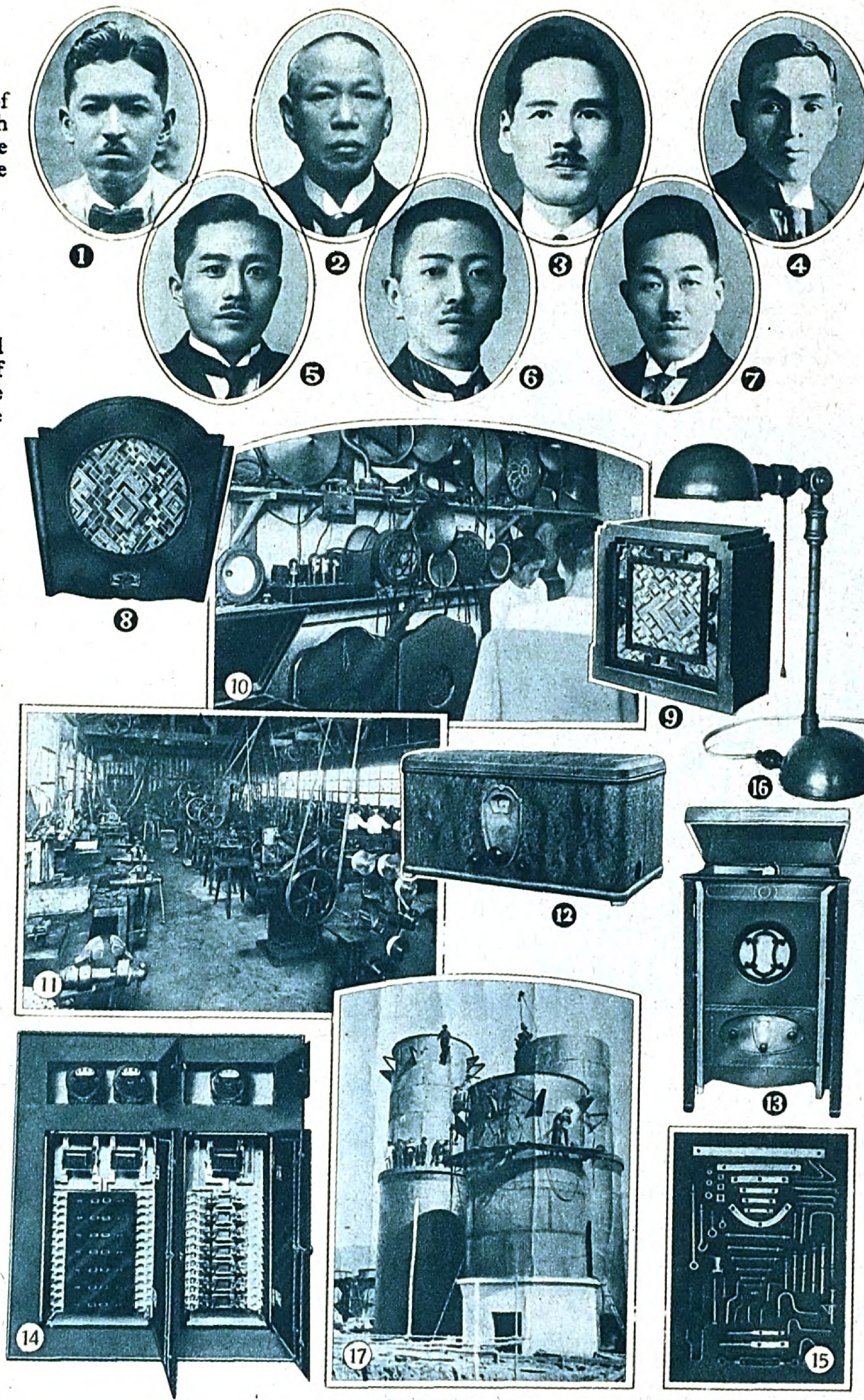

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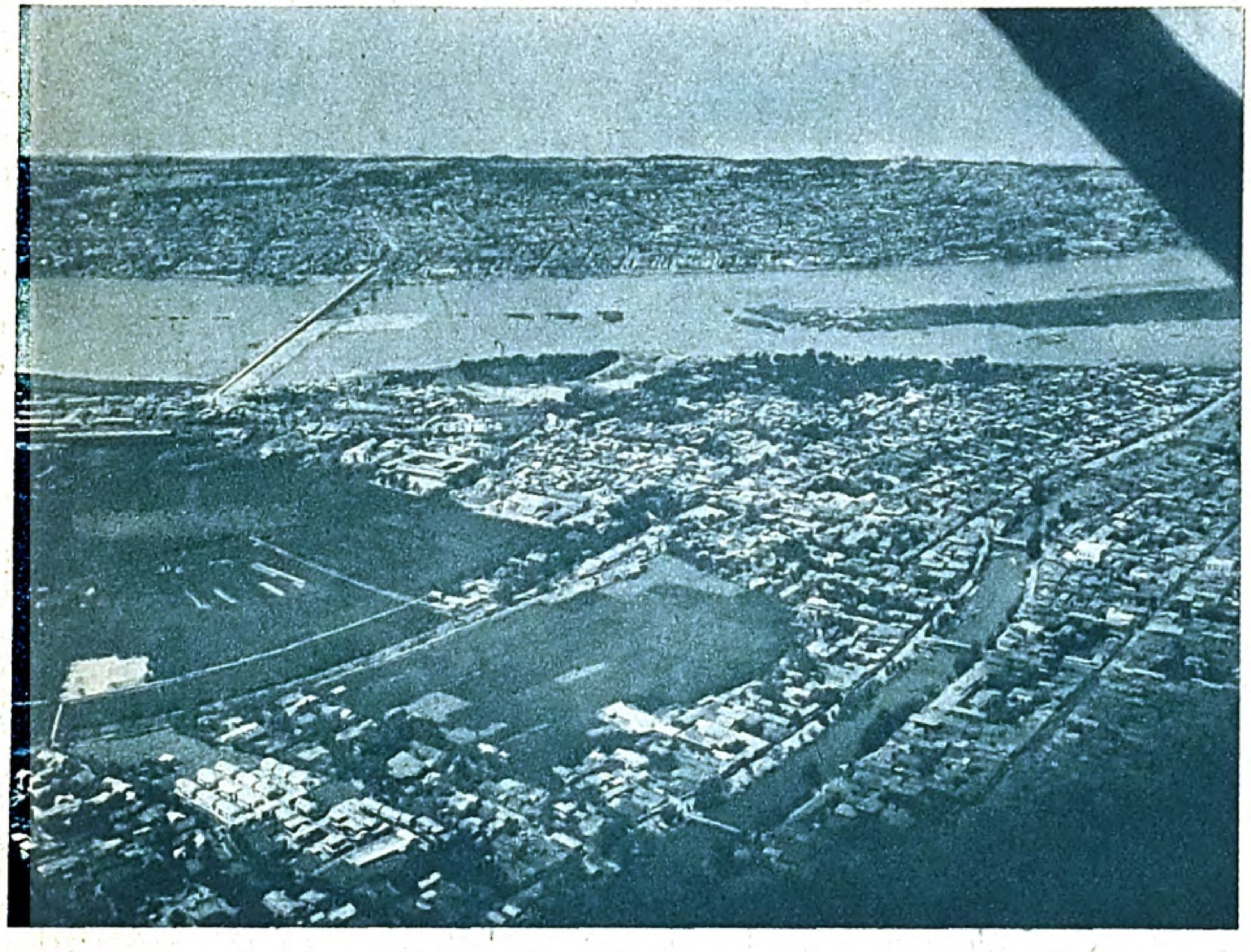
From Niigata to Tokyo by Air

An Account of a Ride Over the Mountain Province of Japan in an Asahi Mail Plane

By Glenn W. Shaw

For a long time I had been thinking, when I thought of such things at all, that I must ride somewhere in an aeroplane. This bare statement, I know, puts me in a class with the old woman who has just been for her first ride on a railway train, but I might as well be honest. It has not been altogether my own fault. You see, aviators of various sorts have gone on falling out of the sky from time to time, and I, on the strength of this, have so often been reminded of the criminality of the father of two children and the husband of one wife going up and coming down and getting himself all mangled and buried forever that, not being in the exploring business or any other business that really requires flying, I have until now just let the matter slide.



Niigata City on the Japan Sea

But this summer, having the leisure to think of revolt, I was gripped by a sort of earth-bound discontent and made arrangements with the aviation department of the Asahi for a ride from Niigata, an old port on the Japan Sea, to Tokyo. Parenthetically, the Asahi has always been the greatest worker for air mindedness in Japan. This powerful newspaper years ago brought over some of the first western aviators ever to fly in the country and showed the people what was being done in the air abroad. They opened up the first mail and passenger air line, between Tokyo and Osaka, in Japan. They sent two planes on a flight to Europe to show the world that Japanese aviators were competent. And last year, the Tokyo-Osaka line having been turned over to a commercial company, they began flying mail planes between Niigata and Tokyo to popularise flying in northern Japan. There is no proper landing field in Niigata yet, so no passenger planes are being flown, but a two-seater flies from Tokyo over the mountains and back three times a week, and I was promised the mechanic's seat for Monday, Aug. 18.

So I went by train to Niigata from my summer camp on the shores of Lake Nojiri early that morning and saw the plane from Tokyo swing round over the city a couple of times and land in a sand lot beside the river. It had come over a six-thousand foot range of mountains perhaps a hundred and sixty miles in an hour and fifty minutes. The pilot, Sakai Kenjiro, was a quiet, stocky, country-bred boy, with features like an American Indian's, and with something about him that made you glad you had chanced to come for your ride with him.

When I asked him about the Shinano River and Lake Nojiri, he said that they did not lie along the direct route over the mountains usually flown but that if I wanted to go that way, it would mean a detour of only some forty minutes and he would gladly go. So we fixed it that way, and having arranged to meet in the sand lot after lunch, separated, he to visit with his friends and I to lie around on the mats in a little inn, eating watermelon, looking over a map and getting a note ready to drop in a bottle to my waiting son at Lake Nojiri.

Soon after one, Sakai made two flights over Niigata city with passengers, one of whom was the principal of the primary school where he had studied. The old man was delighted with his ride and assured me that when he tried to hold his hand out, the passing air swept it back like a blade of grass. Then my turn came.

They put an oil box in the mechanic's cockpit for me to rest my feet on, but my legs were much longer than the principal's, and we took it out. Without it, my seat was very comfortable. I do not know what I expected, but the smoothness and ease with which we left the ground surprised me. In a moment we were soaring up over the big river full of coasting ships. As we gained elevation and crossed the city and rode out over the rice fields, there was an illusion of moving very slowly. I had no end of time to think over my situation.

Yes, there was truth in what I had been told. Let there be an accident, and the chances of escape with my life were few enough. Why had we no parachutes strapped to our backs ? Would the string pull as it ought if we had ? Out in boats, I had often heard people talk about the plank between them and the depths, but water is a thing in which one can swim. Down in India, we used to talk in the hot season about the piece of paper between us and hell, but that was a joke. This flying was a very ordinary everyday thing, to be sure, but accidents are possible after all. And there was no doubt about the genuineness of the fact that there was but a thin sheet of metal between me and a long drop. I could see the light of the air below through a little hole in the floor of my cockpit. Then the plane gave a jump, just as if the pilot had suddenly sprung out of his seat and sat down heavily again. That was a baby air pocket, I supposed. I had heard much of the air pockets up over Japan's mountains and could not but wonder what the chances were of our coming, later, upon some full grown ones.

But we were not up over the mountains yet. We were sliding up the valley of the Shinano River, and all below us was green rice-fields, laid out like *tatami*, those rectangular straight-sided mats used on Japanese floors, with little villages and scattered farm houses on them like children's toys on the mats. And we seemed to be moving so slowly as all this slid under us. Yes, I had plenty of time to think. So now I turned my thoughts inward to see just how I was taking it anyway, and I found to my surprise that my two hands were clutching the sides of the cockpit so tightly that they were wet with sweat. I let go quickly with a shame-faced little smile. I was tied to my seat anyway, and heaven knows I could not steady the plane much with my hands.

We came to Nagaoka, and I read a big beer sign on a bill board beside the railway far off. This reminded me of a friend's story of unbearable thirst up in a plane. But I could not feel any real interest in that and went on thinking how slowly we seemed to be going. It even began to occur to me that a little excitement might be welcome. But not too much, of course, I quickly added to myself, just by way of being reasonable.

Then the rice-fields gradually began to change from regular rectangular mats into more or less crescent-shaped areas with curved outlines, like the basins of hot mineralized water around a geiser. We were climbing and had come up out of the low plain into the mountains where the fields are carved out of the valley sides in terraces. The mountains began to shut in on the valley from both sides. I noticed that Sakai kept his plane always on one side near the mountains. I wondered whether this was only because the shortest line to where we were going lay that way or whether he was taking advantage of up currents of air. It was coming to be all mountains now anyway. The big river began to look like a little stream serpentining along down its steep-sided valley. We were riding along over the mountain tops at one side of it, and the winding little paths here and there up the valleys and along the ridges made me smile. How hot it was to plod over them ! How the suffocating breath of the earth rose up into one's nostrils in those breathless valleys in the heat of the afternoon ! And how cool and green everything looked now ! Here we were high above all the little afflictions of earth. But, lest I should forget, those little jumps were now increasing in frequency and violence. And yet they were not bad. They were only suggestive. The long wings of the plane sometimes took slow dips to one side or the other and as slowly righted themselves. It felt strange not to have the sheet and tiller of a ship in my hands.

The Chichibu Peaks near Tokyo

I had exchanged smiles with Sakai once or twice. But usually he looked straight ahead or out to the sides. At times he would lean his head against a stantion and seem to me from behind to be dozing. The propeller gleamed ahead of us in the sun. And our shadow trotted obediently along down there over the ridges and little vales we were crossing.

Then I caught sight of Iiyama, a small town of temples where I had once spent a week looking up places and the originals of characters in Shimazaki Toson's novel, "Hakai." I was reaching familiar country. At last I realised that the big pile of mountain ahead and to the right was Madoro, the little peak at the northeastern extremity of Lake Nojiri. How much too big it was from this side ! Sakai looked back and pointed ahead and down with a curving sweep of his finger. Yes, over the shoulder of the mountain I could just begin to see the waters of the lake. We would soon be across the ridge and gliding over them. I looked at my watch. It was 3:10. We had been just an hour getting over from Niigata. Then we must have traveled anywhere from eighty to a hundred miles, I thought, and looked up from my watch to find that we were already sliding past the shoulder of Madoro over Furumi village and down across the hills toward the island. Sakai seemed to cut the engine, and we swooped down by the end of the island over the lake. People told me afterward that some of the villagers thought we were falling and rushed for the shore. Others waved frantically. There was a boatload of my friends sliding along over the lake under their big sail, all standing up and waving like mad. I was waving, too, and thinking that what the old primary school superintendent had told me was true enough. It took an effort to move the arm where you wanted it to go. There were other boats, row boats and sampans, and I watched my chance and dropped the bottle I had brought for my boy where it would hit nobody. I wondered, incidentally, whether there was a law against such things. But it did not matter just them. We were crossing the lake and would be thrumming on for Tokyo in a few seconds. But no, now we were banking round to the right and swinging back over Nojiri village. It was evident that Sakai had entered into the spirit of the occasion and was making his humdrum mail flight a joy ride for me

We flew round and round and down he front of the mountain on which the oreign summer community has perchd its cottages. The foreigners were aving a track meet on the top of the ill with the Young Men's Association f the neighboring town of Furuma, nd Sakai, seeing this, made for it, and ircling over the field and lake a couple f times, swooped down at it as if he were going to land, then swung out over he lake again. Now we were riding! This time, as he went over my house on he lake shore, he looked back to me s if for an opinion as to what he ad better do next, so, thinking we had robably saluted friends enough, I ointed toward Tokyo, adding by ointing at my nose in the Japanese way and then at the house on the green awn below us, that my home was there. o we flew over the track meet again nd off in the shadow of high peaks for Nagano.

At Nagano we circled the city twice, flying low over Zenkoji, the great temple where, tradition says, rests the first Buddhist image ever brought to Japan. Near Nagano there is a sand flat in the river called Kawanakajima, where a famous battle was long ago fought, and we flew two circles over it, too. I could see no reason for this except perhaps the sentimental one (or may it have been highly practical) that one of Sakai's friends had made a forced landing there once in a storm.

From there we slid along up the Chikuma River, the upper stream of the Shinano, and came after a time to Asama, the smoking volcano of Shinshu. Passing near the great burning dome, we flew over the summer school where I had often sweated in Karuizawa and down over the great escarpment. Passing a little above and to one side of the fantastic spires of Mt. Myogi, we went diagonally across the ranges to Chichibu, where a storm was gathering in black clouds up to our right and ragged shreds of mist rushed by under us. But we soon left all this grandeur behind us and glided with our nose a little down out over Musashi Plain to the air fields at Tachikawa, where we settled down easily on green grass and taxied over to a shed as methodically and quietly as if we were simply finishing up a little daily task. And that is what Sakai was doing, of course.

For my part, I had had a most enjoyable ride in my shirt sleeves over the high mountain province of Japan. Despite the Texas cotton I had, on advice, pulled from a bale in Niigata and stuffed into my ears under the aviators' helmet Sakai had given me, I could hear almost nothing when I first landed. A clock on the wall showed that it was 5:50 and we had been two hours and forty minutes on the trip. The roar of the engine for that long had deafened me. But I had felt no discomfort of any kind at any time during the ride. Not till I was flying through the streets of Tokyo in a hurtling auto bus did I sense any real danger.

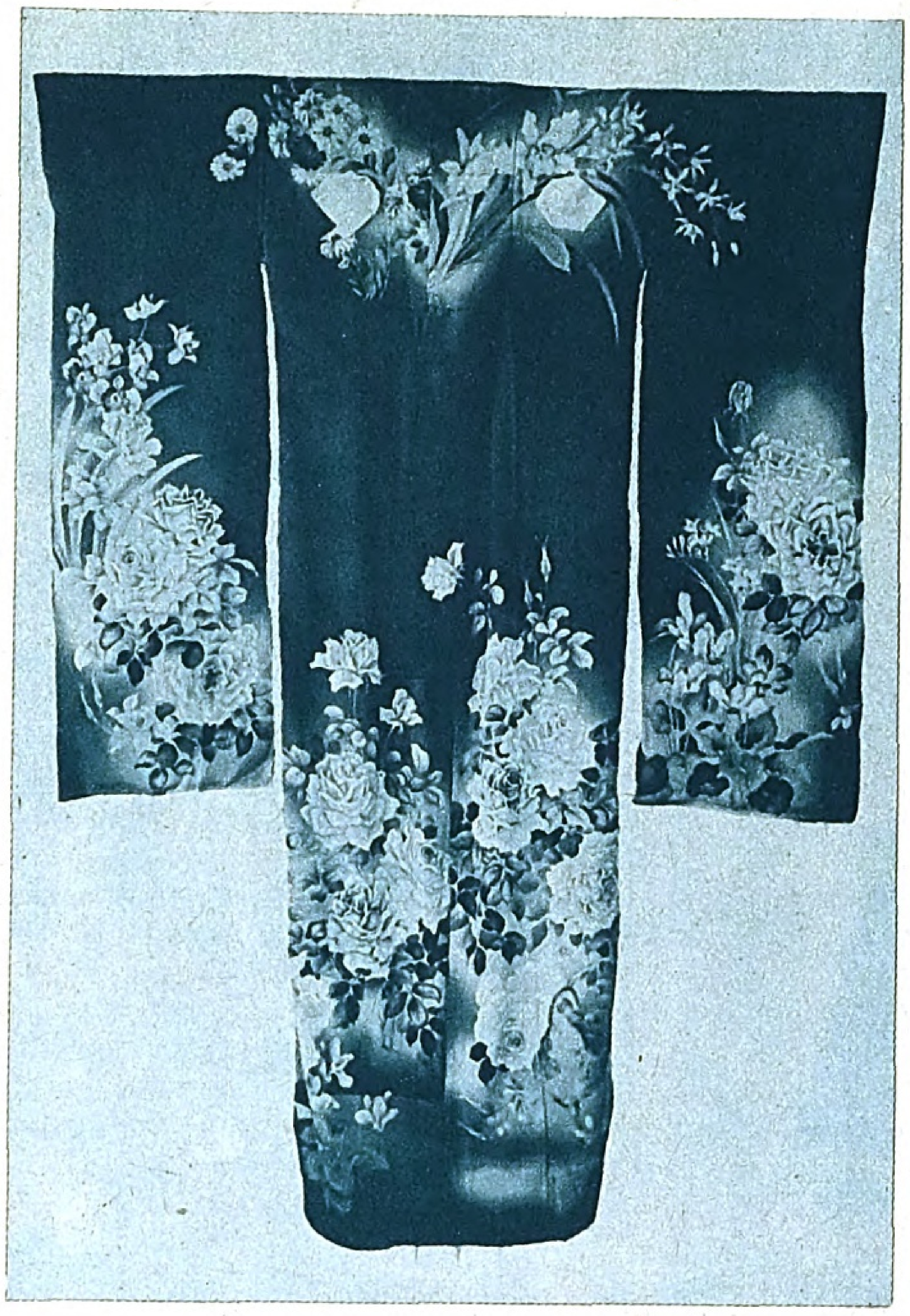
In looking over the planes in the sheds at Tachikawa, I saw some of the Asahi's nicely furnished six-passenger planes and thanked fortune that I had been able to come in a mechanic's seat out under the sky instead of shut up in a cabin. But many people would doubtless prefer the comfort of a chair, and it will not be long till these big planes, which flew on the Tokyo-Osaka route till it was turned over to the new Japan Aerial Transportation Company, will be flying daily to the new aviation field now being prepared at Niigata. In a few years, thanks to such agencies as the Asahi, Japan is going to be really air minded, and the aeroplane is going to work wonders for the comfort and convenience of travelers in this land of tangled mountains and scattered islands.

The Clothing of Modern Japan and the Drift of Fashion

Toyotaro Nagai

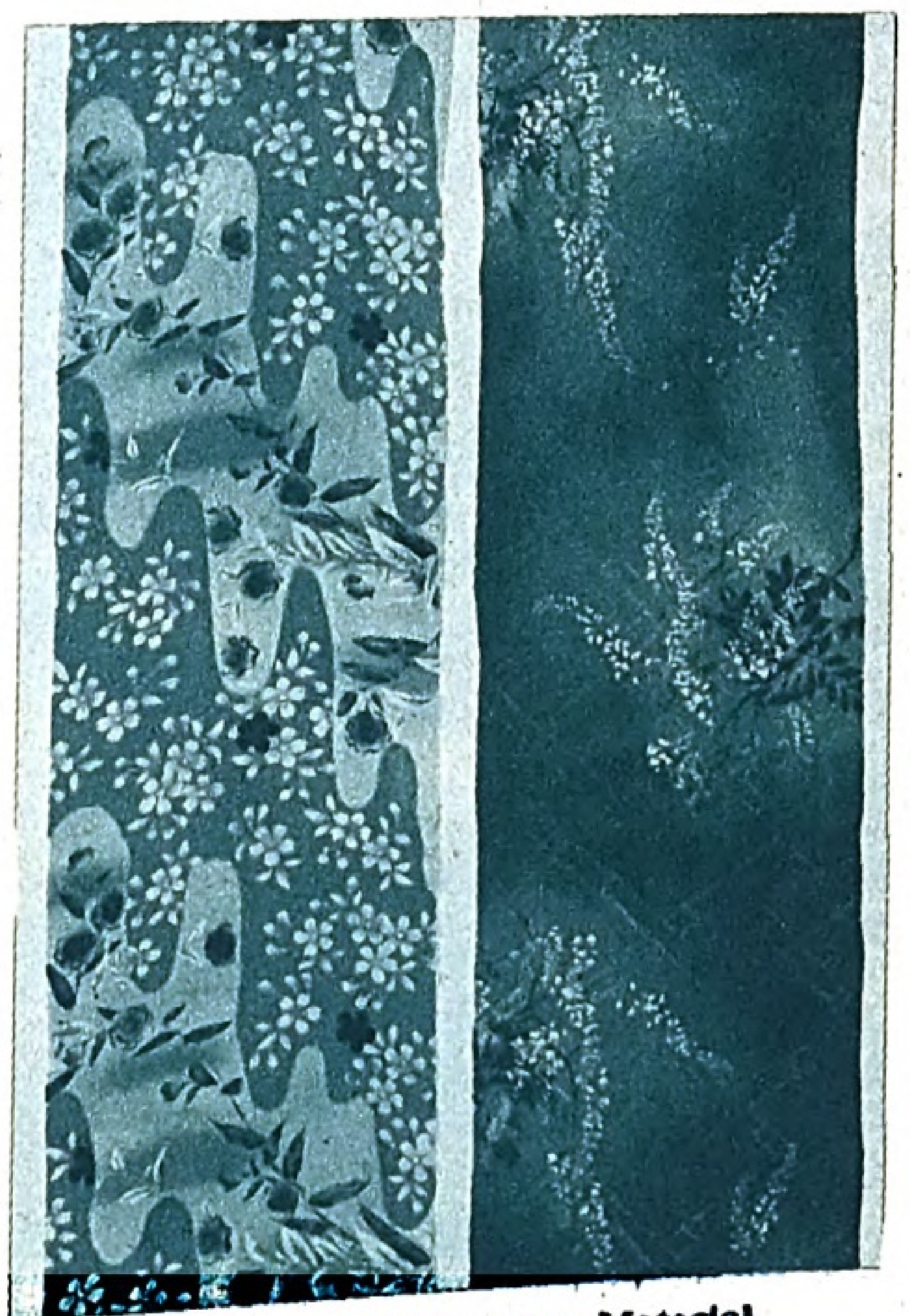
Matsuzakaya Department Store, Tokyo

The costume of modern Japan supplies a subject for an interesting study, as casting a side-light upon the daily life of the people of this country.



Silk Crape Kimono with Peacock and Foreign Flower Design

The clothes in practical use in modern Japan may be divided into two main categories; the Japanese "kimono" on the one side, and garments in Western style on the other. Those who wear Western dress are only a small fraction of the people, though they are steadily increasing, especially in the urban districts. With the rapid growth of buildings in Western style, such as schools, offices, factories, hospitals, stores, etc., and the expansion of railways, tramways, automobile services, and other modern means of traffic, there is an increasing necessity for dressing in the Western style. Thus soldiers, public officials, clerks in banks, firms and large stores, school boys and teachers, chauffeurs, drivers, conductors, and all others engaged in any employment imported from the West are mainly clad in Western style.



Left: Yuzen Silk Crape Material for Long Under Garment
Right: Komon Brocade Material for Kimono

As soon, however, as they are off duty and at home, they invariably change their clothes, for no Japanese, save a few exceptional men, will wear foreign clothes at home. They are uniforms, a sort of work clothes, so to speak, office clothes, and outdoor costumes, and not for home wear. So far as clothing is concerned, it will be seen that the Japanese are living a double life.

Women are increasingly dressing in foreign clothes in these days, and this in proportion to their encroachment upon men's fields of labor. This, however, is restricted to urban districts, and the number of women garbed in foreign clothes is comparatively small when compared with men. Clothing in the Western style is the outstanding feature among school children of both sexes, especially in large cities, for it is quite natural that light and smart clothes suited to the active movements of children should find their way into the school and the home too.

The adoption of uniforms in Western style by all the secondary schools and upper schools has greatly conduced to the physical development of young Japan, which is now making considerable headway in sports, as witness the results of the Olympic games.

From the number of people on the streets wearing Western clothes, you cannot judge of their life at home, for they, without exception, cast off their western garments as soon as they reach home, and put on the old Japanese "kimono," their liking for which they will never give up so long as they continue to live in Japanese houses, or sit on "tatami" (heavy straw mats that cover the whole floor), for in no other clothing can they live comfortably on "tatami."

People who wear Western garments while they are on duty do not feel at ease unless they are in "kimono" when off duty and resting. Even people who build their houses in foreign style still have at least one room with "tatami" in their houses. Thus they can not entirely discard the old custom of the country. It is not by mere force of tradition that the Japanese persistently cling to the "kimono." It is graceful, tasteful and elegant, simple and comfortable, and economical into the bargain. Let us explain below what the Japanese clothing consists of.

The underwear is called "hadagi," which is in most cases thin cotton, then comes the "nagajuban," over which is worn the principal garment, namely, the "kimono," and in many cases a "haori" is worn over the "kimono." These form the elementary set of Japanese clothing common to both sexes and to all ages. Men, and girls too, sometimes wear the "hakama," which is a sort of skirt worn over the "kimono." Although in details and accessories there are slight differences between the male and female garments, it is an outstanding feature of Japanese clothing that, in striking contrast with Western garments, there is no marked difference in form to distingrish the eexes. The clothes ate cut in nearly the same way for all "kimono," the difference being found in details only. The typical mode of cutting the "kimono" and "haoi" is shown in the illustration. A most interesting fact is that the same fixed langth of cloch is used for all sizes. the standard size of a piece (cotton, silk, or bemp) for a "kimono" is 11 4/11 meters long and 36 centimetres wide. Woolen cloth, such as serge, and muslin, which has come to be made into "kimono," are double width, and therefore one piece is half the length of the standard piece. They are often cut to the standard width and length before being made up.

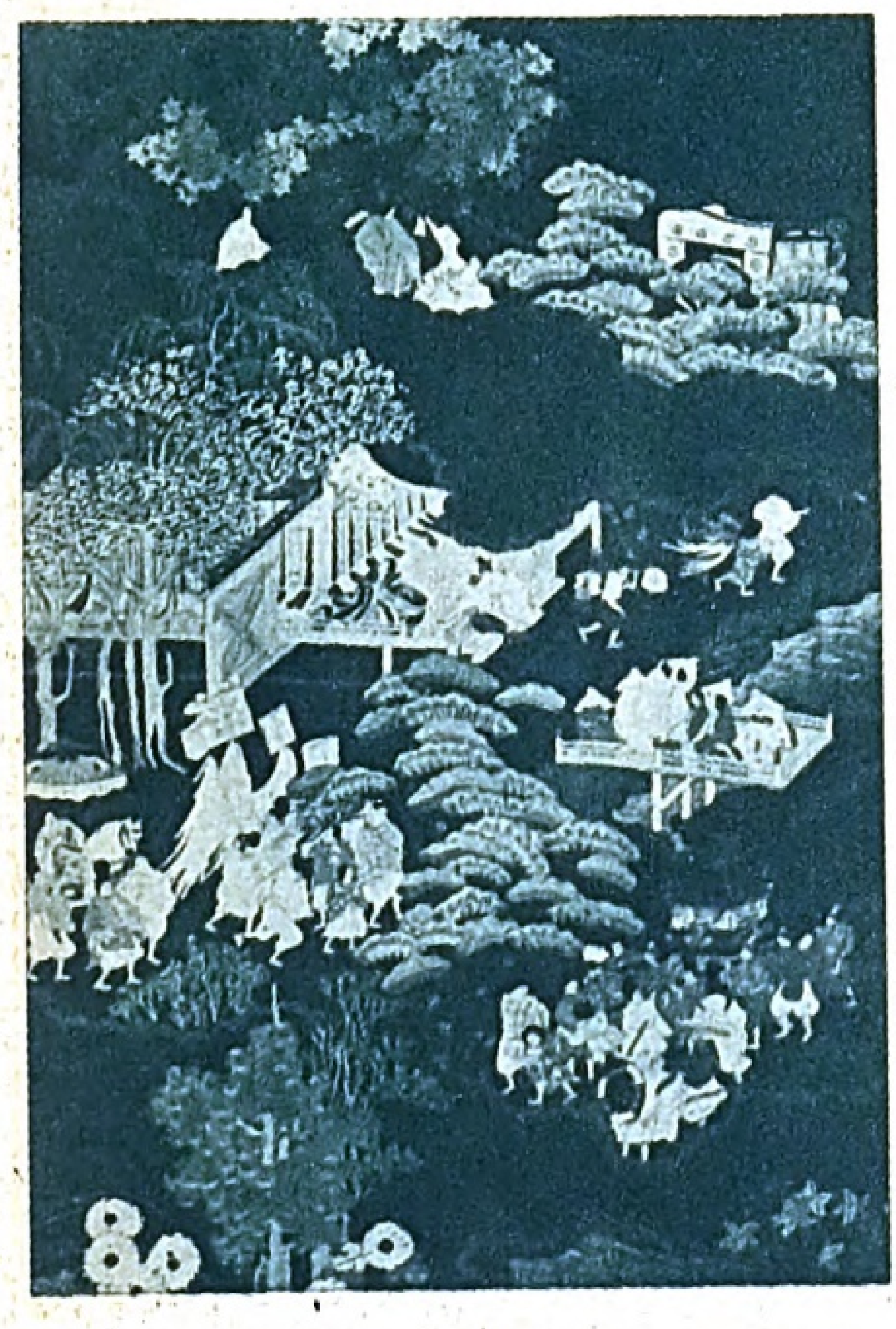
The most conspicuous part in the woman's costume is the "obi," a girdle worn round the "kimono" at the waist. It is 36 centimetres wide and 3.8 meters long. When it is made of two different pieces of cloth of the same size, one forming the surface and the other the back, it is called "katakawaobi," (one-sided "obi"), but if it is made by folding a double width piece, it is

Stream and Iris Design in the Korin Manner at the Bottom of Garment called “maru-obi” (whole “obi”), or “hiroobi” (wide “obi”). It is wound twice round the body and tied at the back in many fanciful forms. As the most important part of the Japanese garment, the “obi” is chosen and tied with special care. Another special feature of the Japanese garment is that “komono” made of cloth of the same size can be worn by men of all sizes, short and tall, fat and slender.

The “kimono” has another and a very important peculiarity. While the first impression given by a finished “kimono” is of straight lines, when it is worn, it exhibits the curves of the body, which is completely hidden in it. Naturally dressing in “kimono” requircs special skill, for the grace of persons differs widely according to their mode of dressing, and same pesron in the same “komono” may appear graceful or ungraceful according to the manner in which it is worn. Becsuse of this, there have come into existence dressing expetts, who make it their speciality to drese ladies who appear in public.

Another peculiarity of Japanese clothing is that no buttons are used, Where butuons are used in Western clothes, strips, sashes or bands are employed in Japanese clothing. Thus “koshimoki” (a loin cloth) is fastened by a cord; “nagajuban” by a “datemaki” (a sash, or miniature “obi,” being about 15 centimeters wide), and the “kimono” is also first fixed by a “datemaki,” over which is bound the “obi,” which is, in turn, secured by two bands, one called “obiage” (obi-suspender), and the other “obi-dome” (“obi”-fastener). The former is used to suspend the knot of the “obi” on the back, and the latter for preventing the knot from getting loose.

In contrast to Western suits of two or three pieces, the Japanese “kimono” is of one piece, and yet by the use of the “obi” and bands about the body a variety is given to the monotony of the form.



Brocade Obi with a Design, in the Style of the Old Yamoto Pictures Showing a Kyoto Festival

The Japanese costume has not always been of the same style from ancient times, but has undergone many changes. In ancient times, the Japanese clothing consisted of two pieces, a “hakama,” which corresponds to trousers or skirt, and a “koromo,” which corresponds to the coat. During the period of Chinese imitation, the Chinese style was adopted, but it was not long before it was given up. After many styles were tried, the present “kimono,” which developed from the “kosode,” was adopted about 300 years ago.

This change in costume may be traced to the changing social conditions of the country and more especially to the development of the style of dwelling houses of the Japanese. Since the days when the use of “tatami” became general, the “kimono” has developed as the style of garment best suited to life on the “tatami.”

Japan is coldest in January, and February when the mercury falls below freezing point, and in July and August, when it is hottest, the temperature often rises above 33 degrees C., and to meet the changes in temperature, the “kimono” changes. Thus the summer kimono is made of thin cloth without lining, while the spring and autumn kimono is of thicker stuff with a lining, and in winter a thick lined “kimono” is worn over lined underwear, not seldom wadded with cotton or floss-silk. The “haori” like the “kimono” is worn unlined in summer, but in the other seasons it is lined. In the cold season an overcoat, or “hifu,” is worn over the “haori.”

The Proper Costume for a Young Lady Out for a Spring Stroll

The cloths from which these garments are made are various, different kinds being used in different seasons. Some are thin and light, while others are thick and heavy, and each season has its own particular colors and patterns. Silk materials in common use for “kimono” are “chirimen,” “kinsha,” “omeshi,” “tsumugi,” “meisen,” “ayaito,” “habutae,” “ro-chirimen,” “hiraro,” and “akashi,” the last three of which are for summer wear. The cotton cloths are divided into the four main classes, “konkasuri,” “shirokasuri,” “chijimi,” and “chugata.” “Jofu,” which is made of hemp, is exclusively for summer wear, and woolen serge is made into “kimono” for late spring and early autumn wear.

Silks are fine and expensive, and consequently are made into holiday clothes, but the ordinary “kimono” are mostly made of cotton. “Meisen” is a lower grade silk, and being very strong and comparatively low in price, it is largely used for common wear. “Karaori,” “itonishiki,” “tsuzure nishiki,” “shioze,” “habutae,” and “hakata” are kinds of silk cloth used for “obi.”

The colors and patterns of clothes change according to occasions. On formal occasions, one wears a “kimono” made of black “habutae,” with white crests on the black ground. Over the “kimono” he wears a “haori,” also of black habutae with white crests, and a “hakama.” Women’s “kimono” on formal occasions are of black “chirimen” with crests, and with fancy figures on the skirt. No “haori” nor “hakama” are worn.

The crests are distinctive badges of families, and various in design. They are white on the black ground. On robes for informal occasions, the crests may be embroidered on a colored ground. Women’s visiting “kimono” often have no crests, but they have fancy figures on the skirt. This kind of “kimono” is largely in use for informal purposes. A black “haori” with white crests put on over an ordinary “kimono” is often substituted for the woman’s visiting “kimono.” The ordinary clothes that people wear when they are at home are mostly made of “komon,” “kasuri,” “shimamono,” and other cotton cloths. At court and office, and on formal occasions, men usually wear European dress, but women wear Japanese “kimono” in most cases. It is very often the case that on the occasion of a wedding the bride is in the ceremonial “kimono,” with white crests on a black ground, and fancy figures on the skirt, while the groom wears a morning coat.

Now turning to the question of fashion, let us enquire into the drift that the Japanese “kimono” is taking. As already explained, the Japanese “kimono” is made in a fixed form of cloth of a certain fixed size. It lacks, therefore, the flexibility of Western clothes, which admit of a certain amount of latitude in varieties of forms. In “kimono,” variety of color alone is not sufficient, it must be sought in patterns also. Naturally the Japanese “kimono” has attained a very high degree of development in respect of patterns and designs. Changes of fashion, therefore, may always be found in the variety of colors and patterns and designs of the cloth.

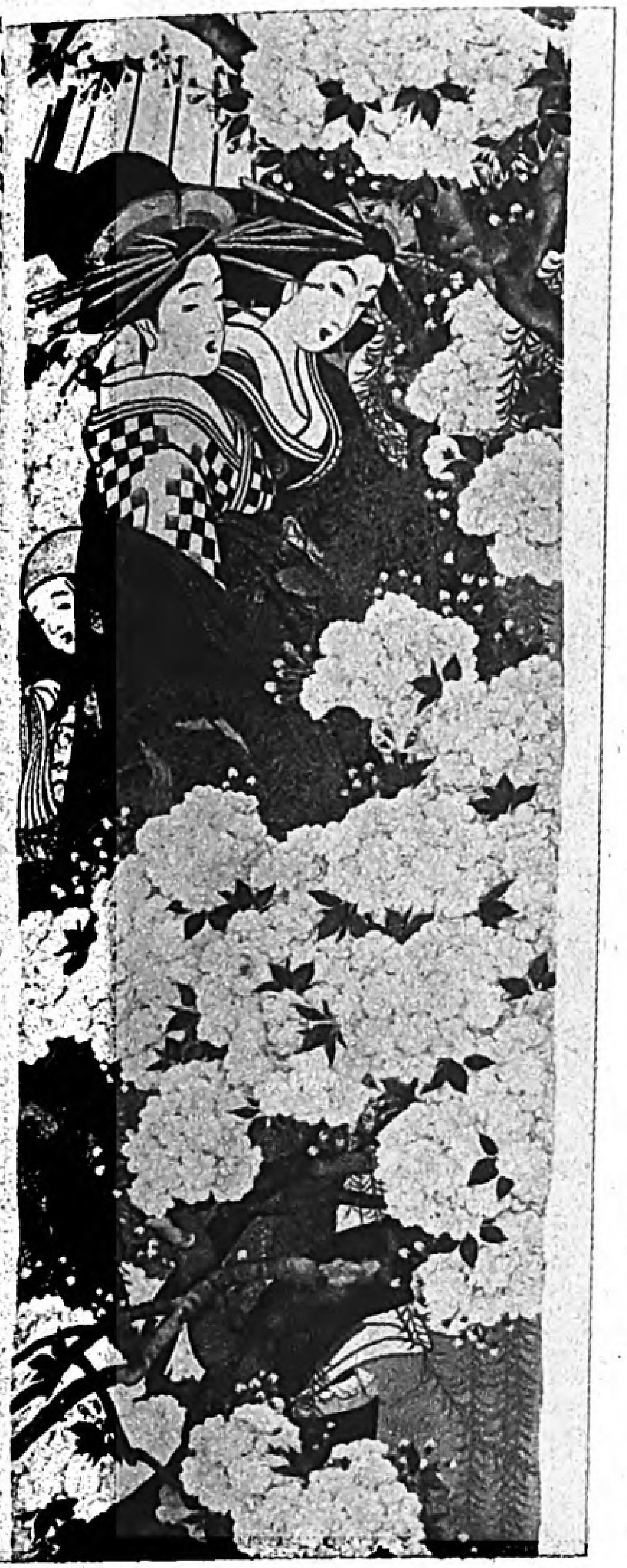
The Japanese have been the possessors of excellent fine arts from ancient times. The unique beauty of their land, their flowers, birds, and animals supply them with inexhaustible themes for their creative genius. In the patterns of their clothes, they have not been satisfied with the primitive designs or imitations of Chinese styles, but have worked out original styles of their own, reproducing on their clothes the beautiful things that constantly pass before their eyes.

If the phenomenon of fashion is to be defined as a cycle of imitation, the fashions in former days were based on blind imitation of peculiarities. In recent times, however, people have become more critical and use their judgment before imitating, and the force of the majority has come to regulate fashions. In former days the fashion was set by a single actor or a single “geisha,” the new and peculiar pattern or design of whose kimono had caught the fancy of the public. Nowadays, however, a fashion must first of all please a majority of educated women, and meet the spirit of the age. The key to fashions, therefore, is now held by department stores, which are in direct touch with great majorities of direct consumers.

The large department stores of Japan have special experts for the study and control of fashions. In former days manufacturers used to force new designs on consumers, but now they are more rational and respect the sentiments of consumers.

Japanese taste in dress may be put under three main heads. They are “Johin,” which seeks for elegance, “Iki,” which sets a high value on refinement, and “Shibumi,” which delights in simple grace. Among the younger people there is developing a taste quite different from these old traditional ones. It is modern and international. Brightness, conspicuousness and gaudiness are what poeple with old Japanese taste endeavour to

The Modern Bride



Obi (Sash) Design in Imitation of Color Print

oid, but these are the very things ought after by the modernists. The ntrast between these two opposites evident in all departments of culture present-day Japan, which is merging om its old insular traditions and tering upon a new international life.

It may safely be said that it is since e Great Earthquake that the Japanese ave come to appreciate new fashions. ll phases of the newer civilization ere eagerly sought after in the reconruction of the capital. This aspiraon for things new naturally led people more thought for fashions. The atterns of dresses gradually shifted many cases from the old style which principally based on lines, to the estern style of shading, apparently fluenced by the general westernizaon of the age.

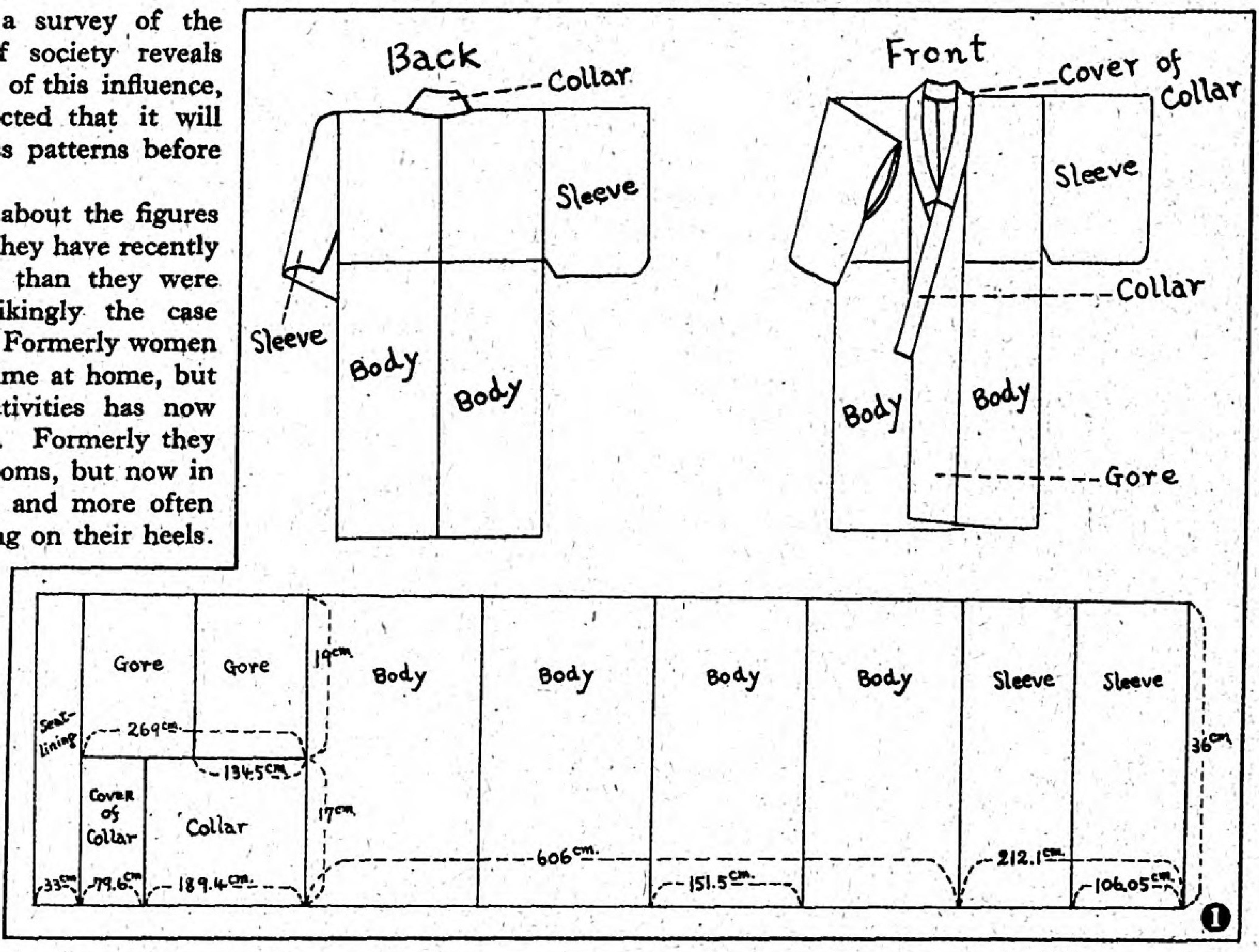
After the great catastrophe, the eople demanded sharp stimulus. here arose the new arts of expresonism and constructionism, which lso found their way into the desings f dresses. This influence continued ll the end of the Taisho Era ; and with e commencement of the new era, here developed a strong consciousness f a new age, with the result that paintgs in pure Japanese style, such as e gorgeously magnificent style of e Momoyama Age, and those of orin and Koetsu, which are strongly xpressive of originality, and prints of e "ukiyoe" school revived in popuarity, turning the people again to the haracteristics of the noble arts of the ace. Such a movement of the age ould not be without its influence upon e fashions of the eople, which exhibit he intrinsic strength f true Japanese aste.

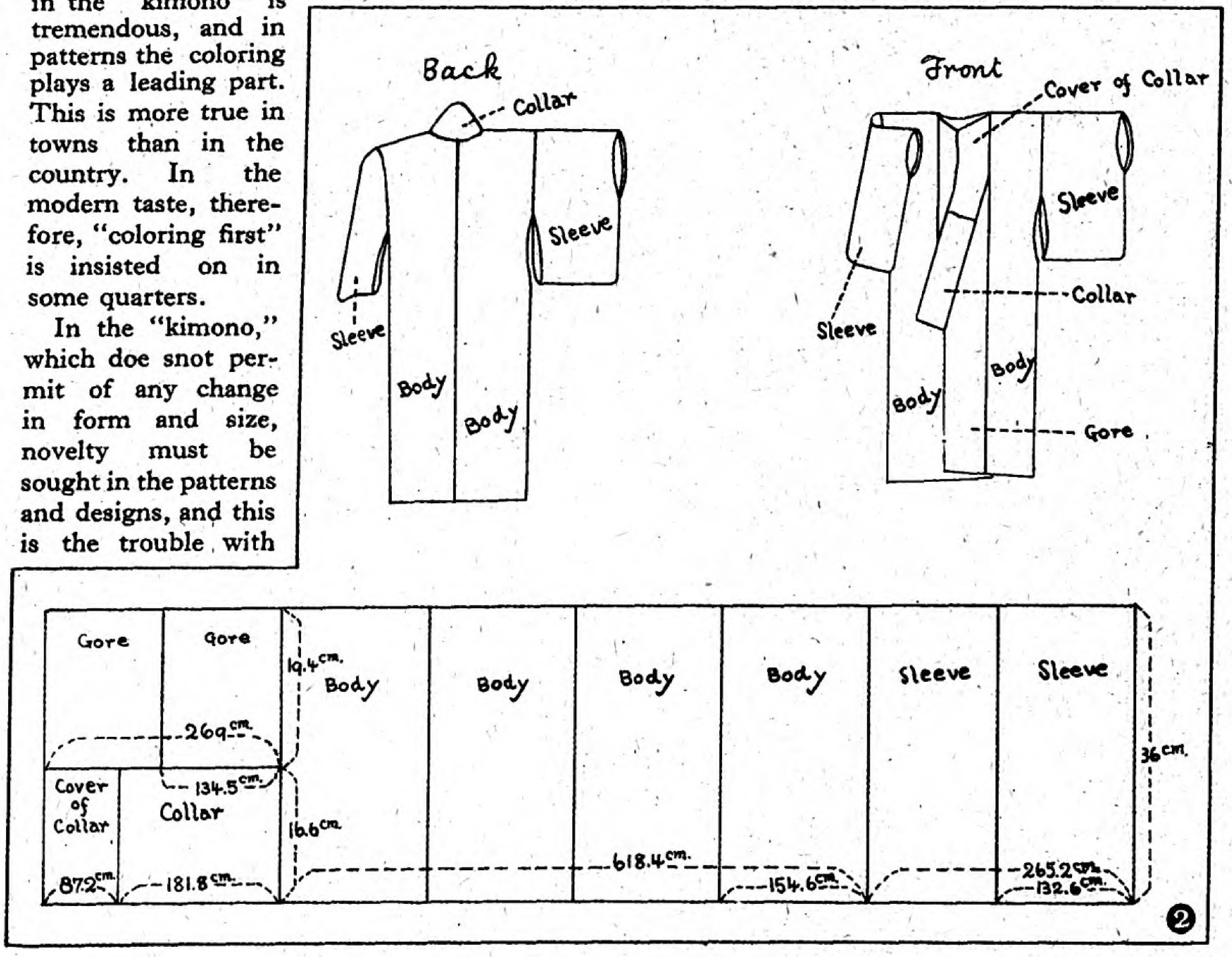
About the beginning of the present ra there was a rise of modernism, which, however, was stunted early in its development. Very recently there has developed a tendency for direct appeal to the senses. This tendency, however, has not yet had much influence on dress, although a survey of the present condition of society reveals the general pervasion of this influence, and it may be expected that it will find its way into dress patterns before long.

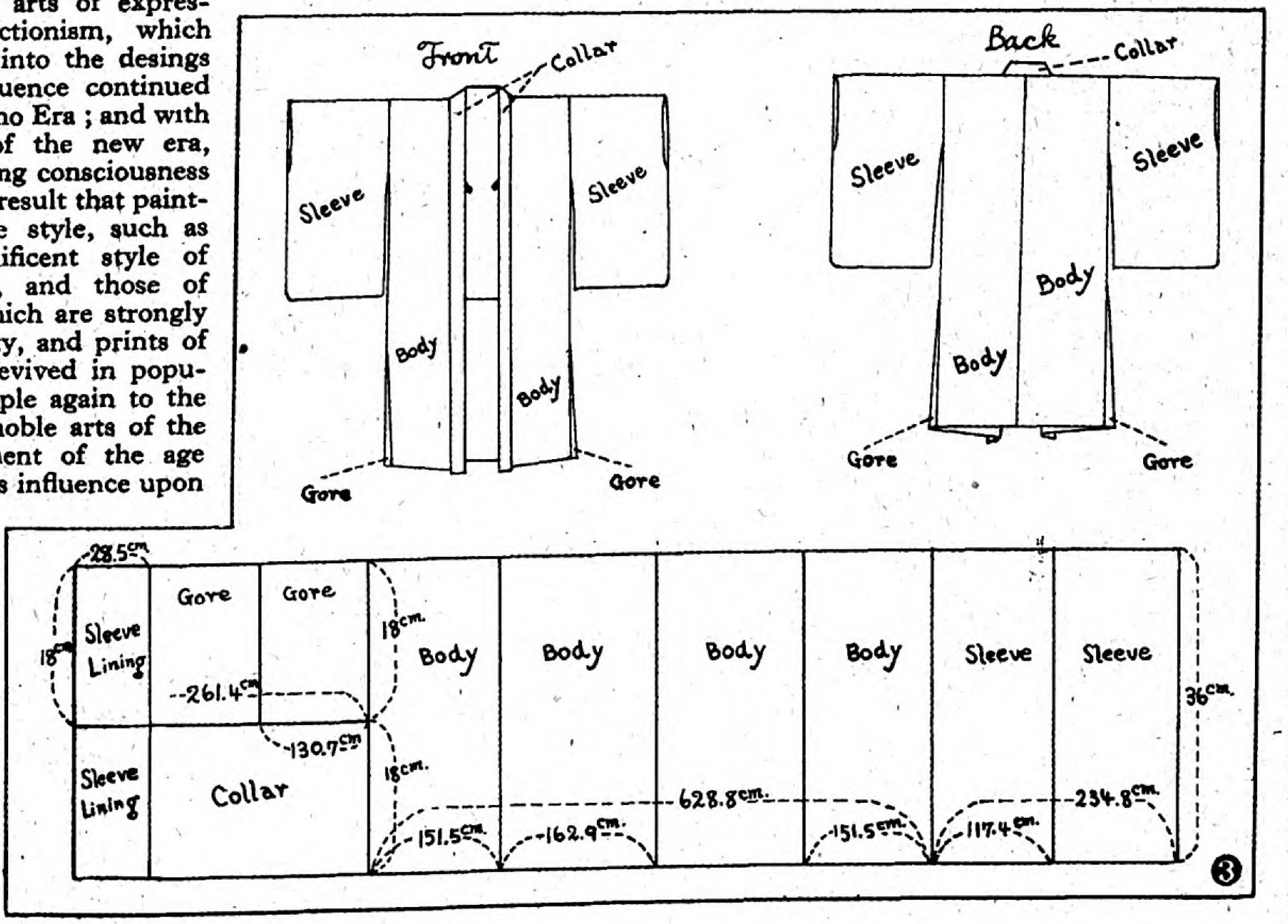
A remarkable fact about the figures on "kimono" is that they have recently become much larger than they were before. This is strikingly the case with ladies' dresses. Formerly women spent most of their time at home, but the field of their activities has now been much expanded. Formerly they were seen in small rooms, but now in large spacious places, and more often standing than squatting on their heels. Naturally the Kimono must now look pretty when seen at a distance rather than when closely examined, and even such exceptional patterns as make the whole "kimono" into a single scene have become acceptable. The importance of patterns in the "kimono" is tremendous, and in patterns the coloring plays a leading part. This is more true in towns than in the country. In the modern taste, therefore, "coloring first" is insisted on in some quarters.

In the "kimono," which doe snot permit of any change in form and size, novelty must be sought in the patterns and designs, and this is the trouble with the "kimono." It is a great question whether the traditional form of the "kimono" can be altered to meet the requirements of the new life, for the breaking of a custom, which has existed for centuries, is no easy matter. For economical reasons, the use of double width cloths for the making of "kimono" has been much encouraged by the Government for several years, but so far without perceptible effect. By the use of double width cloth, some economy may be effected in the length of the cloth used, but when we consider the difficulty of the turning of "kimono" made of double width cloth, it is difficult to say which is more economical, the double or standard width. In order to use double width cloth economically, it may be necessary to invent a new type of "kimono," different from the present one.

Among children, Western dresses are very largely used, and if these children accustomed to the convenience of Western clothes, continue to use them as they grow up, the next generation may find the "kimono" turned to a night gown and disappearing from general use. The alteration of the style of dwelling houses will then become the first consideration. Here is the crisis for the Japanese "kimono." Can, however, the taste for the "kimono," which has lasted for centuries, so easily be wiped out? In order to answer this question, it would be necessary to go deeply into the inter-relations between the climate and natural features of Japan, the characteristics of the Japanese race and the intrinsic value of the "kimono." This would indeed furnish an interesting subject for a study.


Back
Collar
Sleeve
Sleeve
Body
Body
Front
Cover of Collar
Sleeve
Collar
Body
Body
Gore
Seat-lining
Gore
Gore
19cm
Body
Body
Body
Body
Sleeve
Sleeve
269cm
134.5cm
Cover of Collar
Collar
17cm
36cm
33cm
79.6cm
189.4cm
606cm
151.5cm
212.1cm
106.05cm
❶


Back
Collar
Sleeve
Sleeve
Body
Body
Front
Cover of Collar
Sleeve
Collar
Sleeve
Body
Body
Gore
Gore
Gore
19.4cm
Body
Body
Body
Body
Sleeve
Sleeve
269cm
134.5cm
Cover of Collar
Collar
16.6cm
36cm
87.2cm
181.8cm
618.4cm
154.6cm
265.2cm
132.6cm
❷


Front
Collar
Sleeve
Sleeve
Body
Body
Gore
Gore
Back
Collar
Sleeve
Sleeve
Body
Body
Gore
Gore
28.5cm
Sleeve Lining
18cm
Gore
Gore
18cm
Body
Body
Body
Body
Sleeve
Sleeve
36cm
261.4cm
130.7cm
Sleeve Lining
Collar
18cm
628.8cm
151.5cm
162.9cm
151.5cm
117.4cm
234.8cm
❸

Diagrams Showing the Way of Using Narrow Japanese Cloth to Make Kimono. (The Width is Exaggerated in the Diagrams.)
① Man's Kimono. ② Woman's Kimono. ③ Woman's *Haori*.

Japanese Gardens

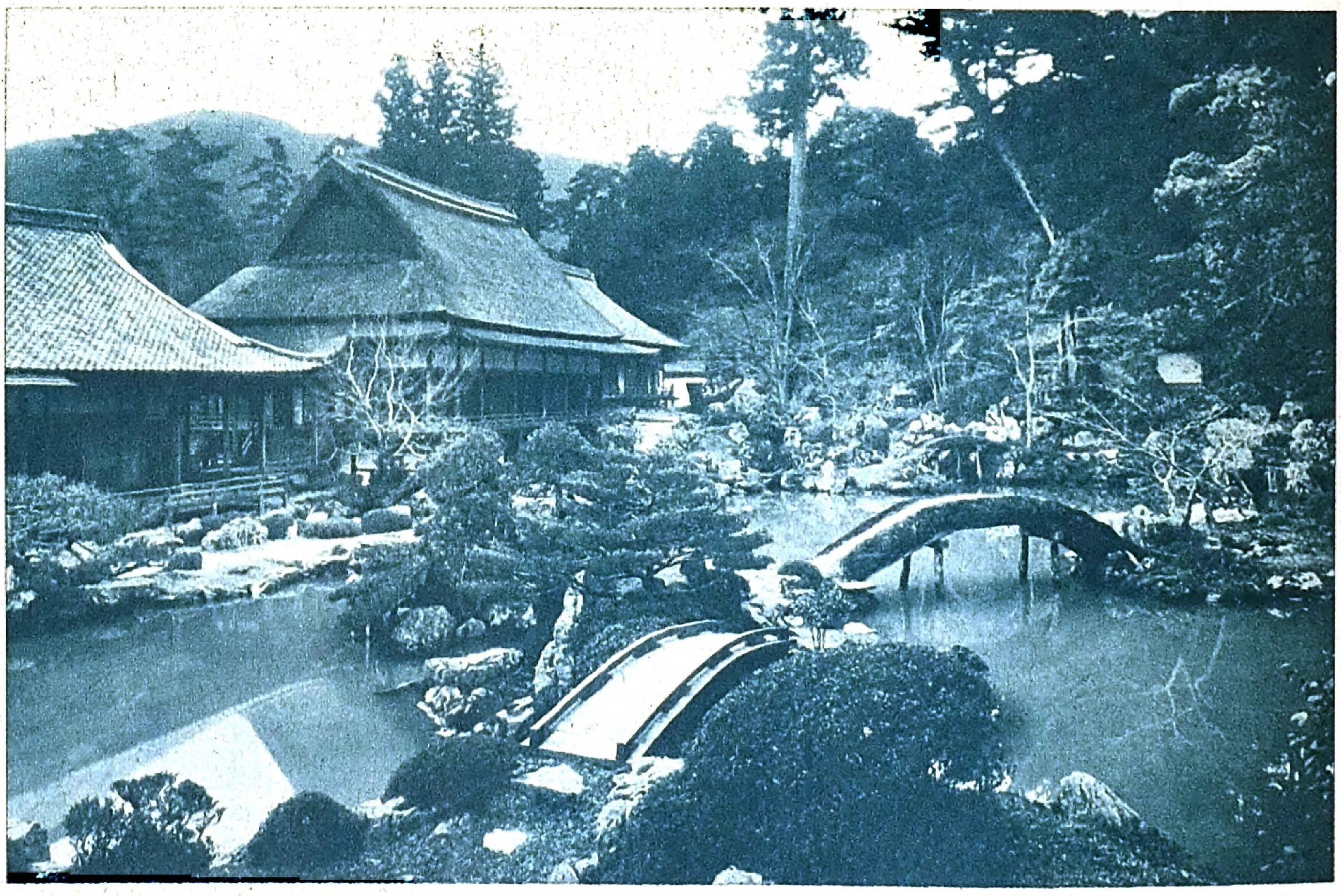
By Takuma Tono

Western countries have in recent years welcomed and learned to appreciate the artistic landscape and architectural features of the Japanese garden. Moreover, improvements in the means of transportation have made it easy for westerners to come over and see the real beauty of the Kingdom of the Rising Sun. Of course, everybody has a personal and individual taste. According to the nature of a person's mind, and according to the store of memories that have come to him through experience, he likes certain things and dislikes others. So, what is beautiful in a Japanese garden may be hideous to an Italian mind. Actually, however, as man is a very imitative animal, each person is greatly influenced in his likes and dislikes by what he discovers to be the likes and dislikes of his fellows. For this reason, even if a man dislikes our garden art, through his visit to this country and through inspection of nature, even without any conscious fostering of taste, he may come to enjoy more natural but complicated harmonies and develop an aesthetic sensitiveness which will enable him to see and enjoy beauty in objects which before would have given him no pleasure.

In studying existing works of landscape gardening, I have found that it is absolutely necessary to get a general idea of the conditions of each,—namely, of their physical environment and the materials used, of the people who create this art of garden making, or for whom they were made, and of the purposes for which they were produced. The Japanese garden must be classed with the naturalistic type of the west, for it is undoubtedly meant to be a representation of the country. Especially, in studying an informal design like those of Japanese gardens, we find that the objects are not arranged in geometrical relations, nor do their forms define geometric figures on plans exactly balanced about central axes. Such designs have not been well understood among westerners, to whom the formal design is much more familiar and to whose aethetic sense it is much more appealing. So we must go back to the real things represented, if he would not be deceived. What is the "country" of Japan and how do the Japanese "represent" things?

Japan consists of several hundred large and small islands situated in the most active volcanic part of the globe. The coast line is broken and beautiful, the interior is very mountainous; trees, shrubs, climbers, creepers and other plants are abundant and are watered by frequent rains. The numerous waterfalls, the tumbling streams, the thatched homesteads, the terraced fields, and the density and diversity of vegetation up to the very summits of the mountains, in restful vistas seldom seen elsewhere have impelled world-travelers to declare that Japan is distinctly the most pictureque country in the world. This picturequeness of mountain peaks and wide valleys is largely caused by erosion, which in Japan, with its abuandant rainfall, is a constant climatic agent, and it is due to erosion that the mountainous districts impress one with a sense of gentle, graceful undulation rather than of extreme ruggedness.

A Japanese garden may be called an idealized reproduction of certain aspects of the natural scenery of Japan. Such gardens have recently been introduced into America and Europe, and the work of creating them ranks among the fine arts. But it has been a matter of deep regret to me that the real merits of Japanese gardens have not been appreciated by westerners because of a general lack of real appreciation and correct judgment of them. It is not my intention to weary the reader with technical information on the subject, but an outline of some of the theories and rules which guide the builder of a Japanese garden will help outside visitors to appreciate our work and give an additional interest to the hours spent in these refreshing retreats.



Temple Garden, Samboin, Daigoji, Kyoto, Dating from the Momoyama Period

Landscape gardening in Japan is a reproduction, more or less, on a reduced scale of the scenery of the surrounding country. This is its material foundation. The expression of sentiment and morality widely differentiates the Japanese garden from its western rival, which confines itself to a purely aesthetic purpose, though unable, of course, to exclude any personal interpretation which an observer may make. As every scene from nature, of whatever composition of rock and river and hedgerow, has its effect on the feelings and imagination, so has that which meets the eye an aesthetic sentiment that is perceived only by the mind, the heart, the soul. This is the primary aim of a garden, not simply to tickle the eye or display the owner's wealth, or to furnish a background for a garden fete, but definitely to suggest tranquility or awe, homely pleasure and the simplicity of open country, or the exhilaration and inspiration of rugged and wild nature. When we realise that the art has occupied the minds of poets, sages, and philosophers, it is not to be wondered at that something more than the simple representation of nature has entered into the spirit of their schemes, which attain to poetical conceptions, and a garden may be designed to suggest definite ideas and associations ; in fact the whole art is enshrouded in quaint aesthetic principles, and it is difficult for the western mind to unravel the endless laws and theories by which it is governed.

In a well-wrought Japanese garden, effective use is made of natural features and resources. By the apt handling of perspective, it is made to seem as broad and as deep as possible. Even in a small space, the effect may be obtained of the actual presence of mountains and lakes. Trusting somewhat to the imagination of the spectator, the artist can even suggest a waterfall where no water is ; we can bring out the thought of a river by a bridge or of a seashore by an artfully arranged beach of white sand. The Japanese believe that by long and careful observation, we have discovered the artistic tendencies of Nature's operation, the essential trains of its products, and we have attempted to formulate these equally in our pictorial and gardening art. Thus, practically every form and combination derived from natural life has been given an accepted rendering in the pervasive decorative arts in Japan, and this has become in turn the standard by which nature itself is viewed and judged.

Nature's arrangements are constantly studied by Japanese gardeners, and sometimes actual copies of famous places such as Lake Biwa or Matsushima are made on a reduced scale. But when not a transcript of nature, the Japanese garden will always be a careful study from it ; as, for example, in the rule that trees or plants, however desirable as ornaments, must not be used in locations at variance with their natural habits of growth ; as well as in that other inexorable rule that a garden lake must always show a logical reason for its presence, that both its source and outlet shall be visible.

The Japanese garden and the Japanese house are very closely related to each other. The garden is a large landscape pictorial setting for the house, while the house in turn serves as one of the ornamental features of the garden in which it stands. The gardens are almost always at the back of the house, for seclusion, and the best rooms face upon them. The garden is a sanctuary, the private chapel, the religious retreat of the family, as well as its place of pleasure and relaxation. To it every season gives its own special charm. In the spring the chief note is of greenness ; in midsummer, of cool shade ; in the autumn, of gay foliage, and even the dreary winter is brightened by the peculiar charms that a snow-clad landscape can show ; early dawn and twilight bring out peculiar beauties of their own ; and moonlight makes it seem a garden of dreams.

We usually give a classification to every Japanese garden, such as, finished, intermediate and rough, according to the degree of their elaboration.

Types of Japanese Gardens

Japanese landscape gardens are classified into two distinctive types, the Hill Garden and the Flat Garden.

The Hill Garden is an aesthetic arrangement of mountain and water scenery in combination, and is suited to large areas in front of important buildings. This type of garden is furthermore divided into four minor classes, the "Rocky Ocean Style," the "Wild River Style," the "Mountain Torrent Style" and the "Lake Wave Scene," according to their special arrangement and characteristic reproduction of certain aspects of natural scenery, as the names suggest.

The Flat Garden represents either a mountain valley or an extensive moor and is mostly used for confined areas in crowded cities or in front of buildings of secondary importance.

Besides these two main types of garden, there might be mentioned the special garden called the "Tea Garden." This type of garden, attached to a tea room, is generally divided into outer and inner enclosures separated by a rustic fence with a gateway. No overseas visitor to Japan, upon witnessing the Cha-no-yu, or Téa Ceremony, can fail to be impressed by the sincerity and the enjoyment of the ceremony and of the Tea Garden, cozy and well proportioned to the tea room.

"Passage gardens" (*Roji-niwa*) are the narrow courts or approaches to buildings. Passage Gardens are sometimes used in front of tea rooms.

"Fancy Garden" is a name not much heard, because such gardens are seldom seen now. It means a garden designed by some famous man and belongs to none of the styles.

Garden Lakes

How to use water in gardens has been well studied from olden times, and the aim has always been the thorough-going reproduction of nature. Now as for the forms of lakes, the typical es of which derive from the open , rivers, mountain streams and amps, I may explain them in the ove order.

n making a lake after the features the open sea, we must reproduce rough beach scenery. Sea rocks ould be scattered not only in the eground, but also in the water in der to give an illusion of the real ean, and the illusion will be enhanced pebbles or white sands are used, or pine trees are set out at the side of lake and amid the rocks. We ssify lakes according to their shapes, round, square, half-moon, crescent, d dragon. The round, square, and f-moon shapes are rarely found, cept in the tiny ponds for gold fish ich adorn some small gardens. here water is lacking, a sunken stretch bare beaten earth or of rock sand, th isolated boulders to match islands d jutting rocks, will be provided to licate it.

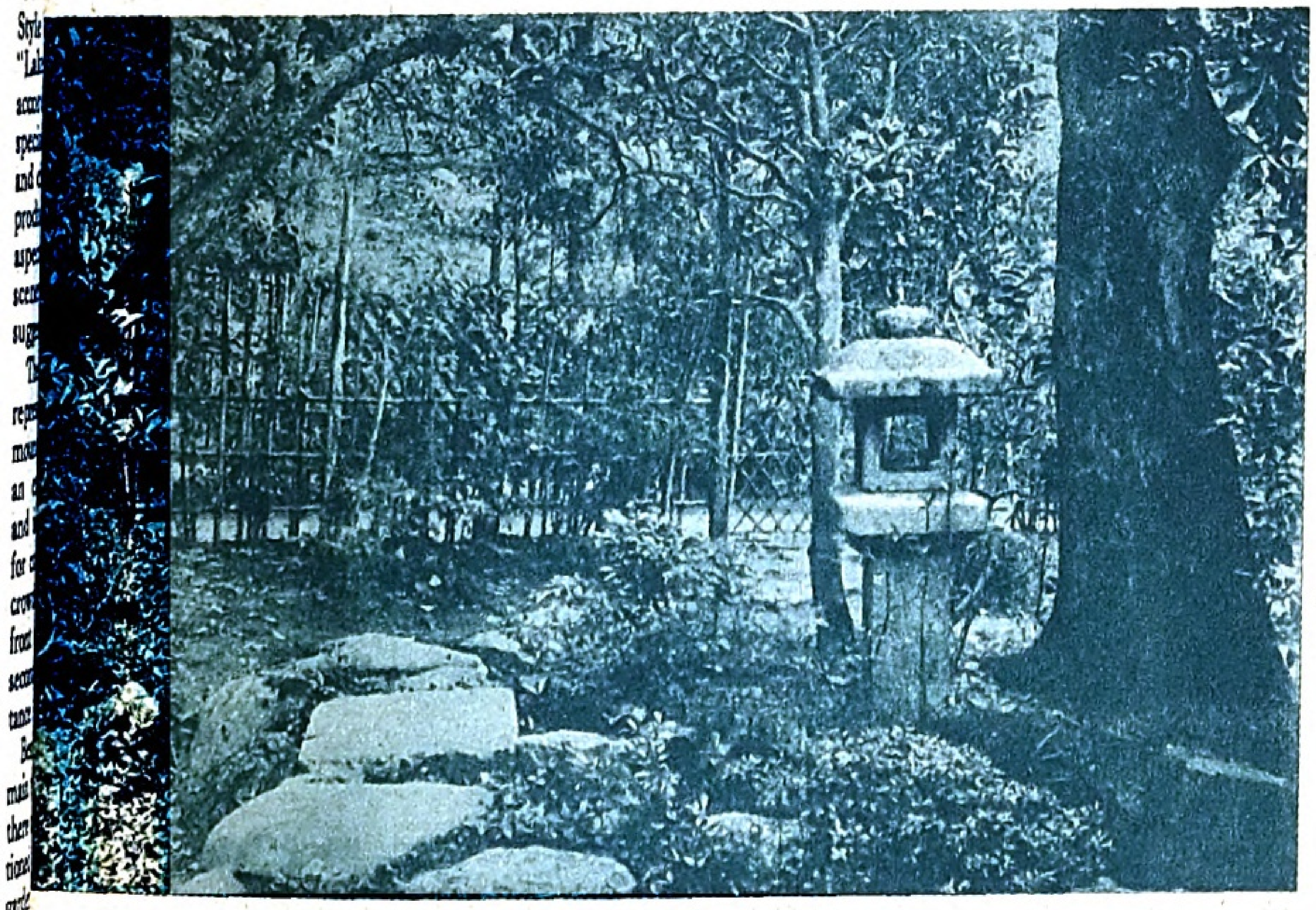
When a big river is suggested by a rden lake, the main characteristics big rivers should be represented. hen stones are used, they must be up in the curves of running water, ich is the center of the stream. ones laid at places against which the ter dashes should serve the purpose guarding mountains and banks from ling. It is necessary to apply all ssible expressions along the course water from the upper to the lower aches. We often find white sand at place where the river becomes wider d runs more slowly, which is used the symbol of a delta.

When mountain streams are the iginal idea of a garden lake, the idea ay be represented by means of many cks and stepping stones, scattered in e foreground and through the water. here the current is divided by a one, some other stones should be nk by edges just below the water rface.

By a swamp or marsh like garden ke, natural swamps or marshes are ggested, so stones should be used aringly, and reeds, iris laevigata and is laevigata, var. kaempferi, which ow in water, are instead set out in lets here and there. Islands are not ade in this kind of lake. The scene ill be completed when inlet and outlet e made at unseen places, and the ater level is made comparatively igh.

There is one kind of lake called Shinji" (heart-ideograph) in which e shape is compared to an ideograph. his is the general name of lakes which ave islands in them and show complex atures with peninsulas and bays. It not necessary that they follow the eart ideograph in a strict sense.

From another point of view, Japa- ese garden lakes can be classified by heir water levels into high level lakes nd low level lakes. Those found ptown in Tokyo usually belong to the ow level class. For instance, the one n the campus of Tokyo Imperial University belongs to this class. This s naturally due to topographical conditions, it being necessary to dig deeply to fill a lake with water. On the other hand, a plentiful water supply is inseparable from the high level class of lakes. In Kyoto, it was rather easy to make this kind of lakes, because from olden times, it was customary to draw the water from the Kamo river. In Edo, Old Tokyo, however, such lakes were mostly found downtown, except where they had some special mechanical equipment. The water level of the lakes of the Katsura Detached Palace and of the Kyoto Imperial Palace and the Sento Palace is rather high, because the first draws its water from the Katsura river and the other two draw theirs from the Kamo river. Accordingly, the surface of these lakes can be easily observed from within the buildings.



Tea Garden, Ryokakutei, Ninnaji, Kyoto

We find specimens of very interesting garden lakes on the sea-shore or at the river-side along the Sumida river in Tokyo. Their builders took the tide into consideration, and generally equipped the lakes with flood-gates in order to lead the river and sea water into them. This kind of lake is called "Tidal Lake," and typical examples are the lakes of the Horai-en garden at Asakusa, and of the former Detached Palace of Shiba, both in Tokyo.

In Japanese landscape gardening, whatever the styles of gardens, all lakes must be arranged to suggest the open sea, lakes, swamps or rivers.

In connection with garden lakes, a brief explanation of garden bridges and islands may not be uninteresting.

Garden Bridges

Stone bridges, wooden bridges and earthen bridges are found in Japanese gardens. Some stone bridges are formed of rough slabs and some of several pieces of fine finish artificially arched. The stone bridges of Jisho-ji and Tenryu-ji temples in Kyoto, and of Nanso-ji, a temple in Sakai, are good examples formed of unwrought pieces of stone. While the stone bridges of Kokei garden in Honganji Temple and of Tekisui-en garden, in Kyoto, are examples of wrought pieces. A stone bridge in the "Yatsu hashi" style (a zigzag style) is found at Toji-in, a temple in Kyoto, and one in the "Chinese full-moon" style is in Koraku-en garden, in the Koishikawa district, Tokyo. There are not a few with rails upon them. There are some highly artificial bridges, such for example, as "Ganko Bridge" in Kenroku Park in Kanazawa, which takes its form from wild geese in flight.

Hiunkaku, Nishi Honganji, Kyoto

Garden Islands

It is needless to say that, as with garden lakes, garden islands are also built to reproduce nature. Among the various kinds of islands, "mountain isle," "field isle," "forest isle," "rock isle," "cloud shaped isle," "bare beach isle," "ebb-tide isle," and "pine-bark isle," the first four take their names from the resemblance which their vertical shapes bear to natural islands, and the rest from the resemblance which their horizontal shapes bear to their prototypes.

Garden Streams

The use of streams in Japanese gardens dates from very old times. In Imperial Audience Hall style gardens, the earliest style of Japanese gardening, streams were made to lead water into lakes in the middle of quadrangles. At that period therefore, on the way to the detached palace from the inner gateway, a bridge built over the stream. Such a stream, as a part of a garden, serves to add something aethetic apart from its practical purpose. On that ground, streams are not less important than lakes in Japanese gardens. Nowadays streams are sometimes substituted for lakes or lakes are made in imitation of streams, the basal idea being dependent on ancient stream planning. A steam can be simulated by a meandering bed, spread with pebbles and crossed by a small bridge or stepping stones and supplied with water plants and water worn boulders along its banks.

The breadth of garden streams is naturally determined by the extent of gardens and the volume of water, but the ideal breadth is from two to five feet. When streams are supplied with much water they can be made as wide as six or seven feet. At any rate, the design of streams should be based upon the reproduction of natural scenery and aim at the creation of elegance and picturequeness.

Garden Cascades

Cascades are common in a land where innumerable streams tumble down countless hills, and it follows that in landscape gardens the cascade will form a well-nigh indispensable feature of the lake and river varieties; and that in other gardens where water is not available, it will be indicated by rocks appropriate to falls. Waterfalls are mostly used to represent the sources of lakes. Originally the waterfall was never deemed the center of the garden, and "Guardian Stone" was placed at the center. But since the middle of the Edo period, a waterfall has often been considered the center. This why a "Guardian Stone" is sometimes called a "cascade supporting stone" now. All the teaching from olden times about the designing of waterfalls is nothing but the reproduction of the natural scenery of waterfalls. The following names are applied to the different sorts of falling water: "front-falling," "side-falling," "stepped-falling," "leaping-falling," "heaven-falling," "linen-falling," "thread-falling," "folding-falling," "wide-falling," "right-and-left-falling."

Garden Wells

In Japanese landscape gardening, sometimes a well is assumed to be the center of a garden. Its situation is subject to discussion. The wide spread fashion of the tea ceremony since Edo period has assisted in the improvement of the *roji* or passage garden. *Roji* is the Japanese term applied sometimes to the narrow gardens laid out in the approaches to buildings and sometimes to the gardens in front of Tea Rooms. The garden well is one of the special developments of the small-scale gardening. Big trees and stones can not be used as materials for narrow gardens. Under such circumstance a well has been considered a very suitable object. A well is often sunk in a corner of a garden even as a means to supply plants with water. Wells are often made in hill gardens, but they play as important a role as water basins in modern plain gardens. Hence well frames make a good subject in landscape gardening.

Garden Springs

Besides waterfalls and wells, springs are often adopted as the source of water. This has been practised since very ancient times. When a spring is intended to finish up the local scenery of a garden, although there is no natural fountain there, the purpose will be easily served by the use of simple mechanical equipment. If we lay a pipe beneath the ground to carry the water, and lay some stones at the place where the water comes out in such a manner as to suggest that nature has scattered them, the illusion will be created.

Stone Lanterns and Water Basins

Stone lanterns in the Japanese garden should be used in combination with rocks, shrubs and trees, and water basins. It is an imperative rule that they should harmonize in scale and character with the adjacent buildings. It is a commonplace that lanterns and water basins are inseparable from Japanese gardens, but they do not seem to have existed from ancient times. The use of stone lanterns and water basins as decorations for gardens seems to date from the days when professors of the tea ceremony turned their attention to landscape gardening about four hundred years ago, and brought about the popularity of passage gardens.

Tea Pavilion in the Ground of the Temple Saihoji, Kyoto

A. Garden Lanterns

Nowadays we are apt to think of garden lanterns as a sort of ornaments, but we really needed them to illuminate the gardens. We must note, however, that although they were primarily adopted for practical use, they were considered more than mere practical means even by the old tea professors. Of late the practical character of stone lanterns has been largely forgotten and they have degenerated into mere ornaments through misunderstanding. But on the other hand, some authorities, in olden times, gave an aesthetic value to lanterns and recognized them as objects of appreciation. There is also another misunderstanding that garden lanterns are confined to certain limited types by the styles of the gardens in which they are employed. On the contrary the size and shape of lanterns are entirely free from any limitation. "Uzumasa," "Genkoji," "Shiro-dayu," "Byodo-in", "Oku-no-in," "Hannya-ji," "Sangatsu-do," Nigatsu-do," "Harai-do," "Lemon tree," "Nishi-no-ya," "Mizu-ya," and "Zen-do-ji," the shapes commonly used now, have not been specially worked out for garden use. They are all imitations formed by the hands of gardeners and tea professors. Their prototypes were lanterns dedicated to shrines and temples by pious people. The custom of presenting votive offerings of lanterns in bronze or stone, large or small, plain or decorated, dates from early days, and no Shinto shrine or Buddhist temple is complete without its moss-grown lanterns adorning the courts and grounds. When gardeners and tea professors were attracted by the peculiar shapes and moods of certain lanterns, they simply imitated them and set up their imitations in gardens. Therefore, although there are no rules controlling size and shape, fine and stable ones should always be chosen. They must be in good proportion to the other garden accessories, so even lanterns used in the gardens of large buildings show vulgar taste if they are too big.

Finally, as to the placing of garden lanterns, a word seems to be necessary. Since olden times many tea professors and gardeners have worried over this problem. The rule is not to place them at meaningless places. If they are erected by the side of garden passages, gates or water basins, they singnify the practical purpose of lanterns and make themselves the center of local scenery in a garden.

B. Water Basins

In the general landscape design of Japanese gardens, not to say tea-gardens, water basins are as important as lanterns. Water basins are divided into two classes, crouching water basins properly used in tea gardens, and ornamental water basins regularly placed at the edges of verandahs or parlors. All water basins placed by the side of garden walks are called crouching basins and are not limited in number when used in tea gardens or in large gardens. A crouching water basin must make people want to dip up the clean water with their hands. When a crouching water basin is used in an ordniary garden, it serves as the cesspool, and an ornamental water basin placed at the edge of the verandah is used for holding clear water. But in a tea garden, the crouching water basin is used for holding clear water and a substitute, for instance, a copper can, is used for the cesspool.

This basin is indispensable in a tea garden from the practical point of view, yet it must be set in such a manner as to become a useful element of the pictureque scenery. It is not particulary hard to set it, but it must be always carefully set in an appropriate place in the passage garden so as to create a particular taste or mood and to serve practically. In contrast to the crouching water basin, the ornamental water basin is placed at the edge of a parlor. It, too, was originally introduced for a practical purpose, but its import has been more and more conceived from the aethetic or appreciative point of view. A good many kinds of ornamental water basins are now in common use, such as the "date shaped," "round star," "square star," "stone jar," "four gods," "stone bottle," "priest scarf," "oven shape" and "bridge post."

Some of the water basins used by large parlors are purely ornamental and free from any practical purpose. In such cases, they are quite large relatively to the sizes of buildings and should be set at some distance from the verandahs to be proportionate to buildings. They are generally provided with some sort of lid or cover to keep out the rain and with other smaller indoor basins for service. In winter these smaller basins are filled with warm water.

Stone Work

In nearly all of our Japanese gardens, stones and rocks are important features. No matter what the size of stones or rocks, their selection would appear to be the primary consideration. Their size must be in perfect proportion with the house and grounds which they are to transform into a garden and they will give the scale for all the other materials used—the lanterns, bridges and water basins, and even the trees and fences. The Imperial Audience Hall Style garden made an epoch and established a standard of stone work applicable to peers' mansions. In the course of time, the Muromachi period made another epoch under different living conditions. Existing Japanese gardens have generally taken their standards from this period.

The technic of stone work is reduced to the various combinations of two kinds of stones, the "Rio" Stone and the "Ritsu" stone. The Ritsu stone is one which can be used independently, and has a fine shape, and also gives us a sense of stability. Sometimes this kind is called a "positive" (Yang) stone. The Rio stone has no particular shape and can not be used independently. Another name for this kind is "negative" (Yin) stone. This male-and-female idea was formulated by the Chinese mind into a pseudo-scientific theory of the Universe, known as the Yin-Yang, and this theory came with systematic gardening from China to Japan about the sixth century A.D. It was applied equally to rocks, trees, falls, etc., and since it consisted of aesthetic laws, or contrast and balance, did much to promote beauty. The exquisite combination of the two kinds brings out the harmonious beauty of extremes. By Ritsu is also meant the placing or erection of a supplementary stone at a defective point or the weak side of a main stone. By Rio is also meant the distribution of two or three minor stones at distances of from five to ten inches from each other. In Chinese philosophy Ritsu means the life and positive side of things, while Rio means the death and negative side. So Rio stones should not be placed on the front of a garden mountain.

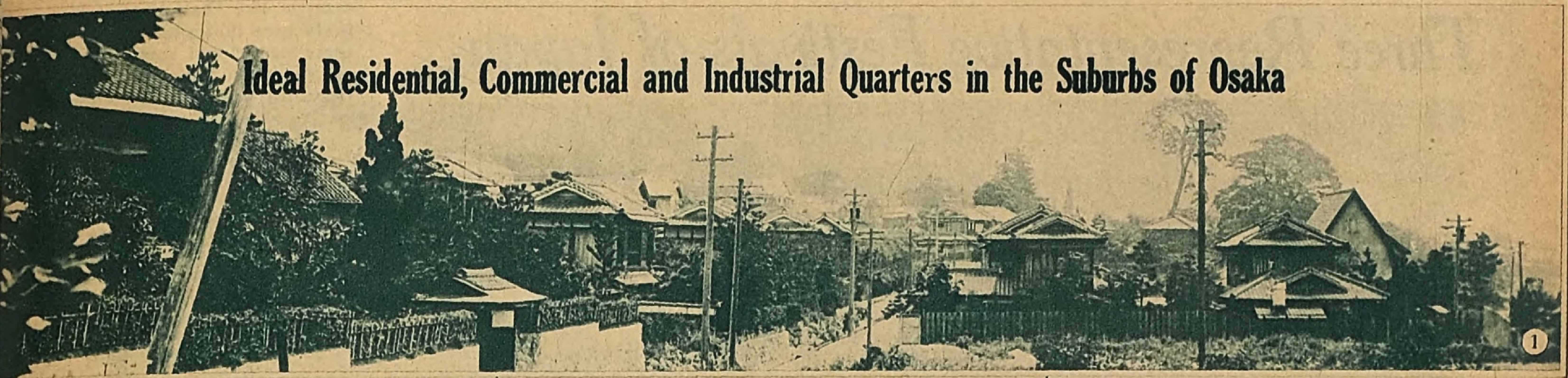
In the Edo period, stepping stones were divided into five kinds "Rei[illegible]seki (low vertical stone), "Taido-seki (statue stone), "Shintai-seki (flat stone), "Shigyo-seki (arching stone), and "Kikyaku-seki (recumbent stone),—various irregular features are produced through combinations of these five kinds of stones. Their number may vary from five important stones to as many as one hundred and thirty-eight, each with its special sense and function. Double, triple and quintuple combinations are the orthodox forms mostly used. We are not restricted by these orthodox rules. We are entirely free to use any new form in modern landscape gardening. I think the correct position and placing of the stones is the part of the art it would be most difficult for a foreigner to master; the mere names and special functions of the stones would require years of careful study. The combination of stones should always lend to the creation of synthetic beauty. For us, one stone wrongly placed would upset all the balance and repose of the whole compostition.

Planting Materials

Combinations and contrasts of form, line and colour receive primary attention in the distribution of shrubs and trees in our gardens. Our gardeners studiously avoid regularity in the disposal of vegetation, and with all its irregularity and ruggedness of growth, produce a shape of acknowledged beauty as displayed in some of the finest natural trees. We hold that, for the sake of the winter view, four fifths of the trees and shrubs in a garden should be evergreen and, in fact, the only decidous trees introduced are certain species of the oak, ash, and maple, which are prized for their warm colours in spring and autumn, together with a few flowering trees, notably the plum and the cherry. The flowering shrubs employed are the camelia, azalea, rhododendron, peony, daphne and hydrangea. These flowering trees and shrubs are sparingly scattered in the background between evergreens, so that they find a foil when in bloom and create no perceptible bareness between seasons. Flowering plants likewise are little employed in the main garden, with the chief exceptions of the iris, planted near water, and the lotus, grown in some lakes, chrysanthemums and peonies. The prime floral beauties of the country are restricted to beds on level areas, generally near the ladies' apartments. The positions for certain trees and groups of trees, chosen for valleys, river banks, island shores, slopes of hills, cliffs behind cascades, and flat open expanses are a chief consideration in Japanese gardening. Good examples of Japanese landscape gardens are to be found in Europe and America. They offer strong proof that skilful adaptation and natural treatment in the Japanese style could be introduced to great advantage into western countries.

Garden at Chinzanso, the Late Prince Yamagata's Residence

Ideal Residential, Commercial and Industrial Quarters in the Suburbs of Osaka



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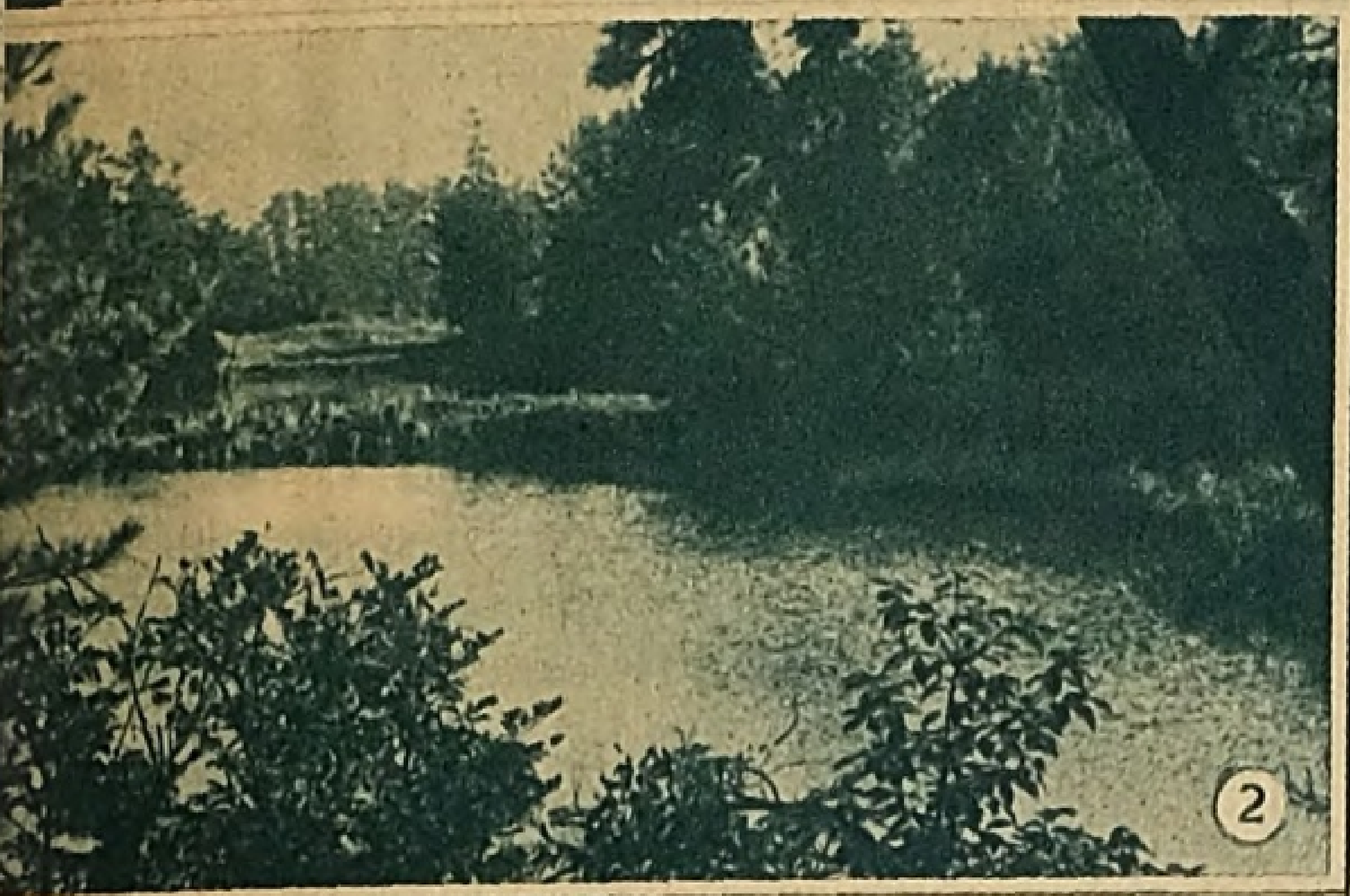

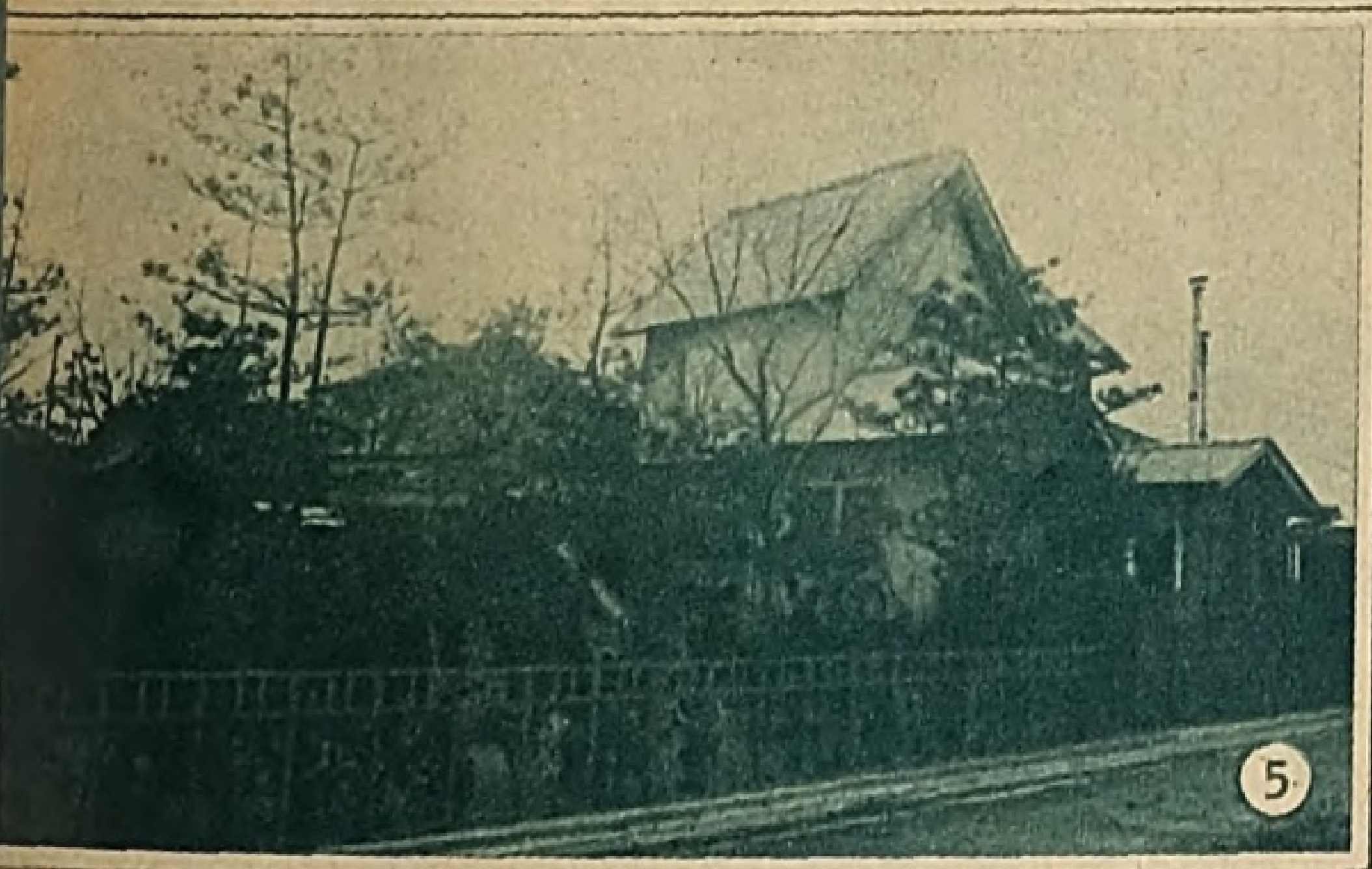

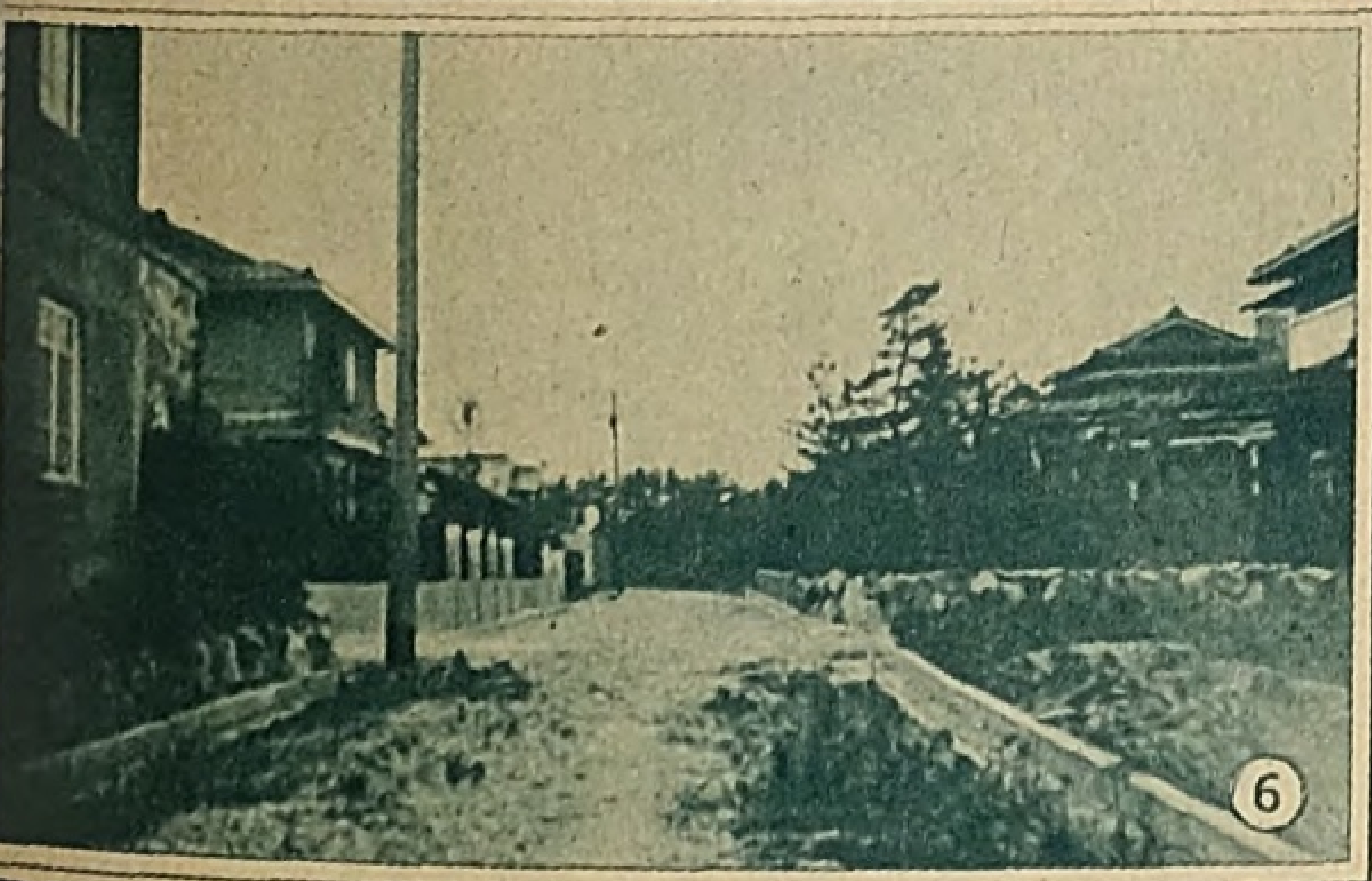

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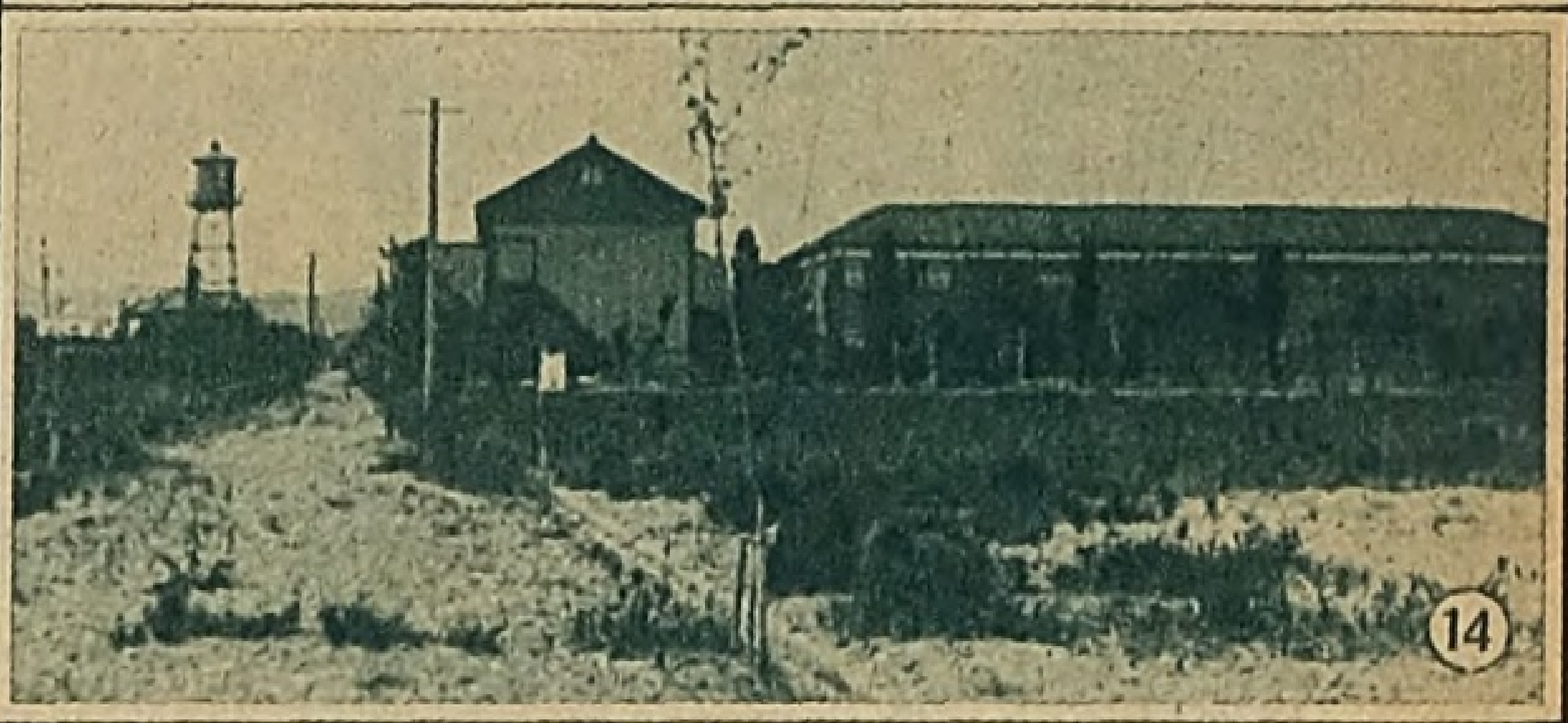
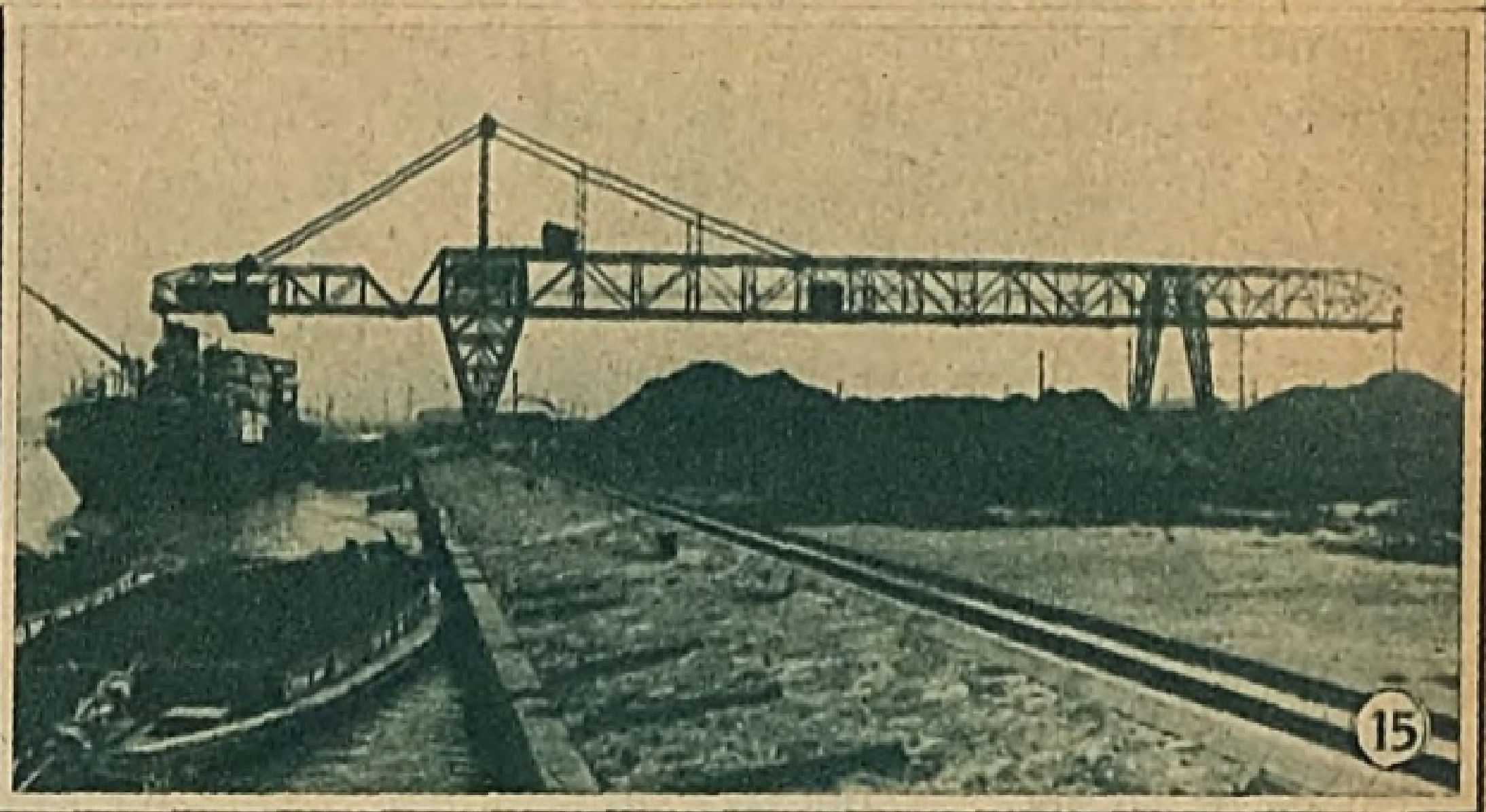


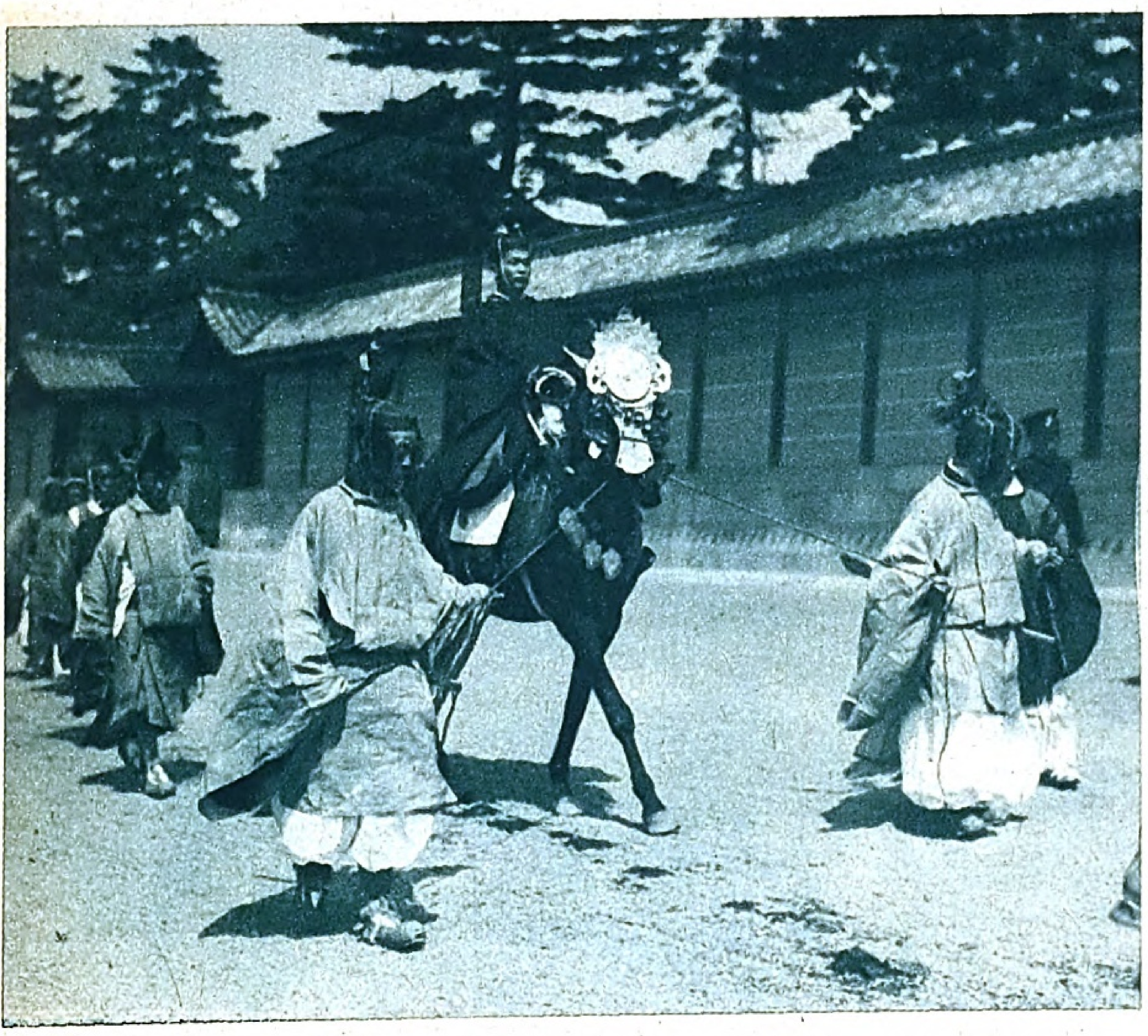


AD.

Three Representative Festivals of Japan

The Kamo-no-Matsuri and Gion Matsuri of Kyoto and the Tenjin Matsuri of Osaka

As representative of the greatest and best known, most spectacular and unconventional of the festivals annually observed in Japan, I introduce here, the Kamo-no-Matsuri, the Gion Matsuri and the Tenjin Matsuri. The Kamo-no-Matsuri is the most classical of all the festivals, for it has the remotest origin and is observed with the antique customs of our forefathers of a thousand years ago. A messenger is sent by His Majesty the Emperor. This festival was a favourite topic for the writers of by-gone days. The Gion Matsuri is a striking festival, as it includes a profuse and gorgeous display of ancient and precious artistic objects passing in procession through the thoroughfares of a great city. Both the Kamo-no-Matsuri and the Gion Matsuri are held in Kyoto, the ancient capital of the Empire. Unlike these two, the Tenjin Matsuri is observed in Osaka, the Venice of Japan. It is a lively nocturnal festival of fire, illuminating beautifully the vast area of the city, which is rather dark on ordinary nights.



Imperial Messenger on Horseback in the Procession of the Kamo Festival

In ancient Japanese literature, by the denomination "matsuri" (festival), when it was used alone, was meant the Kamo-no-Matsuri. But the word came to take on a sense, or we may say, its proper sense, during the lapse of time, and for some years, the Gion Matsuri of Kyoto, the Tenjin Matsuri of Osaka and the Tenno Matsuri of Yedo (now Tokyo) were regarded as the three greatest festivals in Japan. The Tenno Matsuri, however, has gradually lost its grandeur and diminished into a very poor and conventional festival, while the Gion Matsuri and the Tenjin Matsuri have been observed with ever increasing grandeur and magnificence.

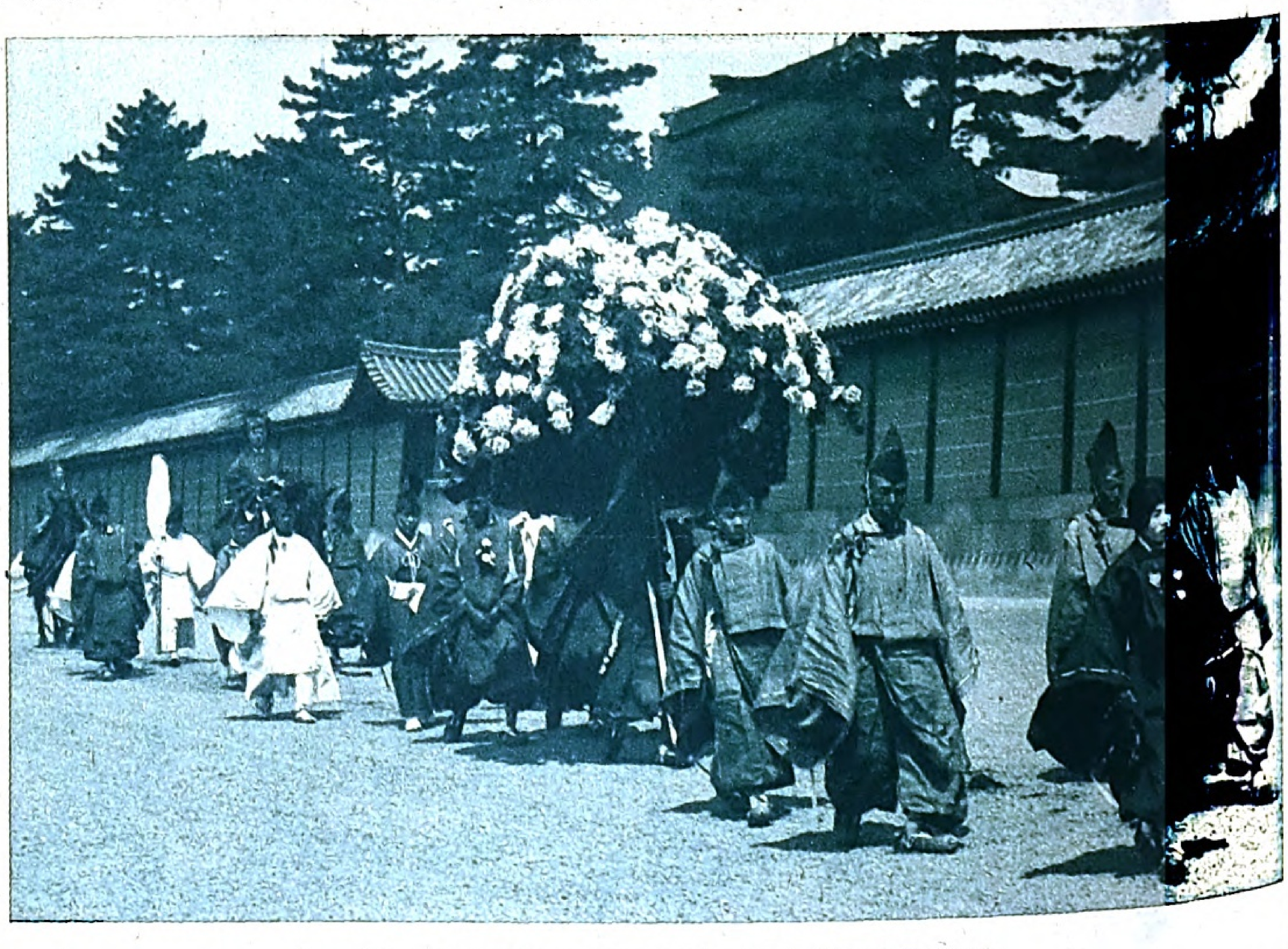
Kamo-no-Matsuri

The Kamo-no-Matsuri is observed on the 15th of May every year, at the Upper and Lower Kamo shrines, both situated in the northern part of the city of Kyoto Every one who takes part in this festival is attired in the orthodox classical costume of ancient times. But the head-gear, clothes, carts and everything else, without a single exception, are adorned with the leaves of the Aoi (hollyhock) and Katsura (Cercidiphyllum japonicum), according to the traditional custom. This is why the festival has been called the "Aoi Matsuri" (festival of the hollyhock) popularly.

The origin of the festival is said to date back to the time of the Emperor Kimmei (540-571). After that, however, many changes were made, until it was decided to discontinue the festival in the 4th year of Meiji (1981). With the earnest desire of the Emperor Meiji, however, of restoring ancient rituals, the festival was revived by His Majesty in the 17th year of Meiji (1884) and has continued to this day.

Those who take part in the festival assemble at the Kyoto Palace, the ancient Imperial residence, where the coronation ceremonies of the Emperor are held, and put on the costumes of a thousand years ago, which have been preserved there. Then they form in procession there, and at about 8 or 9 o'clock, march out of the West Gate at the order of the "Bugyo," or commander-in-chief, so to speak. The procession passes before the South Gate, or the Front Gate, of the palace and go across the River Kamo and to the Shimo Kamo Jinja (Lower Kamo Shrine). In the procession are many attired in elegant ancient costume or holding beautiful and quaint implements. They look like the exhibits of a museum walking. Among the figures, the most distinguished is the Imperial Messenger marching in the midst of the procession. This glorious mission is conferred upon one of the peers descended from old court-nobles who lives in Kyoto. He is clad in black and rides on a horse specially decked with "Karakura," a harness of ancient Chinese style, composed of a silver mask and many beautiful ornaments and hangings. After him follow more than forty retainers, each commissioned with a different duty. He who ranks next to the Imperial Messenger in mission is the "Kuratsukai," who goes near the end of the procession riding on a horse decorated in the pure Japanese style of ancient times. Like the Imperial Messenger, he is appointed from among the pears descended from the court-nobles living in Kyoto. He is attired in red and carries on his shoulder a brocade bag in which is kept the "Semmyo," or Imperial edict.

After these two high officials comes the "Furyugasa," a huge and elegant sedge sunshade decorated with numerous artificial flowers such as chrysanthemums, irises, peonies, and yamabuki (Kerria japonica). These flowers are different, and the kinds are shifted every year. Then there is another high official in red. He is the "Yamashirotsukai," or the representative of the inhabitants of Yamashiro Province, a part of Kyoto Prefecture. Nowadays Yamashirotsukai is invariably appointed from the Governor of Kyoto Prefecture. After him, too, follows a big sunshade, but it bears now flowers. Other conspicuous figures on horseback are: six "Senjin," or advance-guards, dressed in red; seven "Beiju," or musicians, in purple clothes on which are embroidered the figures of lions; and a "Kebiishi," in blue, whose duty is like that of the chief of the prefectural police today. Besides these there participate some three hundred old men and youngsters, all attired in beautiful costumes of different forms and colours and each holding a strange looking utensil.



Furyugasa (Elegant Sunshade) in the Kamo Festival

The most spectacular thing outside the people is the "Goshoguruma," an ox-cart used by nobles in ancient times. The Goshoguruma were divided into many kinds according to the rank of those who used them, and the one used in this festival is a "Karaguruma," one of the largest, used by emperors and empresses. To draw this cart, a specially big and beautiful ox has always been chosen since ancient days, and the wooden wheels of the cart are so made as to make a kind of sqeak as the cart moves. Originally the cart was conferred by the emperor on the Imperial Messenger for his use in the festival. But the Imperial Messenger never got into it but decorated it with artificial flowers and let it go vacant. A "Wagon," the ancient Japanese harp, is also one of the things worthy of notice in the procession. The beautiful procession, like an ancient picture-scroll moving, measures several hundred meters in length.

When the procession arrives at the Lower Kamo Shrine, divers antique rites are held, attendance at which, however, is allowed only to those who get perimission from the Department of the Imperial Household. When the rites are over, every one takes a rest, and after luncheon they proceed in procession to the Upper Kamo Shrine, which is some three miles away, through an avenue of pines on the bank of the River Kamo. At the Upper Kamo Shrine, too, antique and divine rites are observed under the same conditions as at the Lower Kamo Shrine.

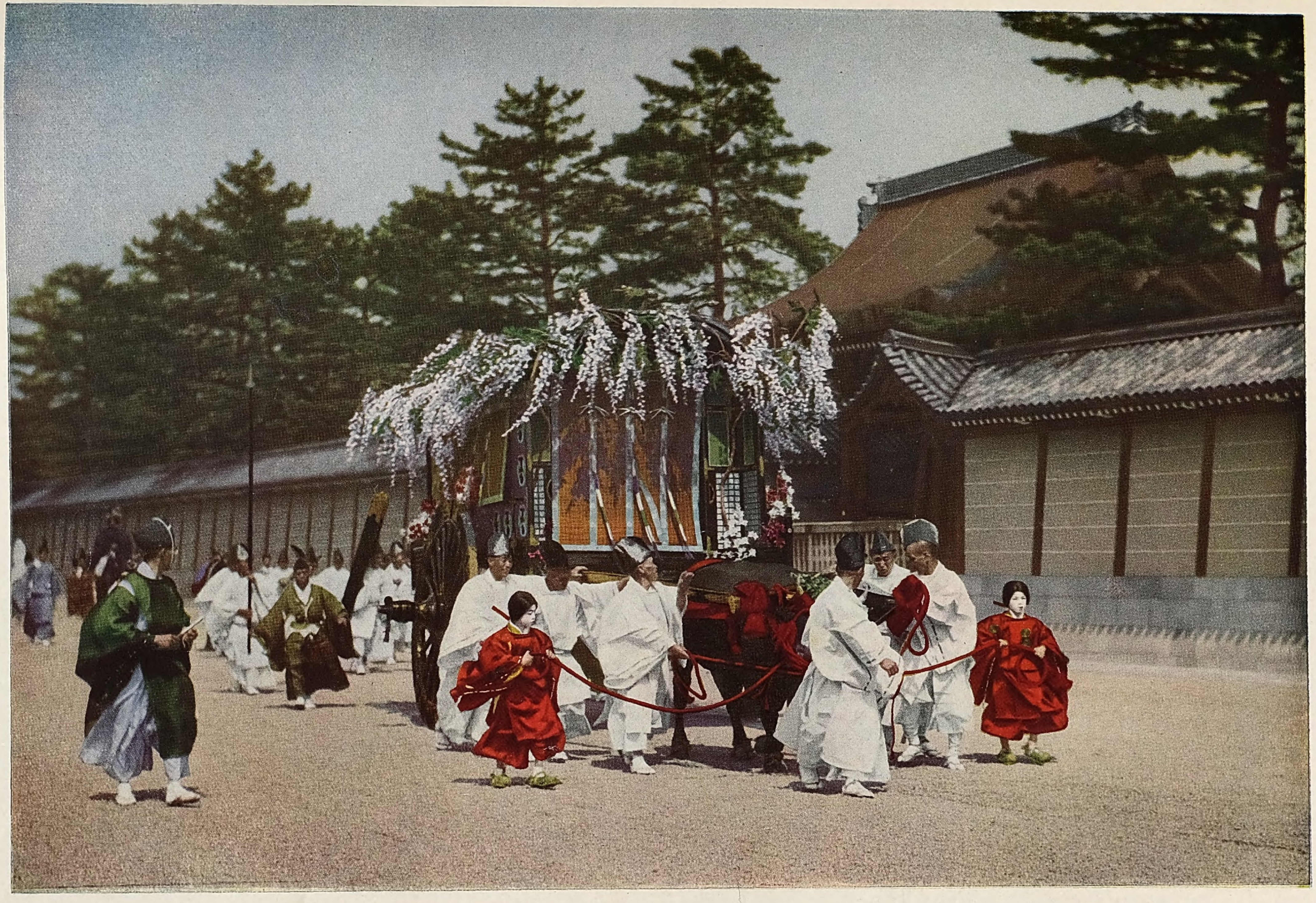
In short, the Kamo-no-Matsuri, famous historically and in literature, is the oldest of the festivals and unique in its gorgeous and abundant display of orthodox costumes and implements of ancient times.

Gion Matsuri

The Gion Matsuri is the festival of the Yasaka Shrine, one of the celebrated places in the city of Kyoto, and is held on the 17th and 24th of July every

Illustration on Opposite Page

A Bit of Old Heian in the Aoi Festival Procession Passing the Main Gate of the Imperial Palace, Kyoto



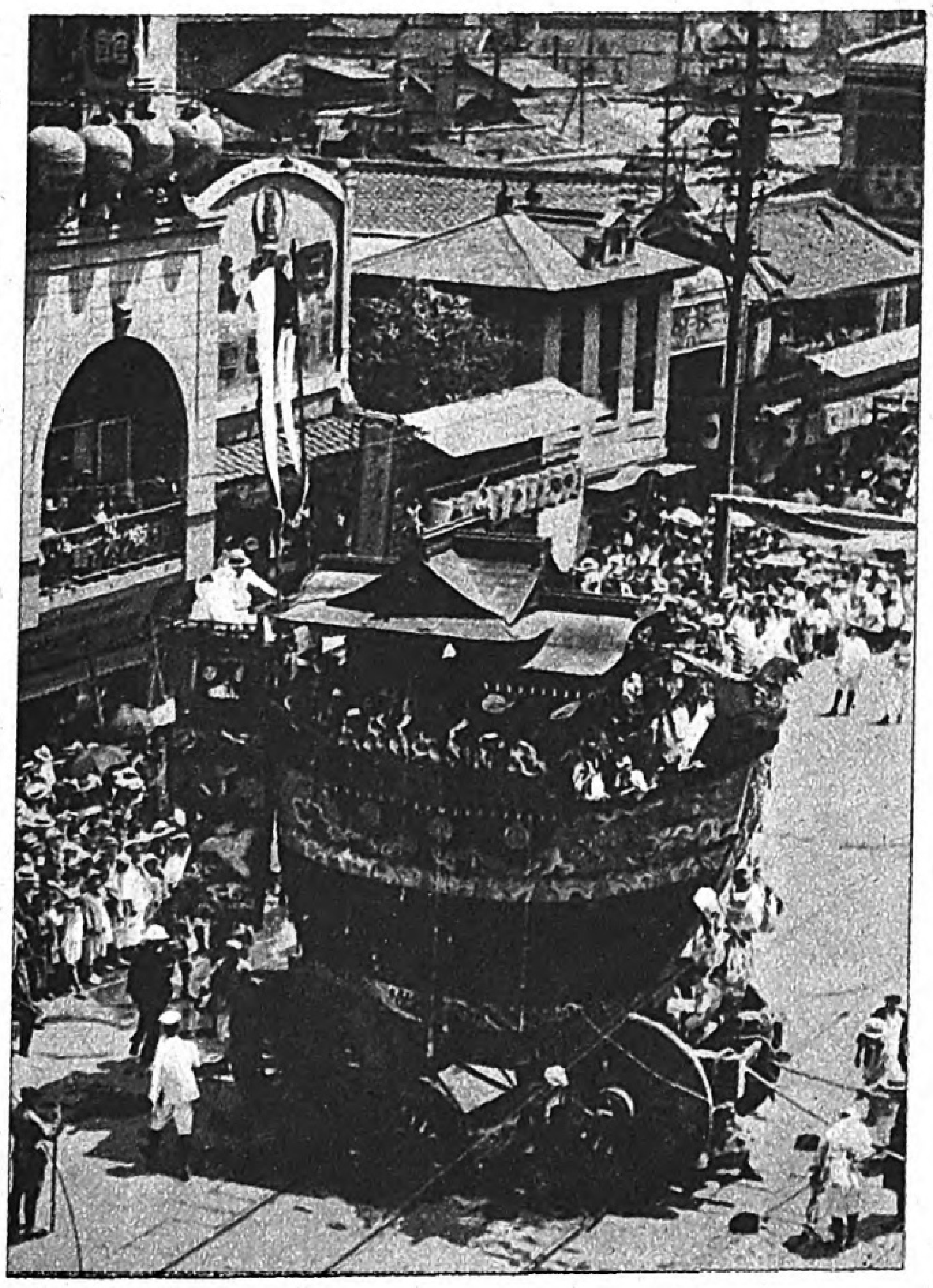
year. The origin of the festival dates back to the 11th year of Jogan of the Emperor Seiwa (869), when an epidemic swept over the empire. They, therefore, made sixty-six "hoko" (halberds) twenty feet in length, the number sixty-six, corresponding to that of the provinces of the country, and making besides a sacred car, prayed god to put an end to the epidemic. Upon this divine service, the plague, ravaging as it had been, was soon subdued. Thenceforward this service came to be observed on the 7th and 14th of June every year under the name of the Gionye. The observance, however, was temporarily suspended toward the end of the Ashikaga period, the period of never-ceasing and devastating wars among war-lords, and it was first resumed at his own expense by Oda Nobunaga, a pious and distinguished war-lord (1533-1583).

Nowadays the Gion Matsuri begins with the "Mikoshi-Arai-no-Shiki," the rite of washing the sacred car, held on the night of July 10. On this occasion, a sacred car is carried to the bank of the River Kamo, near the Bridge of Shijo; then a Shinto priest, dipping some twigs of sakaki (Eurya ochnacea) into the water of the river, sprinkles it on the sacred car. (On the night of July 28, when the festival is all over, the same rite is observed at the same place.) On the following day, is held the ceremony of the "Visiting of Pages to the Shrine." Several boys some ten years old, clad in antique costume and mounted on horseback, pay a visit to Yasaka Shrine to be appointed the shrine pages for the year. Their duty, honourable indeed, is to sit on the yama floats and Hoko.

On the 15th, the representatives of each section of the district where the protégés live, assemble at the City Hall to decide by lot the order of march of the yama and hoko. The following evening is called Yoi Yama, the eve of the festival, and is the most delightful evening, though it is, in reality, a prelude to the festival. On that evening the fronts of the houses of the protégés are decorated with tapestry with the family crests dyed on it, and paper lanterns; and inside the rooms are stretched scarlet blankets on which are set out a folding screen treasured by the family and flowers arranged in a vase. The families in full dress sit together in this gay atmosphere; while outdoors thorough preparations for the festival are made. Yama and Hoko carts, gorgeously decorated and illuminated with numerous lighted paper lanterns, are ready in the streets. And on the carts "Gion Hayashi" bands play a peculiar, cheerful, and yet composed, jazz-like music till midnight. The sight is indeed delightful. And the night affords the best opportunity of going round seeing the folding screens, kakemono and so forth, treasured by each of the households, for on no other occasion is it possible to enjoy so great a number of these artistic pieces as on this evening. It is as if a miniature fine arts exhibition is being presented by each house.

On the 17th, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, the yama and hoko, time-honoured curios, superb and spectacular, commence marching through the thoroughfares of the city, drawn by a number of protégés strung along ropes attached to them. It may be well here to give a brief explanation of terms unfamiliar to foreign readers. Yama which means mountain is derived, so far as it is used here, from a rite held after the coronation ceremony of the Emperor. When the coronation ceremony is over, the emperor holds a rite, called "Daijosai," the grandest and the most solemn in his whole life, in which he himself offers the new rice to the gods of heaven and earth for the first time after his coronation. By the gallery of the hall in which the rite is observed, stand the chiefs of the Yuki and Suki provinces, the districts where the new rice is raised, and their positions are indicated by ornaments called "Shirushi Yama" (mark mountains), shaped like mountains, as the term suggests, to let His Majesty know where they stand when he passes. Hence the "yama" in the Gion festival. In the earlier days of the birth of the Gion Matsuri, there were 184 yama, but at present there remain only 22. Next come the "Hoko" (halberds). As stated above, at first, there were 66 hoko, corresponding to the number of the provinces of the empire. Though originally simple halberds, they came to be accompanied by divers ornaments and accessories, until some ten centuries ago they were put on miniature houses and installed on carriages as they are nowadays, while their number has been reduced from 66 to only 6. Every one of them has a peculiar and interesting tradition of its own, as given below briefly.

1. Naginata Hoko (which is set up at Shijo-dori Higashi-no-Toin Nishi-ye-Iru). According to a tradition, ten centuries ago, Sanjo Ko-Kaji Munechika, a celebrated sword-smith living in Kyoto, made a naginata, a long-handled sword, and presented it to Gion shrine, or Yasaka shrine, as the symbol of his gratitude toward the God to whom he prayed for the recovery of his sole and beloved daughter from sickness and who granted his aspiration and helped her. This naginata was fastened to a hoko at the top; hence Naginata Hoko. Later, in the Tokugawa period, the naginata was replaced by another made by Kanemichi, and what we see now is a mere imitation of the latter. Beneath the blade of the halberd is placed a little statue of Izumi Chikahira, a great warrior, holding up in his left hand a boat and having a naginata in his right hand. On the back of the roof of the house under the halberd, is a picture painted by Keibun, a noted painter. This hoko is not subject to lottery for deciding the order of march, but always comes at the head of the procession.



Fune Hoko in the Gion Festival

2. Kankoku Hoko (set up at Shijo-dori Karasumaru Nishi-ye-Iru). Kankoku (Kanku) is the name of an ancient barrier in China, with which is connected the legend of Moshokun (Meng Chang-Chun) and a cock in the period of Shu (Chou) (792-249 B.C.). Before the halberd stand the statues of Moshokun, a cock and a hen. The front of the carriage is decorated with Gobelin tapestry and the back with old cloth of the Ming dynasty. This hoko is also excepted from the lottery in deciding the order of march.

Hoka Hoko in the Gion Festival

3. Tori (Hen) Hoko (set up at Muromachi-dori Shijo Minami-ye-Iru). This is also derived from China. The reign of the Emperor Gyo (Yao) was one of the golden ages in the history of China, the people then enjoying glorious peace and the utmost tranquillity. The emperor, notwithstanding, was eager to gather the complaints of the people and, therefore, hung drums around the palace to hear the people appeal by beating them. But their lives were too peaceful and happy for the people to sound the drums to let their sovereign know of their complaints. The drums, therefore, were at last enshrouded with moss and, inside, hens settled themselves down in happy homes. This is the origin of Tori Hoko. On the top of the roof of the house stands a hen and before the halberd is a statue of Sumiyoshi Myojin. The carriage is adorned with Gobelin tapestry and a Manreki blanket.

4. Tsuki (Moon) Hoko (set up at Shijo-dori Shimmachi Higashi-ye-Iru). This hoko derives its name from the fact that it has a demilune attached to it at the top. The carvings on the front and back gables and the frog-crotch of the roof of the yakata (house-like shed) are the works of Hidari Jingoro, distinguished and celebrated sculptor, while the colourful pictures of flowers on the back are from the brush of Maruyama Okyo, a well-known painter of the past. The main part of the carriage is wrapped, in front, with old Chinese fabric, on both side with Persian carpets and on the back, with Yezo brocade.

5. Hoka Hoko (set up at Shimmachi-dori Shijo-Agaru). In ancient times, a Buddhist who played on musical instruments and danced dances was called "hokashi." The statue attached to the hoko is a hokashi dancing; hence the name. But this hoko is commonly called "Suhama Hoko," because the golden star attached to the halberd at the top is shaped like "suhama," a kind of rice pudding. The carriage is decorated with a Dutch carpet in front and on the back with Tsuzure brocade, on which is painted a picture of several Chinese children at play. On the 'Mizuhiki' (curtain) is painted the portrait of a man, the work of Yosa Buson, a glorious poet and artist. This hoko is the highest of all, its "Maki" (wooden handle) being 77 feet high. And this hoko is also left out of the lottery for deciding the order of march.

6. Fune (Boat) Hoko (set up at Shimmachi-dori Ayakoji Sagaru). This Hoko signifies the departure of the expedition of the Empress Jingo (169-269) for Korea. Under the halberd stand the statues of the Empress Jingo, the Gods of Sumiyoshi and Kashima, and Azumi Itsura, the last mentioned holding a precious stone in his hand. The whole external appearance of this Hoko resembles a boat, but what we see today is not the original, but a float of much later date than the others. This also is left out of the lottery that decides the order of march.

Besides the six hoko above mentioned, the following twelve yama participate in the festival on July 17th:

Ushitenjin Yama, Taishi Yama, Hakuga Yama, Urade Yama, Kakkyo Yama, Yamabushi Yama, Arare Tenjin Yama, Tokusa Yama, Ashikari Yama, Moso Yama, Yasumasa Yama, and Iwato Yama.

Of these twelve yama, the Iwato Yama, like four of the six hoko, is left out of the lottery and is different in shape from the others, being a "Hiki Yama", yama to draw, elevated like a hoko. These six hoko and twelve yama begin to move at 8 a.m. on July 17 and march in procession through Shijo street eastward to Teramachi; then go on southward along Teramachi street from Shijo to Matsuwara; thence westward along Matsuwara street from Teramachi to Higashi-no-Toin; thence northward along Higashi-no-Toin street from Matsuwara to Shijo, where they separate and each goes back to the district where it was first set up.

In the festival of Nochi-no-Gion-Ye, or the festival of the 24th, Nobori Kannon Yama, Kudari Kannon Yama, Hashi Benkei Yama, Hachiman Yama, Koi Yama, Suzuka Yama, En-no-Gyoja Yama, Jomyo Yama, Kuronushi Yama and Taka Yama take part.

Of these ten yama Nobori and Kudari Kannon Yama are Hiki Yama and are left out of the lottery. On the 24th, at 8 a.m., they begin to move and first march along Sanjo street eastward from Shimmachi to Teramachi: then southward along Teramachi street from Sanjo to Shijo; then along Shijo street westward from Teramachi to Shimmachi; and finally along Shimmachi street from Shijo to Sanjo, where they first started, and where the procession breaks up.

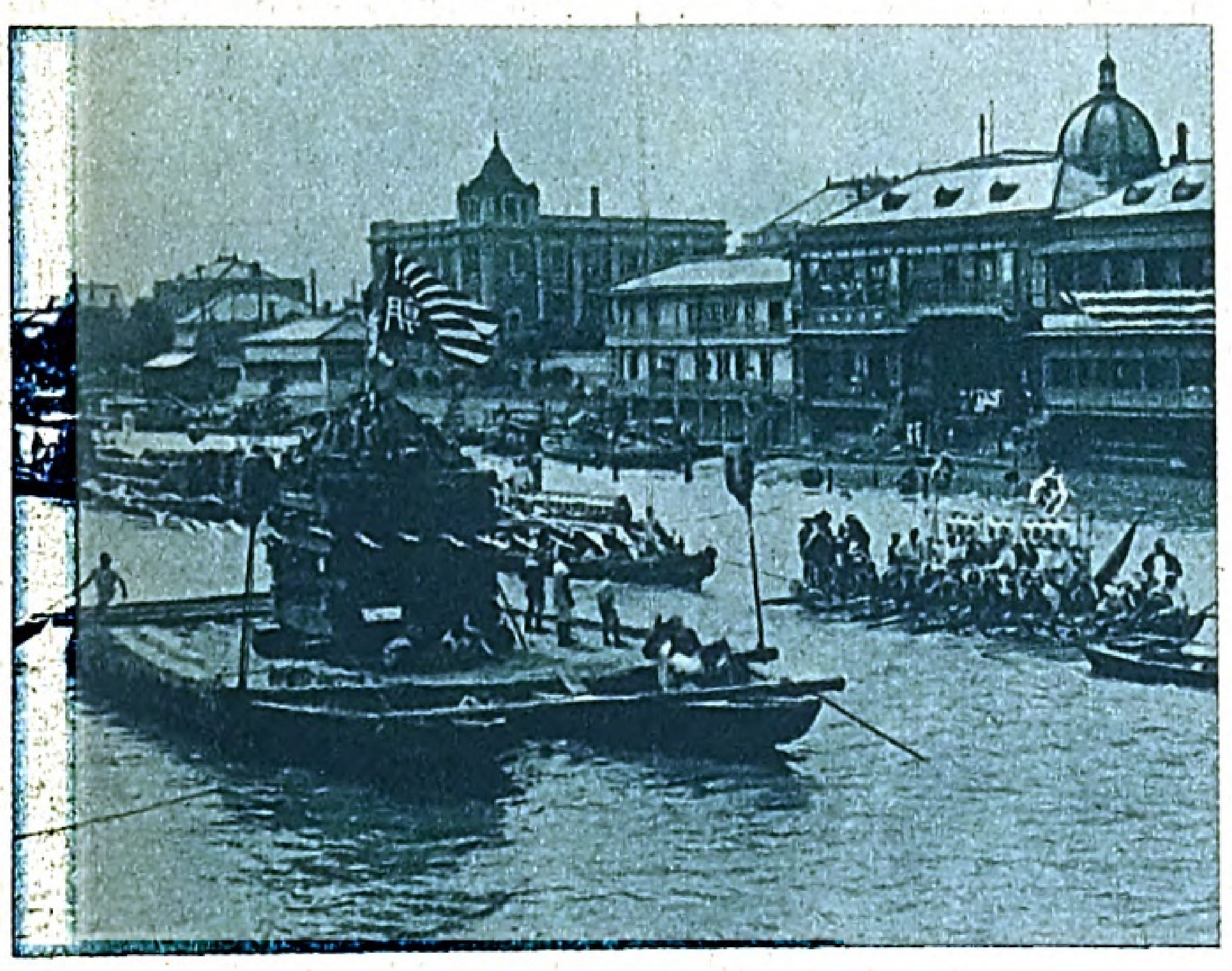
In short, yama and hoko are the bearers of valuable specimens of ancient fine arts, Oriental and Occidental, such as sculptures, paintings and dyed fabrics. Seldom in western countries are such rare and precious reminders of the artistic past preserved so abundantly and exposed to the gaze of the general public. Though I have given here brief explanations of the ornaments of the six hoko only, there are among the twenty-two yama artistic creations none the less wonderful and admirable. Minute study, therefore, of the hoko and yama of this festival affords a side-light on the history of fine arts and industrial arts at home and abroad.

In the Gion Matsuri, besides the procession of hoko and yama, a procession of sacred cars takes place on the nights of July 17 and 24, but it is not worthy of special description.

An Omukae-ningyo in the Tenjin Festival

Tenjin Matsuri

Completely unlike the Kamo-no-Matsuri and the Gion Matsuri, both of which are held in Kyoto, the ancient capital of the empire and the city of quietude and gracefulness, the Tenjin Matsuri is held in Osaka, which has been the city of plebeians and wealth, hustle and bustle, since olden times, and is now the greatest city in Japan and the most prosperous centre of commerce and industry surpassing Tokyo, the capital. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Tenjin Matsuri, held in this city, should be so spirited and gorgeous. The festival is observed by the famous Temmangu shrine, which is dedicated to Sugawara Michizane, a loyal subject of some one thousand years ago to whom the highest homage is paid by the citizens, and is situated in Temma, a flourishing quarter in the northeastern part of Osaka. The festival is held on the 25th of July every year.



Bonfire Boat Offered by the Osaka Asahi

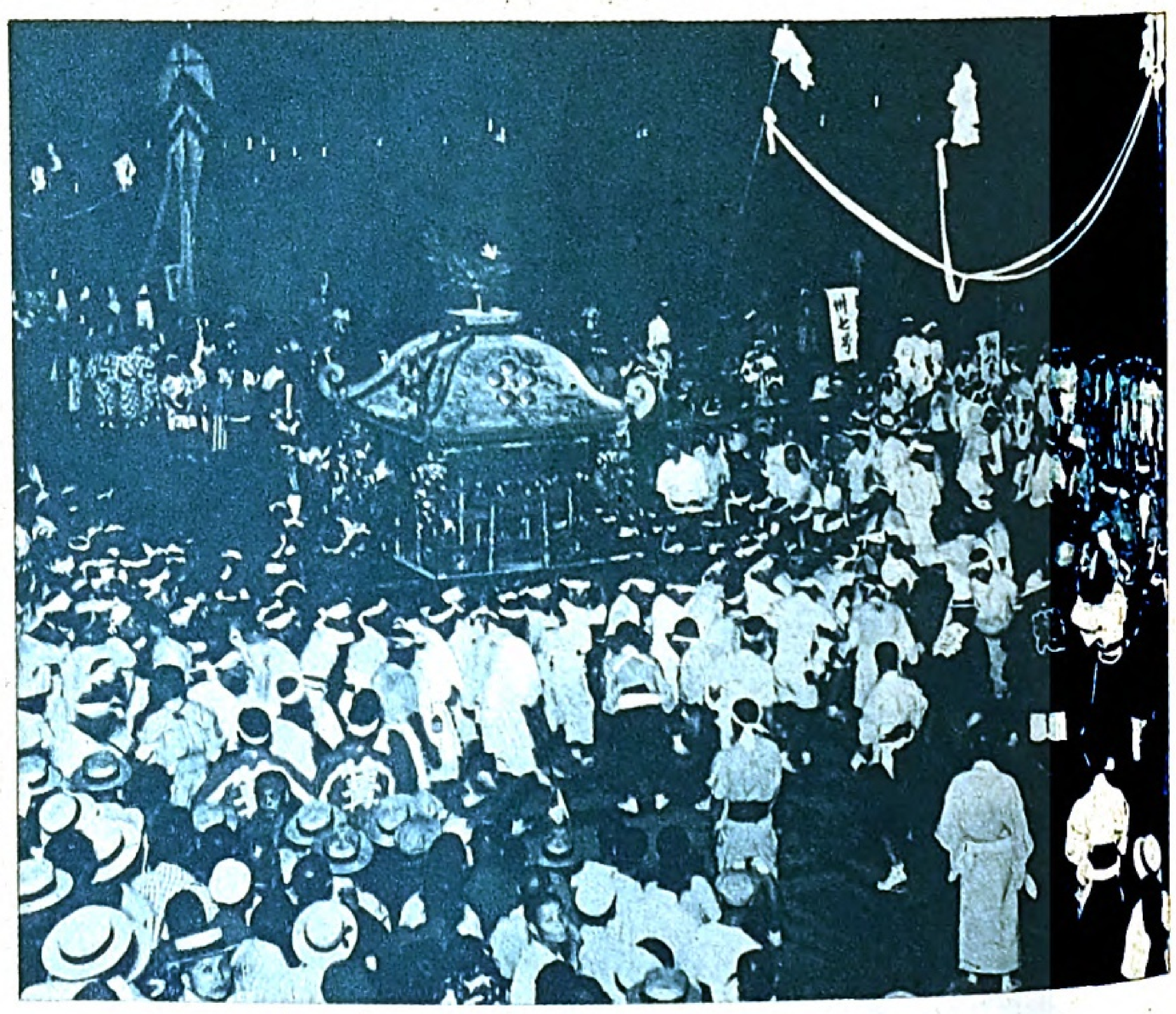
The establishment of the shrine dates back to the era of Tenryaku (947-956), or not long after the death of Michizane, but the origin of the festival is unknown. It is, however, evident, that in the Nambokucho period (1331-1392) at the latest, it was already in existence. But it was after the commencement of the Tokugawa regime that the festival came to assume so gorgeous and splendid an aspect as it presents today.

In olden times the festival was featured by "Hokonagashi-no-Shinji," or the rite of setting a wooden halberd adrift, which was observed on the Temmagawa (now the Dojimagawa), flowing before the shrine. The spot on the banks of the river to which the halberd drifted was chosen as the "Otabisho," the temporary resting place of the god during the festival, and the "Kariya," the temporary divine dwelling, to which the god proceeded from the shrine by boat, was erected there. In those days, therefore, the temporary station of the god was not in any fixed place, but differed every year. This way of determining the divine station lasted some three hundred years. But in the Genwa era, some three hundred years ago, it was decided to locate the divine temporary station in a fixed place. For some time it was at Yebisujima at Kawaguchi, but as the place was nominated as the residential quarter for foreigners in the earlier days of the Meiji era, it was removed to Matsushima, where it now stands.

The festival begins on July 24th. On that day, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the rite of setting a wooden halberd adrift, which was revived this year for the first time in three hundred years, is held in the ancient classical manner at the embarking place (on the opposite bank from the Central Public Hall in Nakanoshima Park) by Hokonagashi Bridge, which spans the Dojimagawa between Naniwa and Oye Bridges. The halberd set afloat is immediately picked up and not allowed to drift as it did in by-gone days. Then the huge drum in the precincts of the shrine is sounded by six young men, sitting face to face three on a side clad in garments dyed in three different colours and wearing queer-shaped headgear of red silk. Next the drum is carried about through the city on the shoulders of hundreds of sturdy young men, till about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the time of "Miyairi" (entering the shrine), when they come back to the shrine. When they come back to the shrine, they interchange vigorous salutes, clapping their hands, with members of the band, who have been playing cheerful melodies in a "Danjiri," a house-like carriage with elaborate sculptures on it. In by-gone days, "Danjiri" from all over the city, numbering one hundred, were drawn by thick ropes and poured into the shrine, to the lively tunes of their orchestras.

On the 25th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the drum is beaten for the first time in the day to tell every one to make ready. The drum is called "Moyoshi-daiko" and has been used for these three hundred years. This old instrument goes ahead of the procession to announce the march. The second beat of the drum is the command, "Fall in!" Then with the third beat, the drum begins to move accompanied by "Sarutahiko," a warrior, attired in antique and grotesque costume and sitting astride a horse, who has come from the Matsushima resting place to meet the god. Then begins the march of a big parade of men, each carrying a flag, or a huge paper lantern, or some other emblem in his hand. In the procession are a "Goshoguruma," drawn by an ox, "Wagon" and "Furyugasa" of the same form as those used in the Kamo-no-Matsuri. In the procession there are also three parties of eight beautiful girls clad in garments of different periods. At last a palanquin, with a phoenix on it, in which the holy spirit is installed, sets out from the shrine slowly to classical music, followed by two sacred cars with a phoenix and a precious stone attached to their roofs. The length of the procession is more than a mile, and the number of those who participate in it reaches ten thousand.

Thus the land observance of the festival is on a large scale and splendid; but what is more splendid and on a still larger scale is the succeeding ceremony on water which is in reality the feature of the festival. To begin with, this festival is characterized by "Omukae-ningyo-bune," boats to accommodate the dolls that go to meet the god. Big dolls representing heroes famous in history and some of the popular characters in Kabuki plays clad in gorgeous costumes are set up in boats decorated gaudily with paper lanterns and flags and banners. The boats leave the resting place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by a number of "Dondoko-bune," boats decked magnificently and rowed after the manner of ancient cutters, and row up the river to meet the god. On both the "Omukae-ningyo-bune" and the "Dondoko-bune," bands play animating music while they move. The number of the dolls is some twenty and they are twelve or thirteen feet high. They were made by doll makers belonging to the famous Bunrakuza puppet theatre in Osaka, a description of which is found elsewhere in this magazine. They are all admirable works of art, the result of the utmost efforts of these artists. The oldest one was made more than two hundred and fifty years ago, and even the newest is one hundred years old. These dolls are preserved by the protégés of the shrine in ordinary times, and on the occasion of the festival alone, they are taken out and embellished. But as it requires a considerable sum of money to deck out all of the twenty dolls, only ten are selected by lottery and the City of Osaka subsidizes the fitting out of "Dondoko-bune" with several hundred yen.



Carrying the Sacred Palanquin to a Boat in the Tenjin Festival

When the fleet, composed of ten "Dondoko-bune" and several other boats, arrives at the embarking place by Hoko-Nagashi Bridge, it waits for the big land parade to get on board the boats. And when the embarking is over, a grand fleet consisting of some hundred boats begins to go down the river slowly amid the incessant bursting of fireworks in the sky, headed by the "Dondoko-bune." Night falls. Tens of thousands of paper lanterns in the boats are lighted simultaneously. At the same instant, "O-Kagari," or big bonfires, made of big timbers piled up ten feet high and ten feet square at base and top and installed on boats, are set on fire with oil and throw up their flames hither and thither, scorching the sky. The sight is indeed magnificent. As the Osaka Asahi is situated on the river, it offers a bonfire every year.

On the surface of the river crowded with advertising boats and the boats of spectators, each decorated in a peculiar way of its own, the long row of lights moves solemnly along, towed by steamboats, passing under numerous bridges, and by 8 o'clock the advance guards arrive in front of the Osaka Industry Encouragement Hall (originally, the Osaka Prefectural Office) and begin landing there. Here the march on land is resumed, and when the procession reaches the Matsushima resting place, a solemn rite is observed. When it is over, the procession is reorganized and, taking, this time, a way different from that it followed before, goes back where it landed to embark on the boats at midnight. The fleet reaches the landing place early the next morning, and the procession goes back to the shrine, directly this time, also taking a different route. And on the morning of the following day everything is completely over.

The number of people gathered on the banks of the river to see this spectacular sight of the festival of fire and water is estimated at one million every year. This fact may be enough to show on how large a scale the festival is carried out and how magnificent a sight it presents.

By Hiroo Omichi
Staff Member, the Osaka Asahi

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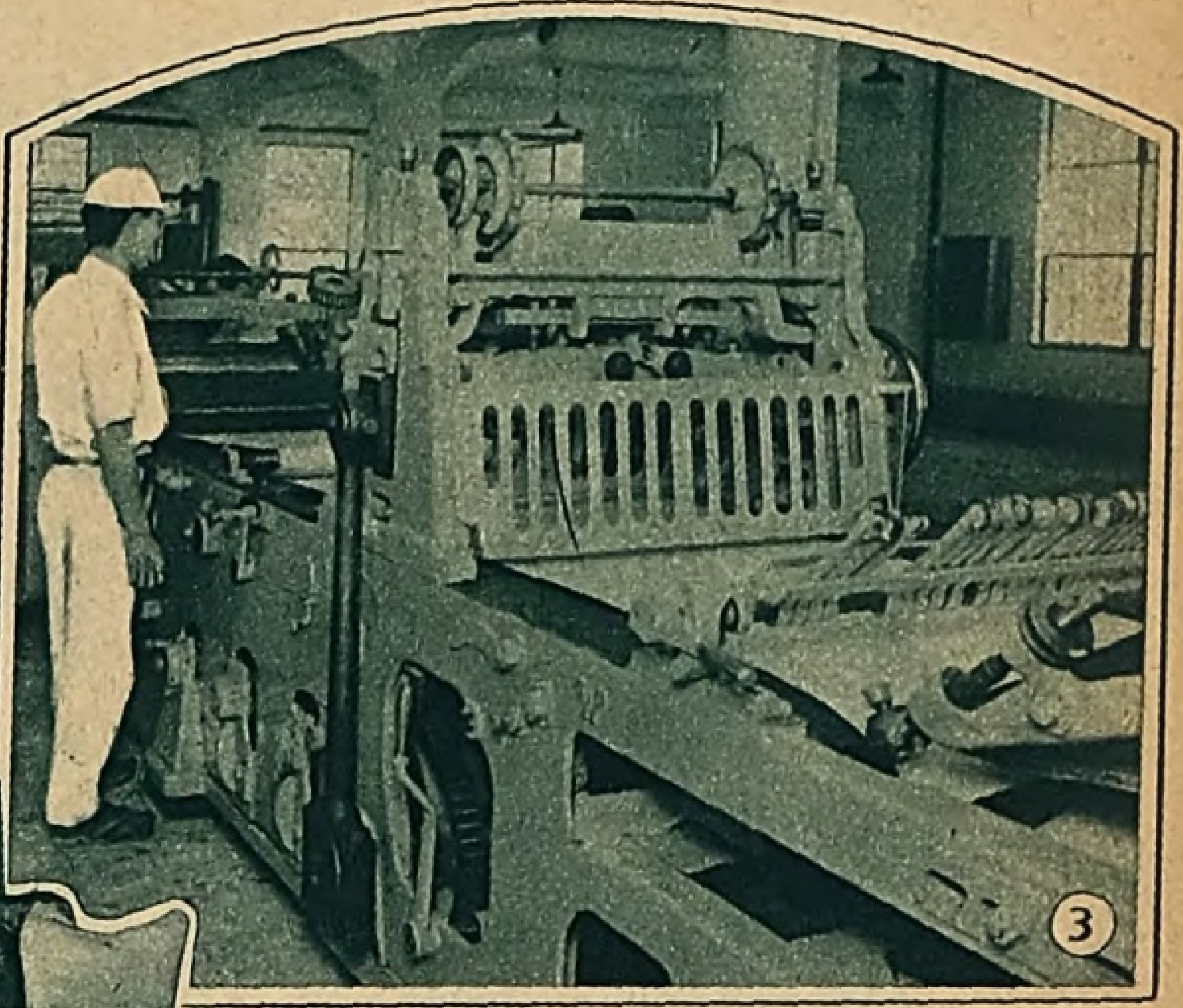

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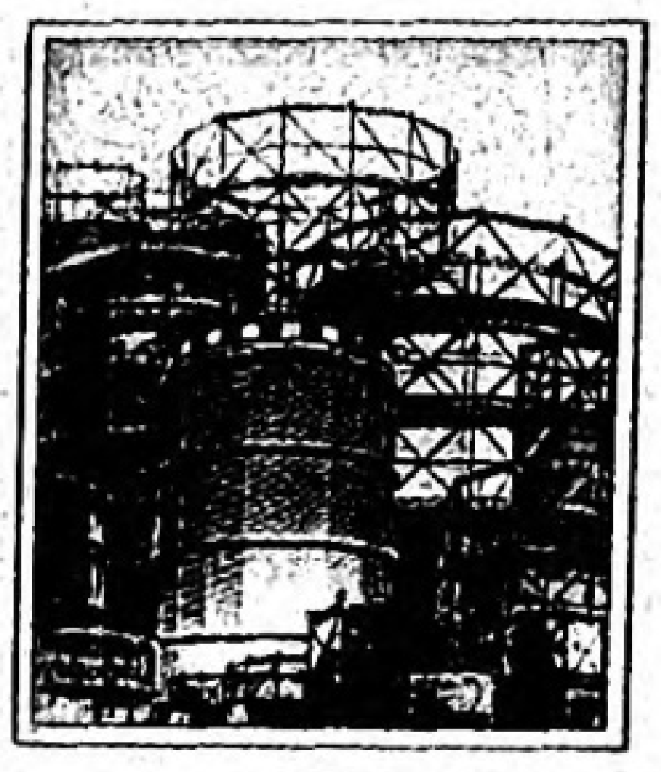

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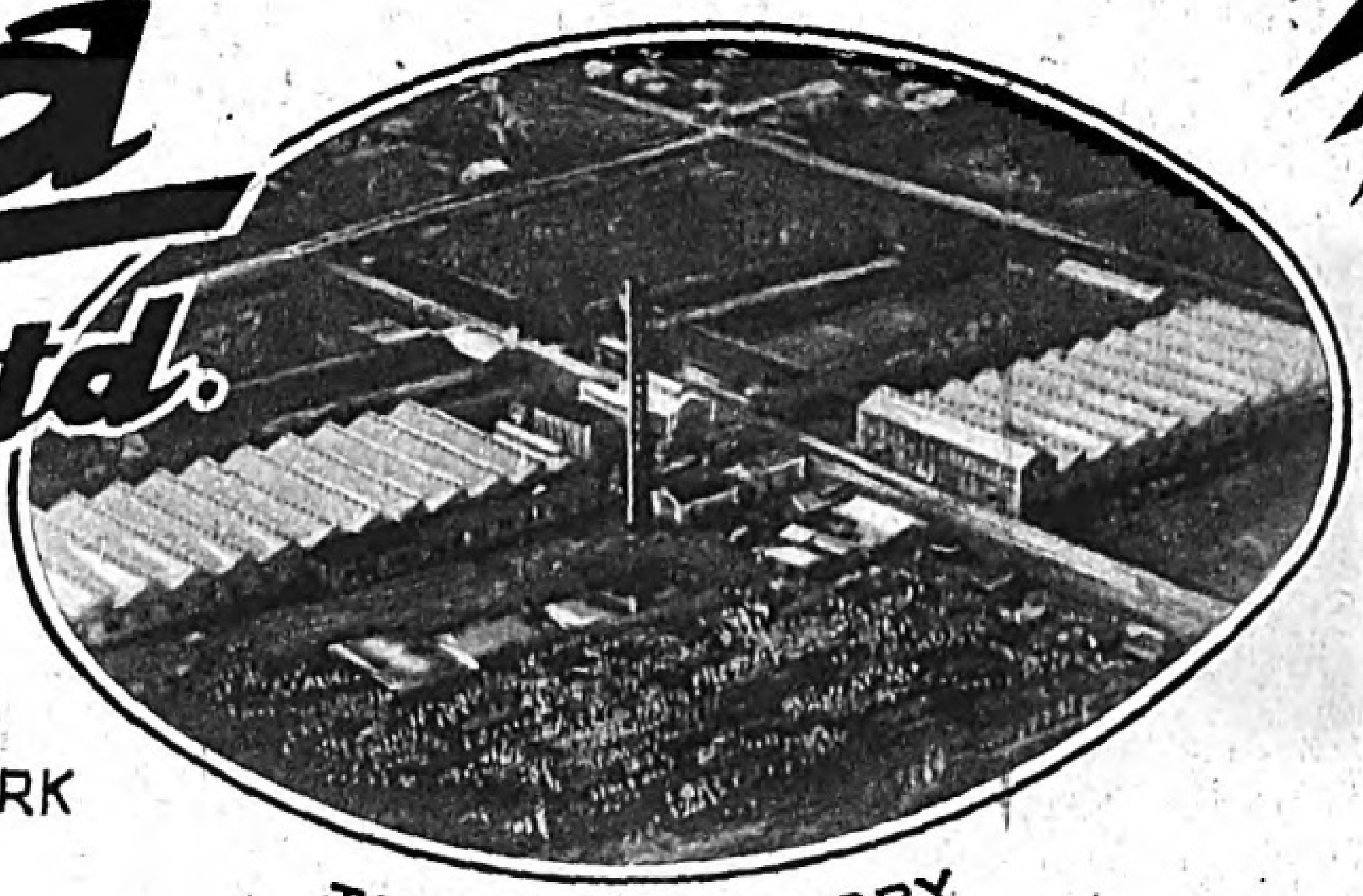

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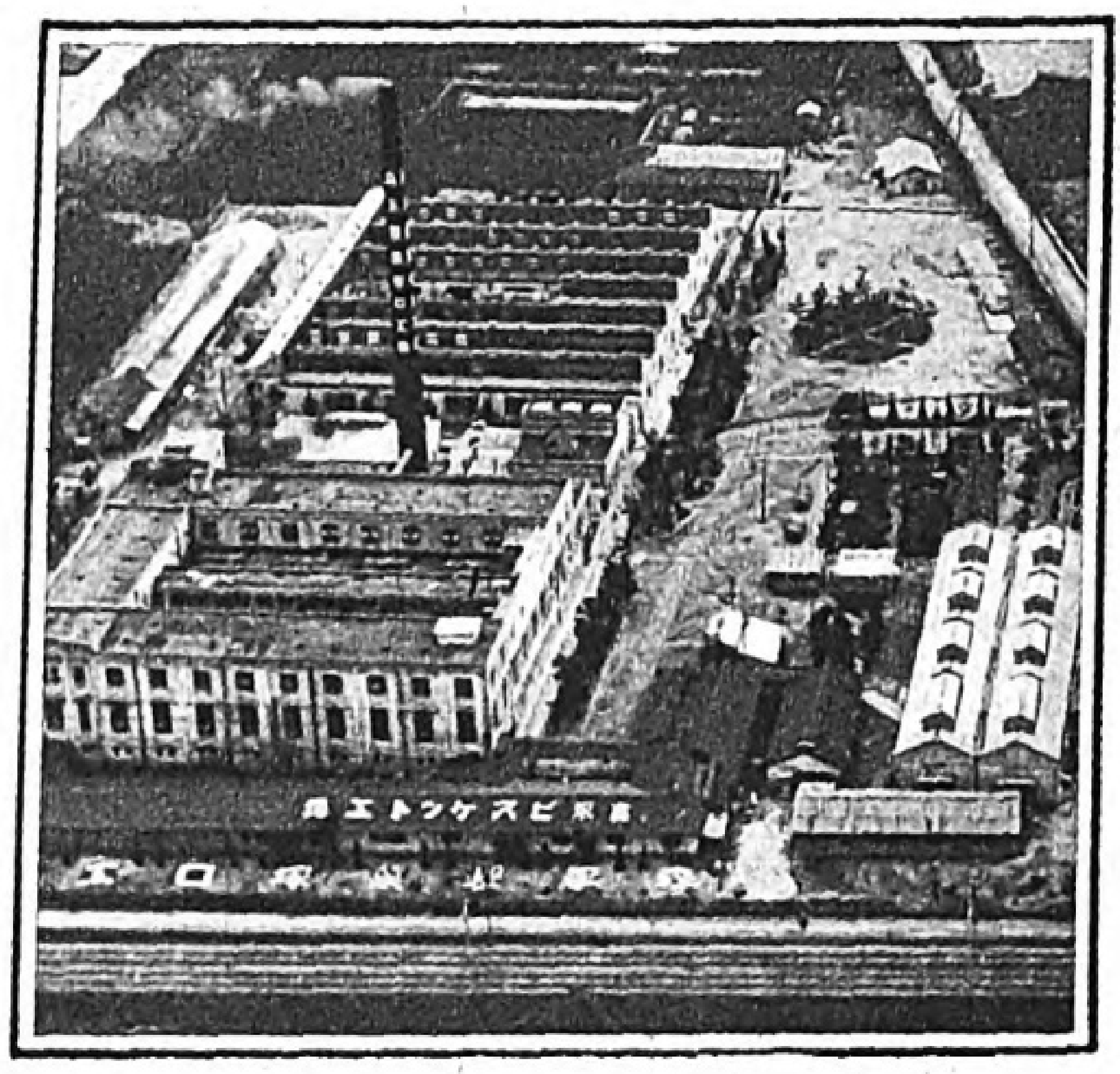

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Woodcut Prints of Today

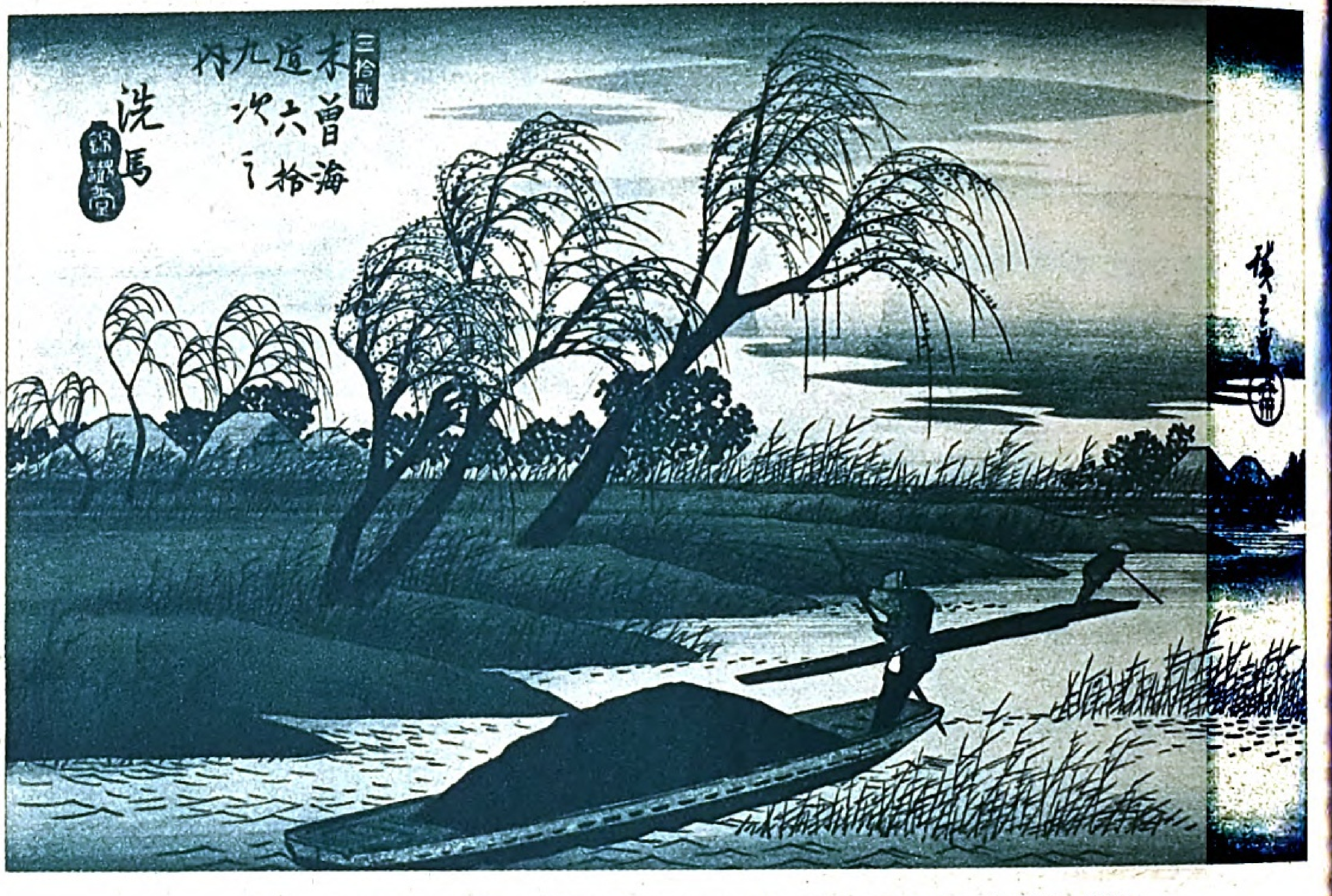
Rebirth of Fervent Appreciation

By Shizuya Fujikake

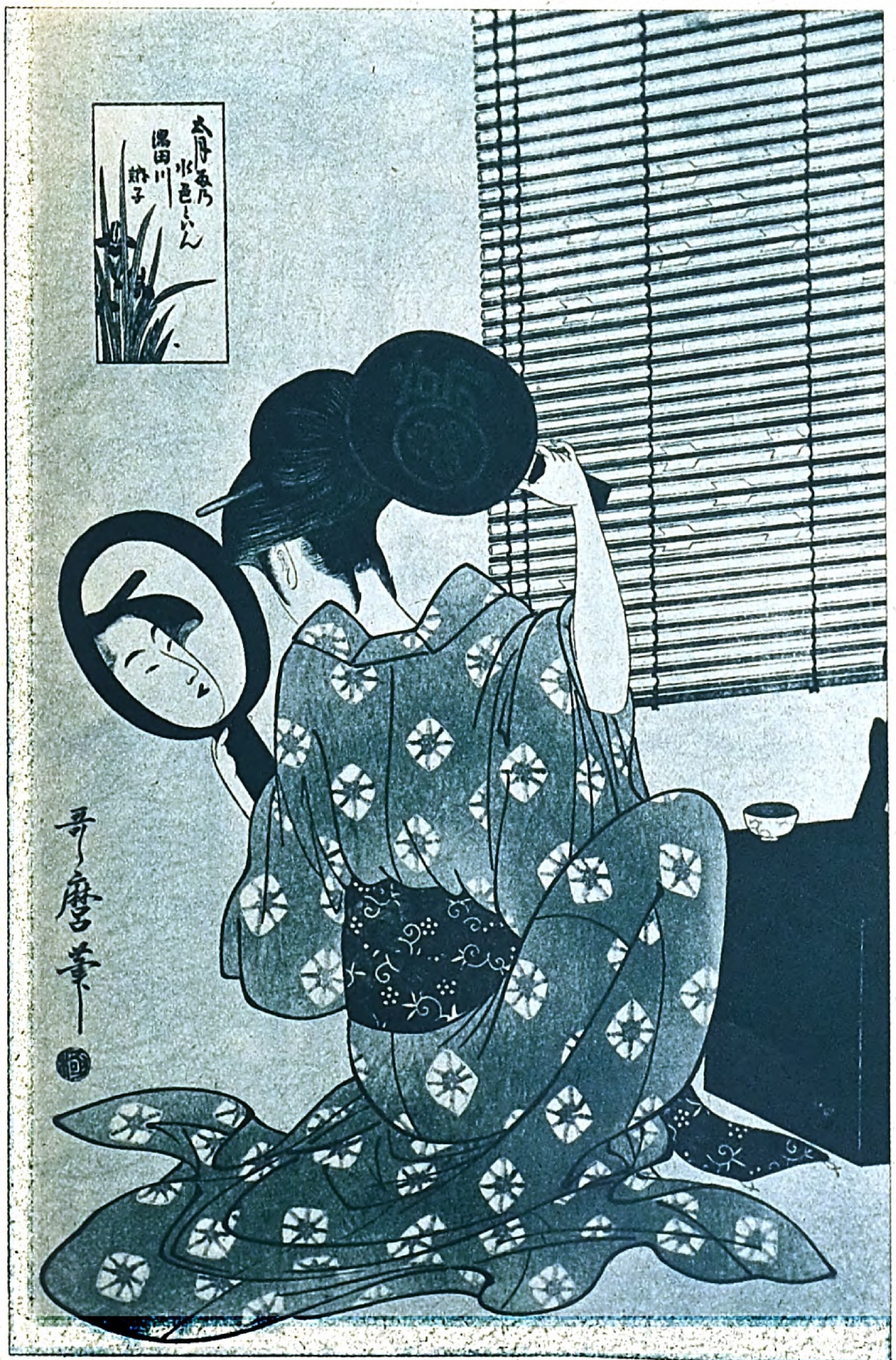
Inspector of National Treasures in the Department of Education, Lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University

The suddenly awakened admiration of lovers of art throughout the world for ukiyoye prints in the early Meiji period had an unexpected repercussion in Japan. During those years there was a wholesale exodus of the masterpieces of the noted ukiyoye artists from our shores, and this flight of the best known masters brought home to the Japanese people the irreparable loss they were threatened with. Once the true worth of the unique art was impressed on their minds, they came to prize it as they never had. The eyes of the nation were opened to the rich artistic merit of ukiyoye with a new wonder. Apart from admirers, critical connoisseurs of the art have increased steadily, and there are today a great number of competent judges among us. A recrudescence of the enthusiasm is especially marked among comparatively young people, who as a rule rarely respond to the faded charms of the past.

It is easy to see how the spurt of popularity of the art has made famous old prints rather inaccessible to admirers of modest means. It is also obvious that the satisfaction denied many enthusiasts should encourage the reproduction of these masterpieces. In the course of time artistically inclined men and women developed a liking for the copied prints themselves and not merely as something to put up with. On the other hand, a number of modern artists of the ukiyoye school started with considerable success a new campaign by which they sought and are seeking to inject, so to speak, a whiff of modernity into the orthodox or classical techinque of their forbears. This new departure branches off into two schools, one of which is primarily based on the lines followed by the classical masters with only a touch of the modern tone added, while the other may be held to be more revolutionary in that it boldly takes in much that is found in the block printing of the West. The latter branch largely caters to those people who hold that there is no getting away from the fact that Japan as she is stands on a civilization and culture strongly imbued with those of Europe and America. Side by side with this radical element, the more conservative school has made headway, as the people are well aware of the superb beauty of the classical prints, which has won for them world-wide appreciation, as well as of the rich heritage from the old painters to which the ukiyoye artists of today are heirs. Of this school, the late Mr. Hashiguchi Goyo is one of the most prominent figures. Out of his mastery of the subtle wealth of beauty of works by the old masters obtained through his exhaustive study of the best of them, he has produced many wonderful block print creations which breathe his originality as well. "A Girl Doing Her Hair" is considered one of his best.

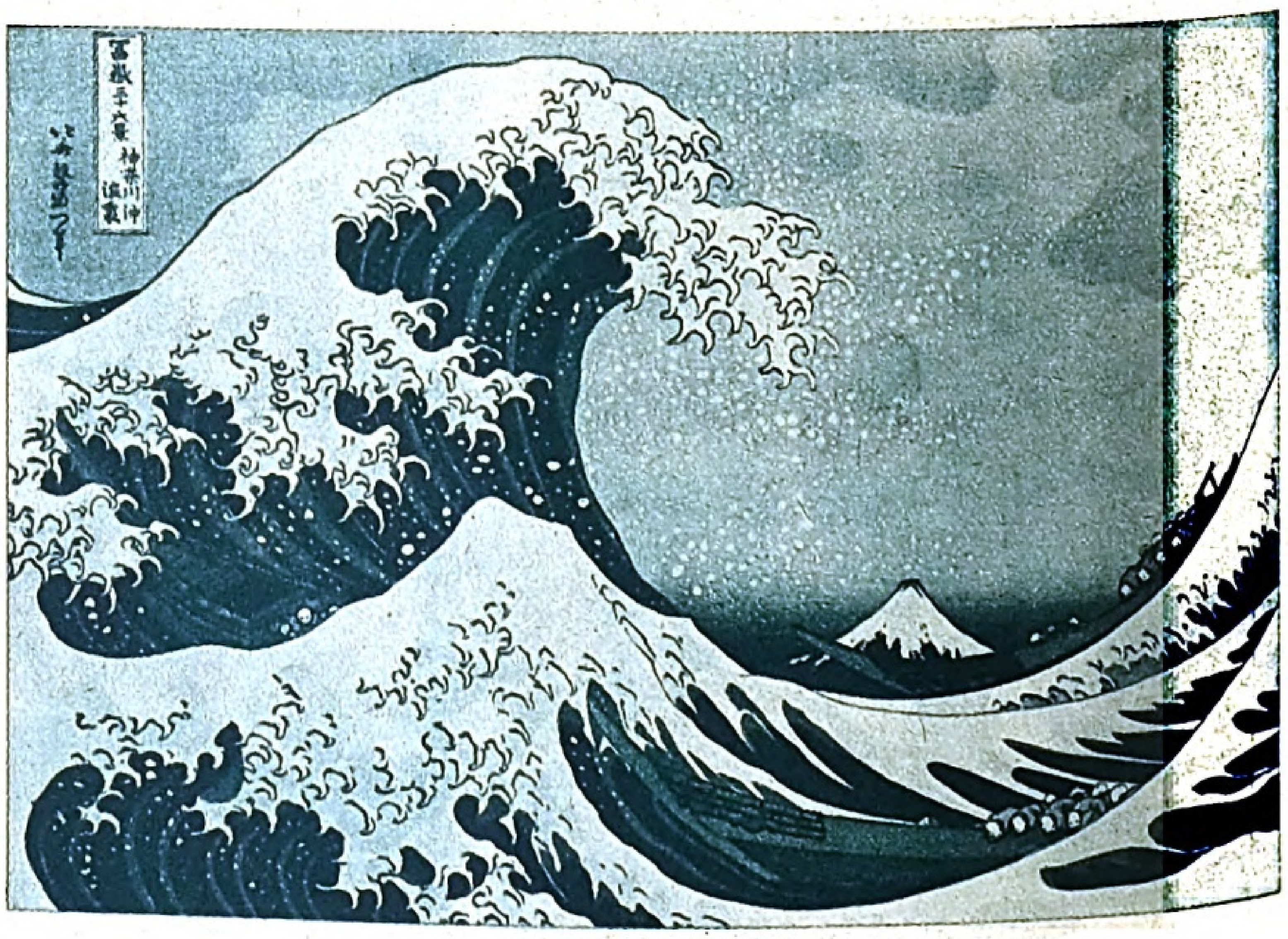


Seba, One of the Sixty-Nine Stations on the Kiso Highway, by Hiroshige
(By Courtesy of S. Watanabe Ukiyoye Printing Store, Tokyo)



Woman with a Mirror, by Utamaro
(By Courtesy of S. Watanabe Ukiyoye Printing Store, Tokyo)

Mr. Kawase Hasui is another fine artist. To him present-day Japan owes those prints depicting lovely landscapes in colours hardly equalled by any of his contemporaries. His prints can hardly be called imitations of Hiroshige or Hokusai, revealing in abundance, as they do, his own great gifts. During the past fourteen years he has produced altogether over 200 blocks, among which "Zojoji Temple in the Snow" and "Snow-Swept Nakayama Shichiri" powerfully attest his genius. In feminine portrayal Mr. Ito Shinsui is in a class by himself. Unlike Mr. Kawase Hasui, who has won his fame essentially through his work in blocks, his talent extends beyond this realm of art. Being an unusually good painter in the broader sense, Shinsui infuses into his blocks those delicate touches only understood by masters of brush painting. "A Woman With Her Hair Done Up in Marumage Fashion" passes as the most representative of his works.



Fuji from Kanagawa Bay, One of the Three Best Prints by Hokusai
(By Courtesy of S. Watanabe Ukiyoye Printing Store, Tokyo)

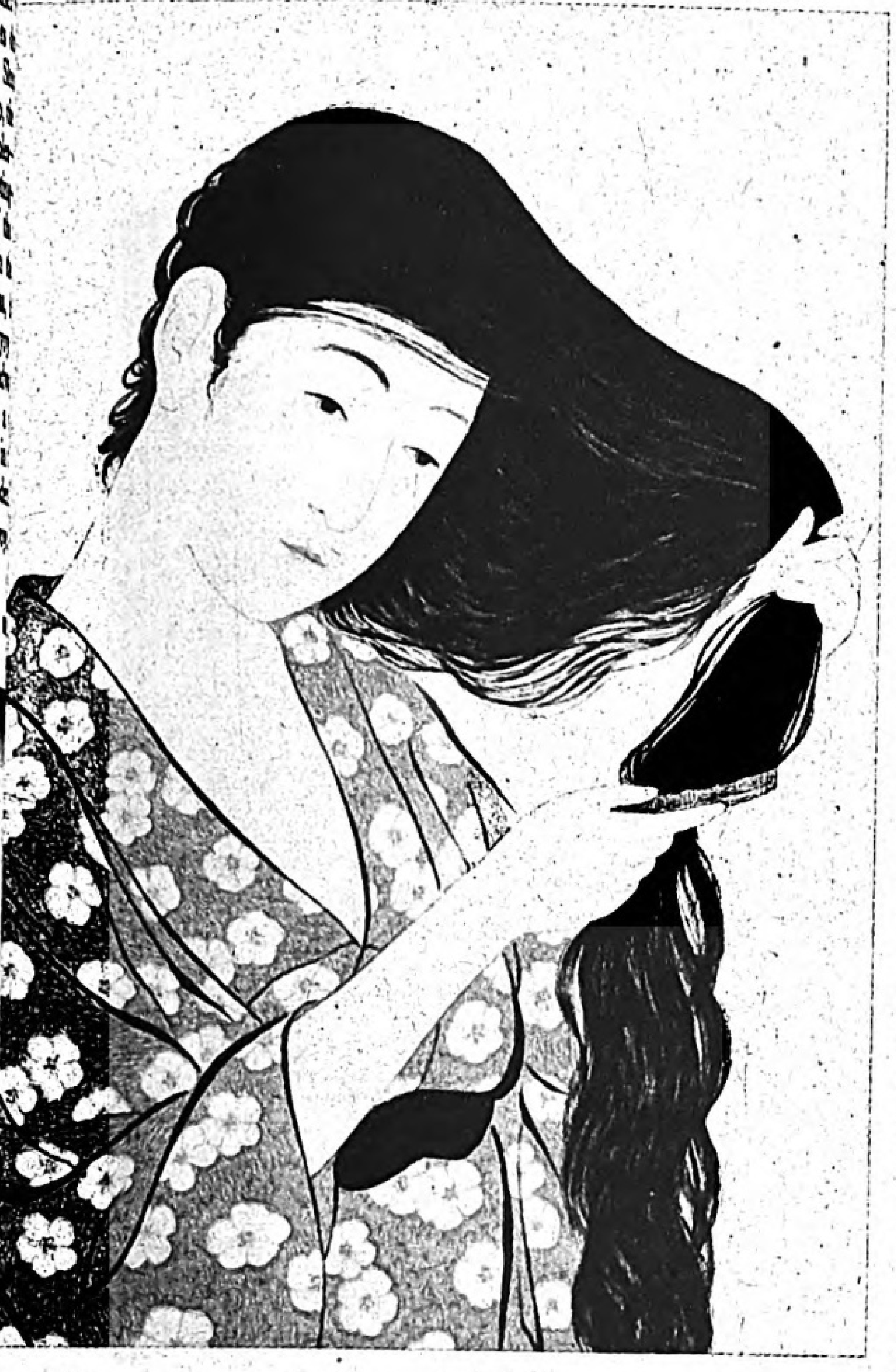
Again, the doing of the portraits of leading kabuki actors finds able exponents in ukiyoye in Yamamura Koka, Natori Shunsen, Torii Kotohito and a few others. Most of the stars of the kabuki stage will probably have their fame immortalized by their impressive pictures in colour prints done by the first mentioned artist. Shunsen's impression of Onoye Baiko, the ingenious player of feminine roles—a unique peculiarity of kabuki acting—is widely accepted as the best of the thirty-five prints of the kind. In the wake of their remarkable success, those who seek to westernise ukiyoye are also making considerable headway. When block prints are given a prominent place, as they have been, in the exhibitions of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, the position of ukiyoye, it is safe to state, is assured.

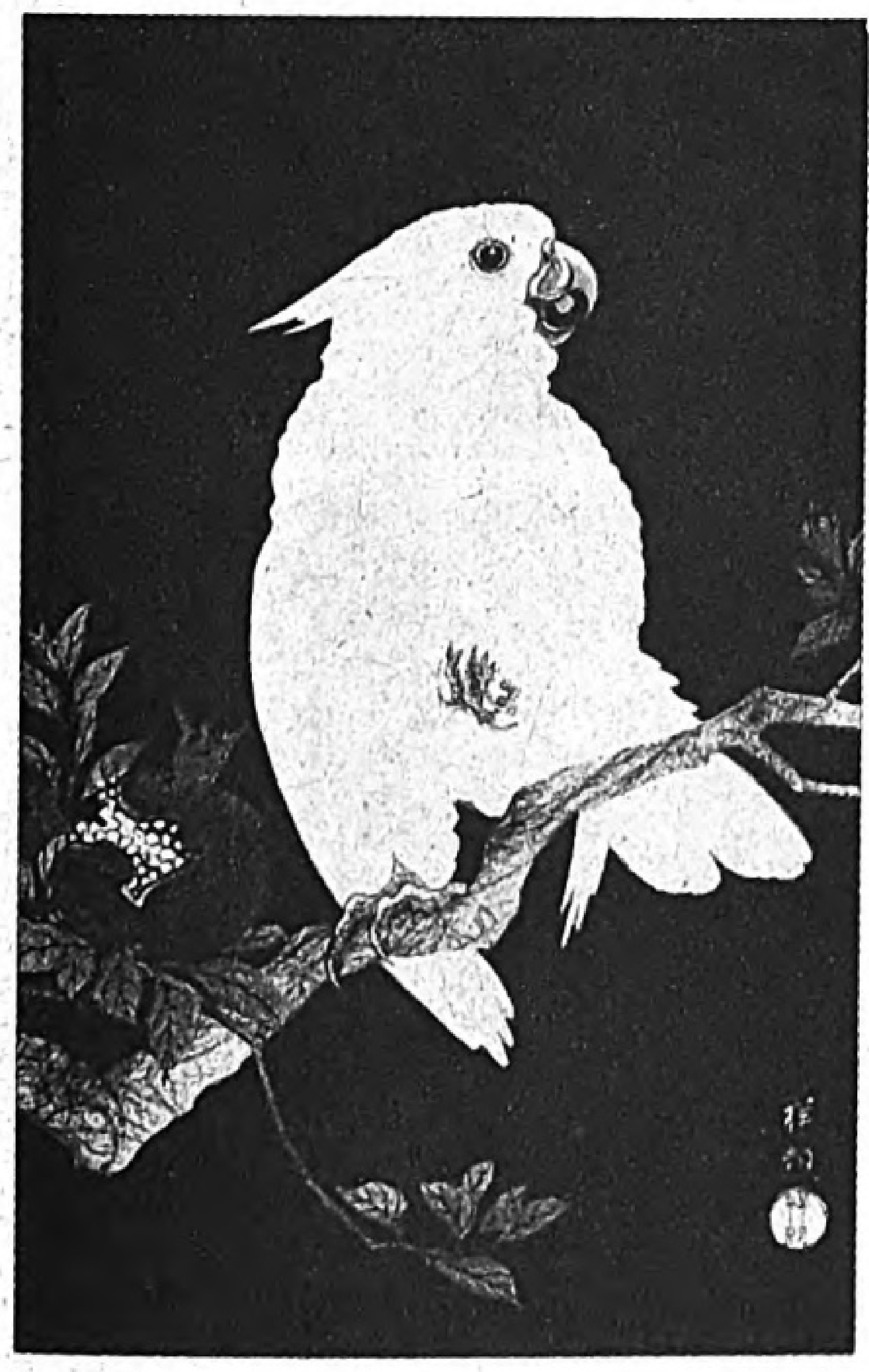
Mr. Ohara Shoko has no equal in the painting of flowers and birds. His "Pomegranate Flowers and a Parrot" is a remarkable print.

The fame of these luminaries in the field of ukiyoye art today has travelled not only to the farthest corners of this country but also into foreign lands. As the admiration for their creations based on the best that the great masters of the past could suggest to them is spreading among Japanese connoisseurs, so is their irresistible appeal attracting many a Western art lover.

Before they gained worldwide attention, ukiyoye artists, during the Tokugawa era, principally catered to whatever esthetic taste was possessed by the ordinary people, ranging from the petit bourgeoisie to the common workers and their womenfolk.

At about the time of the Meiji Restoration, the heyday of popularity of the art subsided into a lull verging on indifference toward the large number of wonderful works produced during the Tokugawa years. The apathy, however, was suddenly broken in the early years of Meiji when our people saw a strong and continued outflow of masterpieces to foreign countries, par-

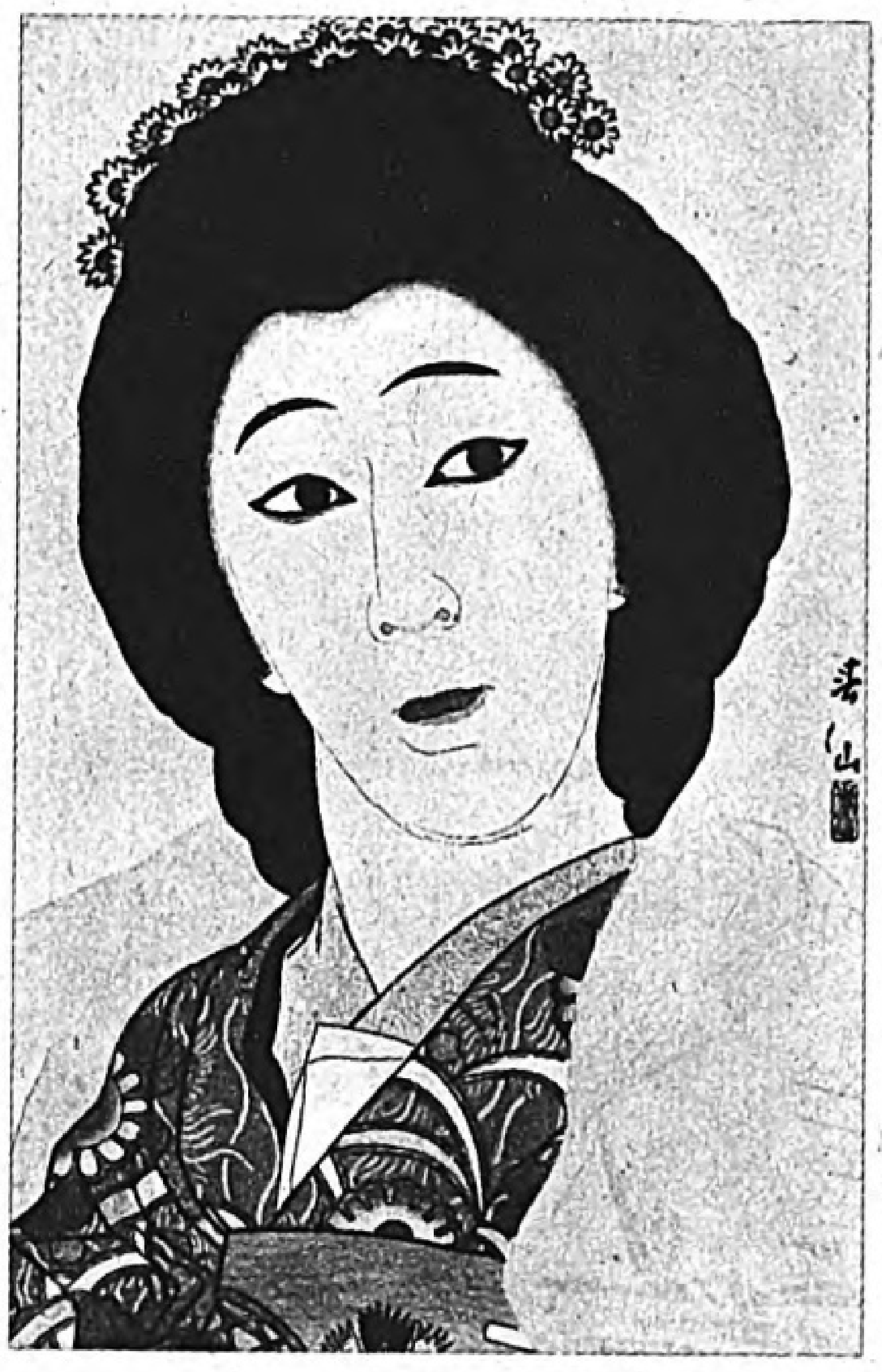

"A Girl Doing Her Hair," by the Late Hashiguchi Goyo


"Pomegranate and a Parrot," by Ohara Shoko

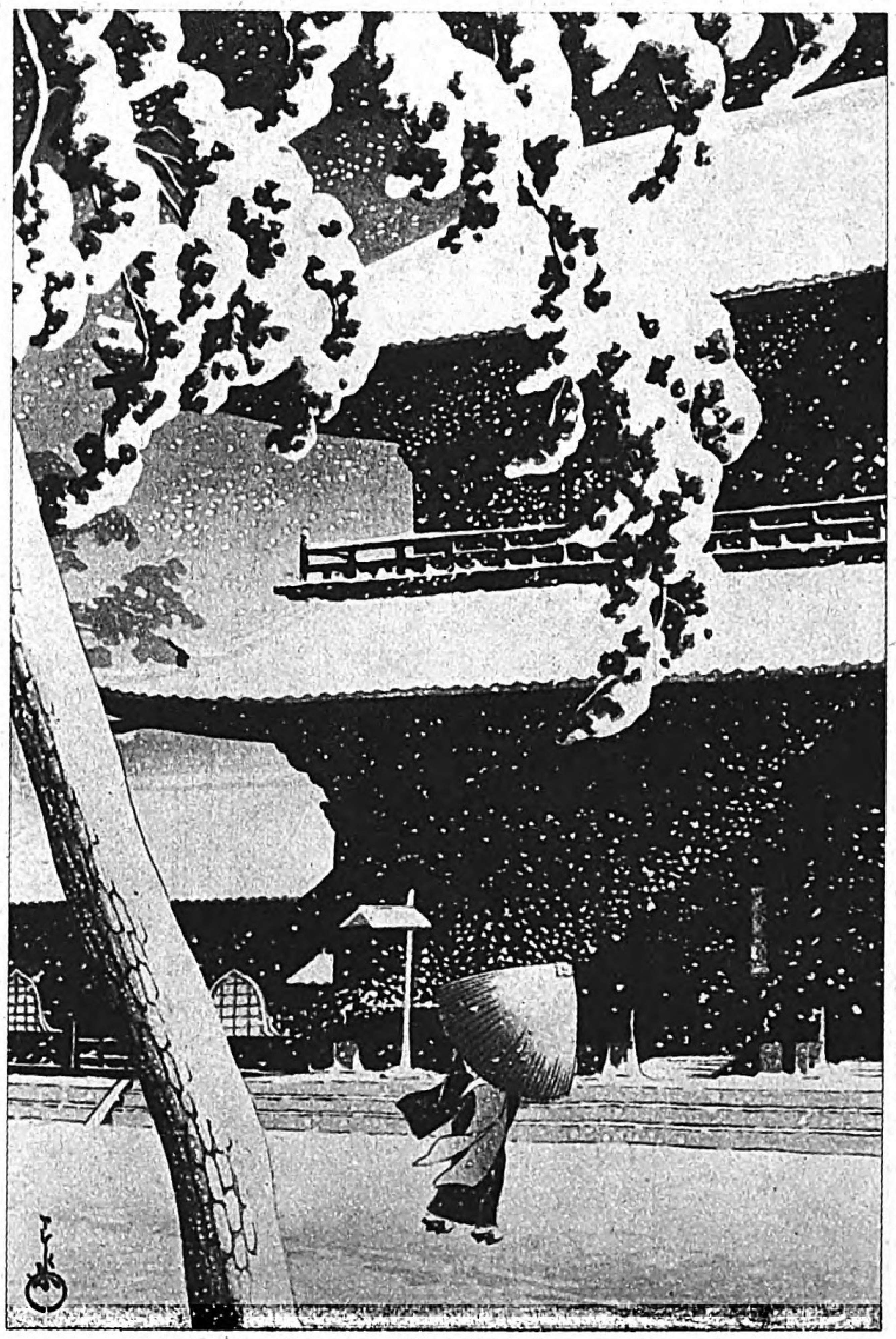
arly to Europe. A limited number usiness men who beheld in the a golden opportunity to make ey encouraged the stampede on nation's treasures so much that in a few years most of the repre- ative prints done by the greatest he artists Japan ever produced d their way into the art galleries, lic and private, of Western lands. the time the irreparable loss to nation began to be brought home he lovers of the art here, they ced with dismay that the majority he finest prints were gone. The ificance of what was in progress was ped by a few collectors, however. Bunshichi Kobayashi was one of e few. For al- igh he was active oreign trade, Mr. payashi took great is to pounce on of the fast dis- earing ukiyoye he discovered and sure it in his ary. His collec- , rich in quality comprehensive in ntity as it was, completely lost the earthquake flagration of 1923. xt to this wealth art, the prints ned by Mr. Hideo kamine were also nderful, as they sessed great varie- Later the Imperi- Museum at Uyeno ed Mr. Takamine sell it his original ck prints, and the nsaction was com- ted. The remaind- of the collection has changed hands ce. In fact, my craving for ukiyoye study of the subject date back to days when I first saw the capitiva- g displays in the possession of these o gentlemen. Among those who out- ne others as collectors of prints may mentioned Mr. Shigezo Mihara of kyo. His collection extends from output of the pioneers in the pro- arian art to the finished products of masters of the closing years of the kugawa regime. Altogether he has 00 prints, which remain almost perfect in point of their delicate original colours, thanks to the elaborate precautions taken against the ravages of time and weather. Mr. Tatsujiro Nakamura deserves mention here as an exhaustive collector of Hiroshige's prints. His collection contains nearly all the masterpieces of the famous artist. In this respect he has no rival here or abroad. Mr. Raizo Kanda has gathered together the pick of Hiroshige's prints, although his collec-tion does not measure up to that of Mr. Nakamura in the number of the prints. He is said to have come by this imposing collection by buying the best of Hiroshige he could find in the gallery of Mr. Zenemon Matsuki of Kyoto, who had amassed the tresaure in the course of forty years. To qualified admirers of Hiroshige, the 200 prints owned by Mr. Kanda, who is a Tokyo millionaire, certainly form an appalling array of beauty. Though he has parted with his priceless Hiroshiges, Mr. Matsuki of Kyoto may well be proud of his possession of numberless original ukiyoye paintings, along with many good prints.

A special paragraph may be devoted to Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, formerly President of the Kawasaki Shipyard, who brought back to Japan from France some 8,000 ukiyoye prints. An interesting story is told of the way he closed a deal with the well-known Parisian jeweler, M. Henri Bebel, during one of his frequent trips abroad. It was when even the sturdy citizens of the French capital were driven to frenzy by the fast advancing Germans. M. Bebel, naturally enough, felt some misgiving about his enormous, invaluable collection of rare Japanese prints which he had garnered during scores of years. At this psychological moment, the Kobe ship building magnate met the Parisian jeweler and proposed to buy all his prints at a fair price. The latter weighed the commendable motive back of the offer and decided to turn over the fruits of years of untiring labour to Mr. Matsukata. It is further said that just at the time the two lovers of art were introduced to each other, M. Bebel was thinking of selling the pictures to prospective purchasers in America, but he judged it best that the prints should go back to the land of their origin. Prior to the sale, the 8,000 prints had been a source of envy to ukiyoye enthusiasts and had been known to them as the Bebel collection, which is only surpassed in number by that of the Boston Museum, which justly boasts 50,000 prints. Thus apart from the American public institution's, M. Bebel's, now Mr. Matsukata's, is by far the largest collection of the kind in the world.

In addition to this return of art treasures to our land, the large and excellent collections of Messrs. Mihara, Nakamura, Kanda and a few other wealthy connoisseurs defy complaints regarding the reckless frittering away of the pictures during the early years of Meiji. Besides these, there can be no doubt that the prints in the possession of unknown ukiyoye admirers must run into the thousands. Already a number of superb specimens of the art are being unearthed. There is no reason, therefore, why both students and lovers of ukiyoye should not satisfy their respective thirsts in the presence or promised presence of a rich fountain of the expression of ukiyoye conception of the beautiful.


"Onoye Baiko," by Natori Shunsen

Literature on the rediscovered charms of ukiyoye is piling up. Associations with the critical study of the theme as their aim are being formed one after another. Three periodicals, the Ukiyoye Zasshi, the Ukiyoye no Kenkyu and the Ukiyoye Shinshi are devoted to the subject. A goodly number of books have been written by competent authorities like Usui Kojima, Kisaku Tanaka and Professor Yone Noguchi of Keio University, whose most worthy works are, respectively, "Ukiyoye and Landscape Painting," "The Outline of Ukiyoye Art" and "Suzuki Harunobu." Professor Noguchi's more recent book, "The Six Outstanding Ukiyoye Artists," is abundantly suggestive, as the subtle charms of the prints are dwelt on from the unique point of view of the gifted man of letters. For a student who wishes to explore into the primitive stage in the growth of the art, the works of Kiyoshi Shibui shed a flood of light, while "Hiroshige" by Minoru Uchida is an unquestioned contribution to the study of the famed painter. Mr. Uchida made a thorough study of over 6,700 prints of this best known genius, devoted some fifteen years to the work, before he brought out this valuable book. It should be read by all votaries of Hiroshige, Japanese and foreign. My humble share in the expository literature on ukiyoye consists of several books, including "Ukiyoye Taika Gashu." In this book I seek to give an historical sketch of the art and supplement the discussion with 106 reproductions of the prints of each epoch-making artist. "Ukiyoye Seisui," in 3 volumes, contains a large number of illustrations inserted by the courtesy of Mr. Zenemon Matsuki of Kyoto. Synopses, based on authentic facts, accompany these plates. Another book of mine, "Ukiyoye," may be found a handy guide for those who want to trace the art as a whole from the cradle to its maturity. I have also published "The Matsukata Ukiyoye Collection," "Toyokuni Ukiyoye Shu," "Lovely Women as Painted by the Ukiyoye Artists of the Bunka and Bunsei Eras" and several other books on ukiyoye.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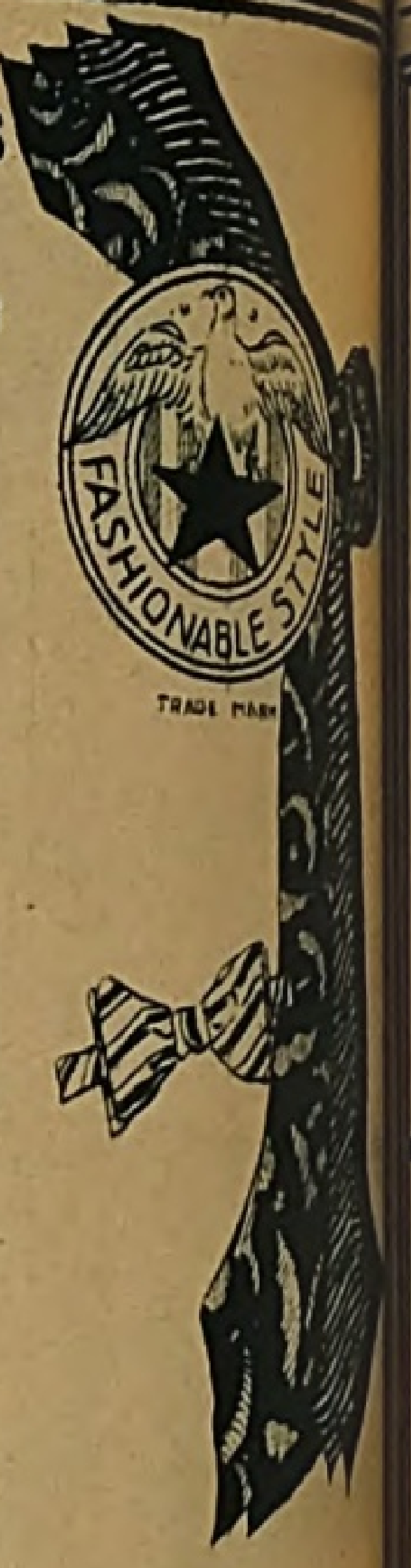

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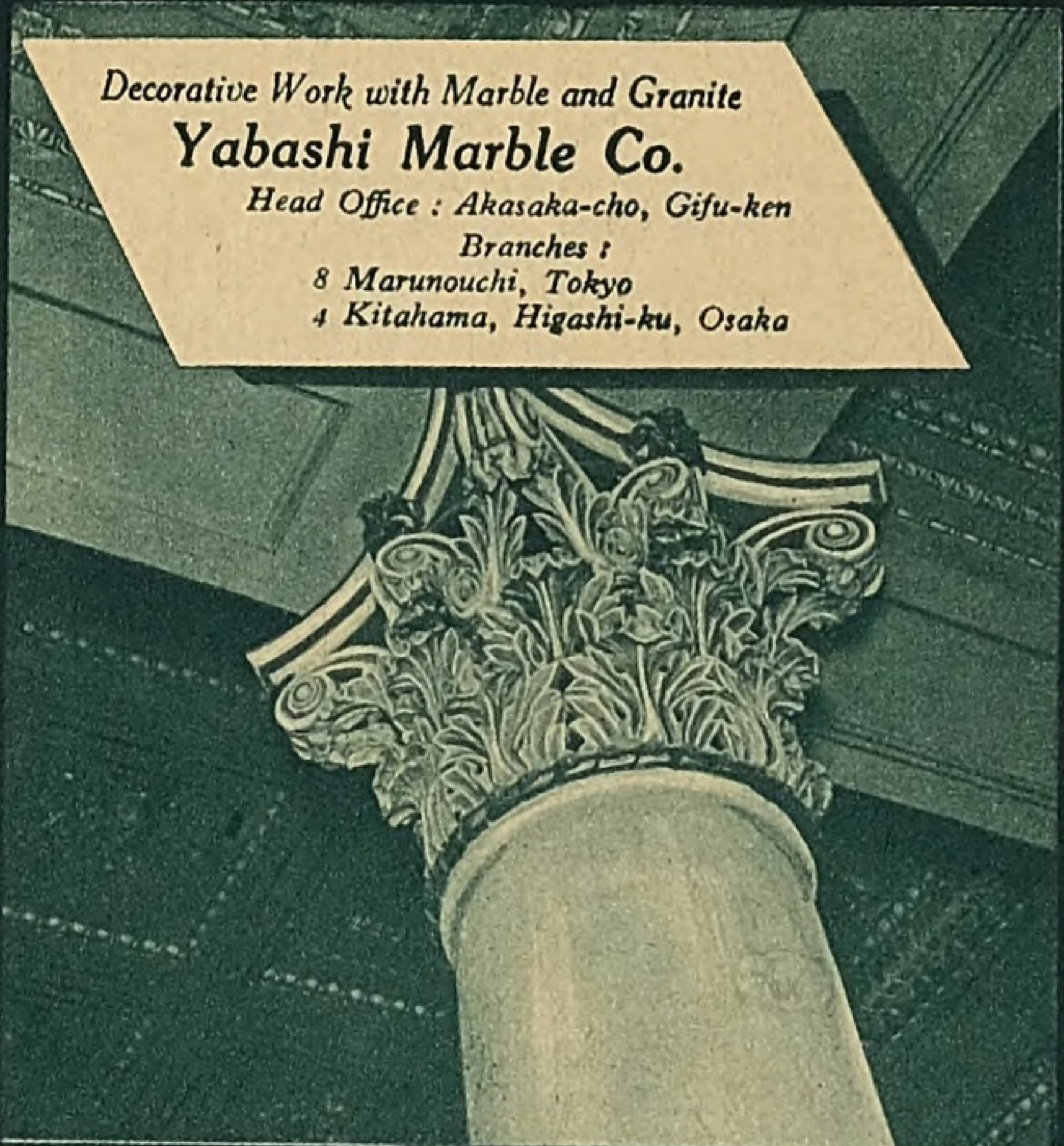

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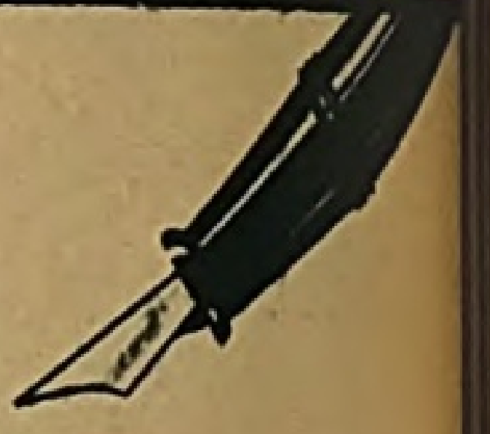

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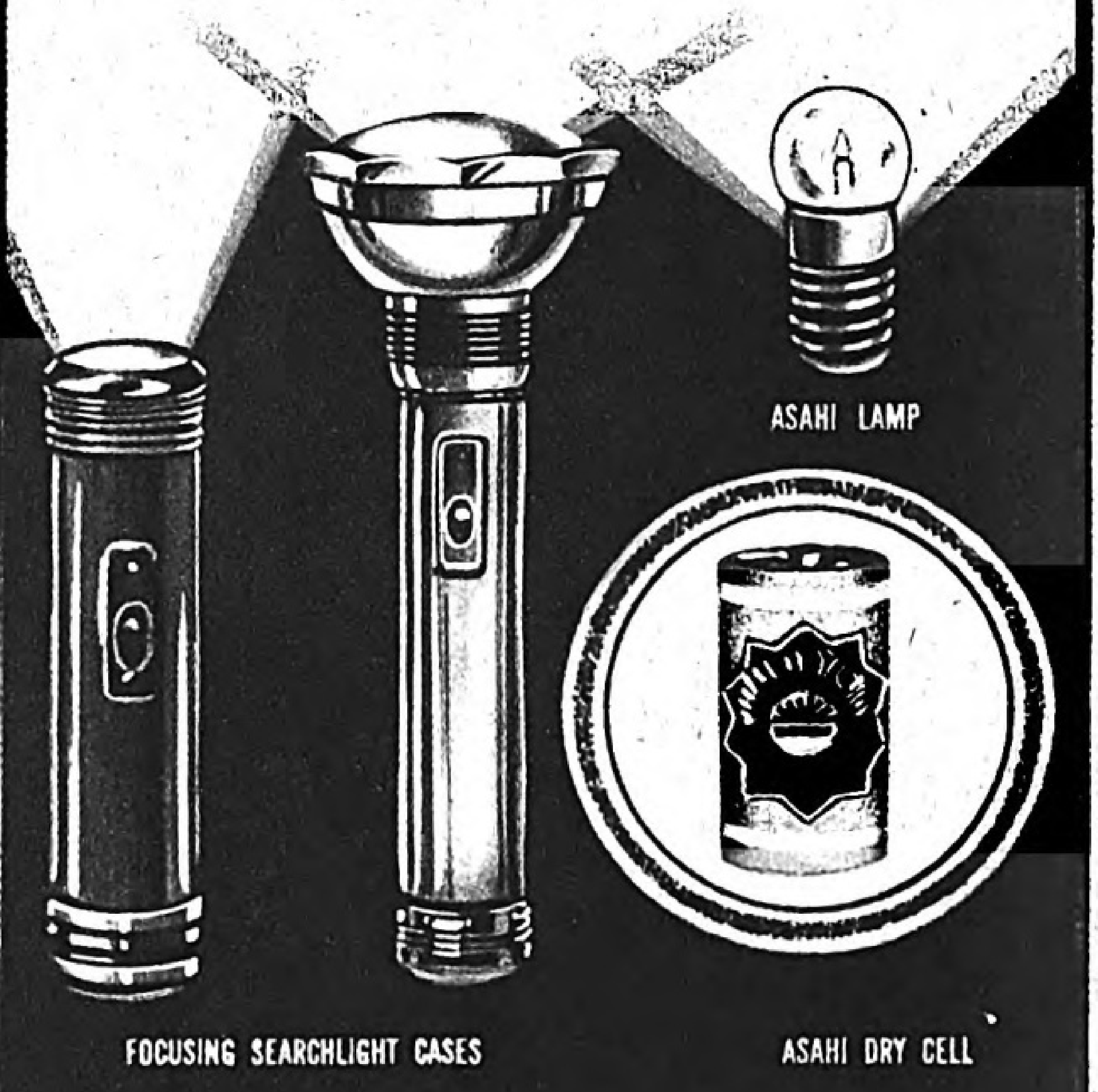

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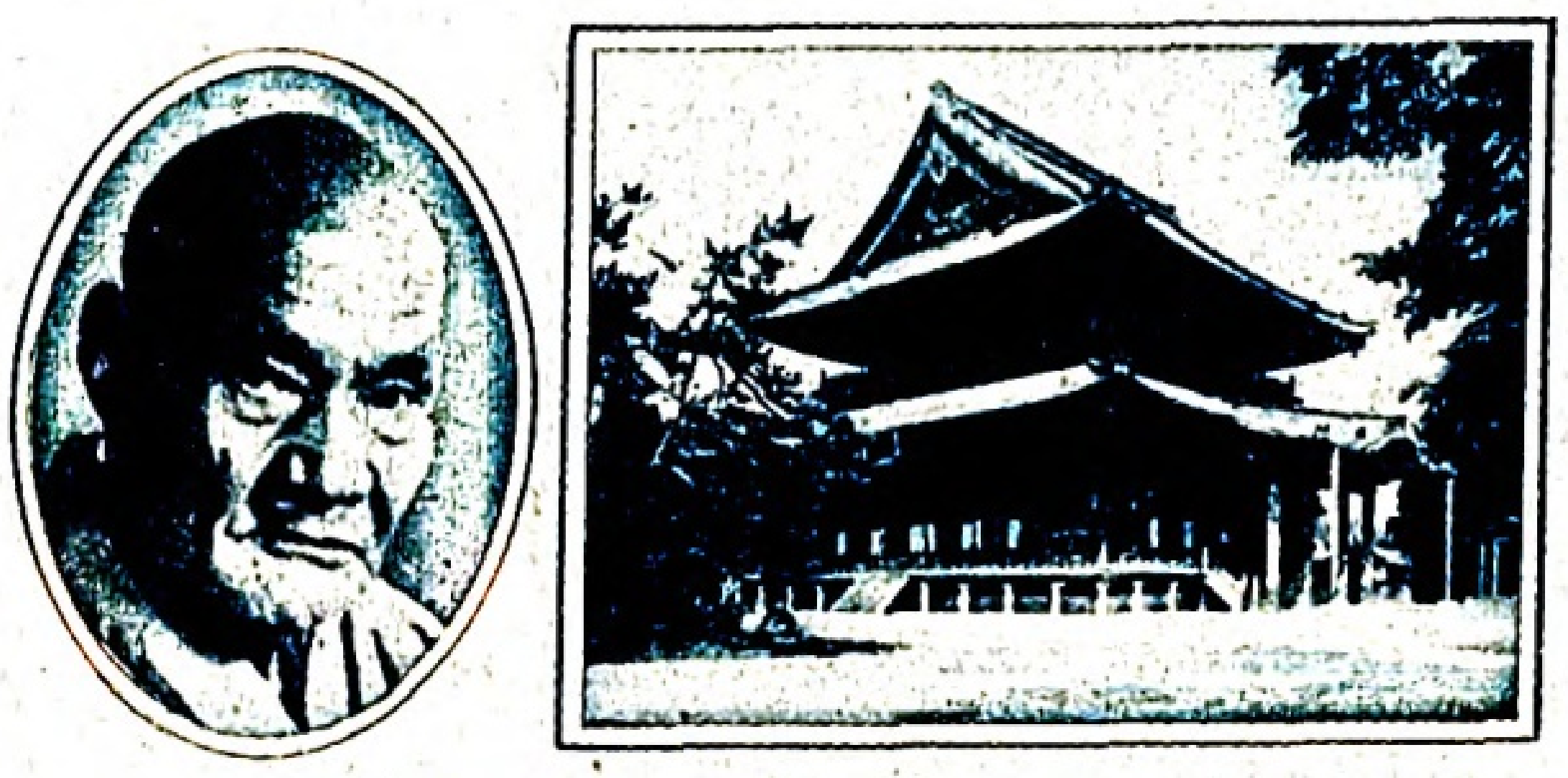
Kongobu-ji, Koyasan, is Planning Work to Express Its Gratitude toward Kobo Daishi

ON THE 1,100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE GREAT SAGE

It was 1,096 years ago that Kobo Daishi, one of the brightest figures in the cultural history of Japan, to whom the highest homage is paid by the nation, entered the Okunoin (sanctuary) of Koyasan to pass the rest of his life in complete meditation to attain spiritual awakening. There is no doubt that Koyasan has been the source, out of which has come the culture of esoteric Buddhism, which has exercised much influence on the life of the Japanese nation. The year 1934 is the 1,100th anniversary of the death of the great sage, and on this occasion, Kongobuji Temple, Koyasan, is planning to express its gratitude toward its founder, Kobo Daishi, by inaugurating several undertakings.


Photos :—Right Rev. Mitsuyu Tatsuike and "Kondo"

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF KONDO

Kondo, Koyasan, which was destroyed by fire in 1912, was a cloister in which believers to the number of several millions gathered and worshipped Kobo Daishi. The original edifice was erected by Kobo Daishi himself with the purpose of praying to Buddha for the safety of the empire and the welfare of the nation. Kondo will be a one storied wooden structure in the pure Japanese style of the Konin Period, planned by Drs. Takeda and Amanuma, professors at the Kyoto Imperial University. That it may last forever, the frame of the new building will be proof against earthquake and fire. The new edifice, built of Japanese cypress grown on Koyasan, will be imposing and magnificent, its dimensions being 35 meters between cross-beams, 27 meters between beams and 23 meters high, and 6 meters long and 6 meters wide in the innermost chapel. The framework has already been completed and the wooden structure, commenced in the spring this year, is now on the way to completion.

RE-BUILDING OF KONPON TAITO

That Koyasan has lacked Konpon Taito (Fundamental great pagoda) for a long time is a matter of deep regret. The statue of Kobo Daishi, which was formerly enshrined in Konpon Taito, has been placed in a temporary shed and the site of the former Konpon Taito has been covered with moss facts which distress the hearts of hundreds of thousands of believers.

Now the Kongobu-ji, on the occasion of the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Kobo Daishi, is contemplating the re-building of Konpon Taito according to plans made by Dr. Amanuma, some 50 meters in height and 900 square meters in the area at the base.

ORGANIZATION OF HOTOKU KAI (THANKS GIVING SOCIETY) TO PROMOTE THE SPIRITUAL LEVEL OF THE NATION

On the occasion of the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Kobo Daishi, Kongobu-ji Temple organized the Hotoku Kai (Thanks giving Society) to enhance the spiritual level of the nation by propagating the teachings of the great sage, calling for the expression of gratitude toward the Imperial Family, parents, the state, Buddha, his doctrine and his priests.

SHIMONOSEKI IS THE ENTRANCE TO AND CENTER OF WESTERN JAPAN

It figures as a second-rate port i foreign trade, but is an importa port in the domestic trade. Favorabl situated geographically, Shimonosek has a bright future as a port f Northern Kyushu, the new industria district. At present the municipa authorities are rapidly improving th port as largest fishing harvor o Western Japan.

KURE

Kure is famous for its naval port, and is being developed as an industrial town. The city produces saké, gold pens, fountain pens, finished marine products, machinery, bottles, fishing nets, straw braid etc. The total trade of the port amounts to ¥40,000,000. One of the best-known personages in the city is Mr. K. Matsumoto, member of the House of Peers. He manages a number of companies, including the Matsumoto-gumi, the Hiroshima Gas Electric Co., the Geinan Electric Railway, etc.

FELT AND WOOLLEN CLOTH

Felt has begun to be made in Japan. It is made of the waste of woollen yarn, woollen cloth and woollen knit goods and all waste wool. The Nippon Felt Hat Material Co., Ltd., is prominent in the felt industry, producing superior goods. The felt industry is still young but promising. Felt has many uses, for instance, as protection against cold, sound and dust, the inner fittings of cars, hats, harness, munitions, toys, pouches, foot-gear, room decorations etc.

Photo : Part of the plant of the

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PHOTOS :
1. Hiroshima City Hall
2. Mr. Teiji Ito, Mayor of Hiroshima
3. Mr. Katsutaro Matsumoto, Member of the House of Peers
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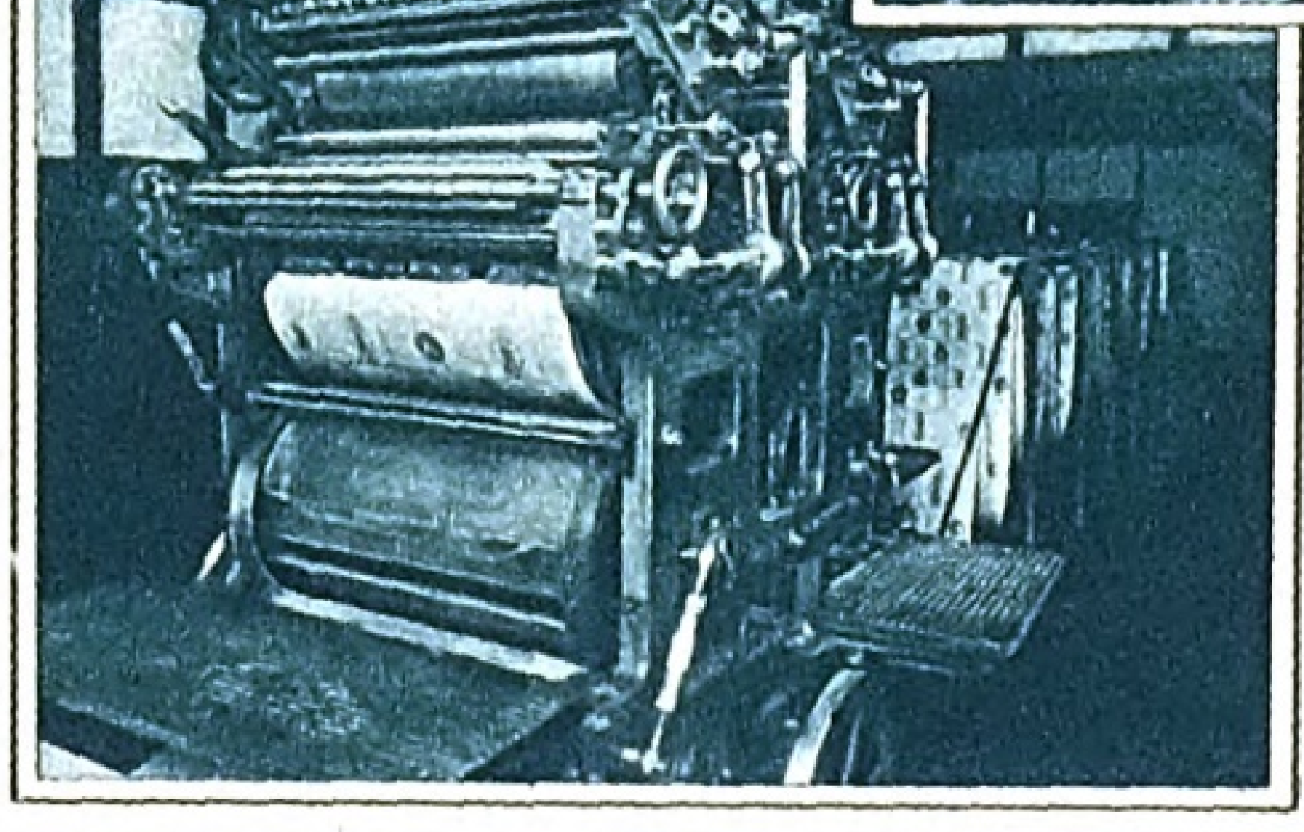

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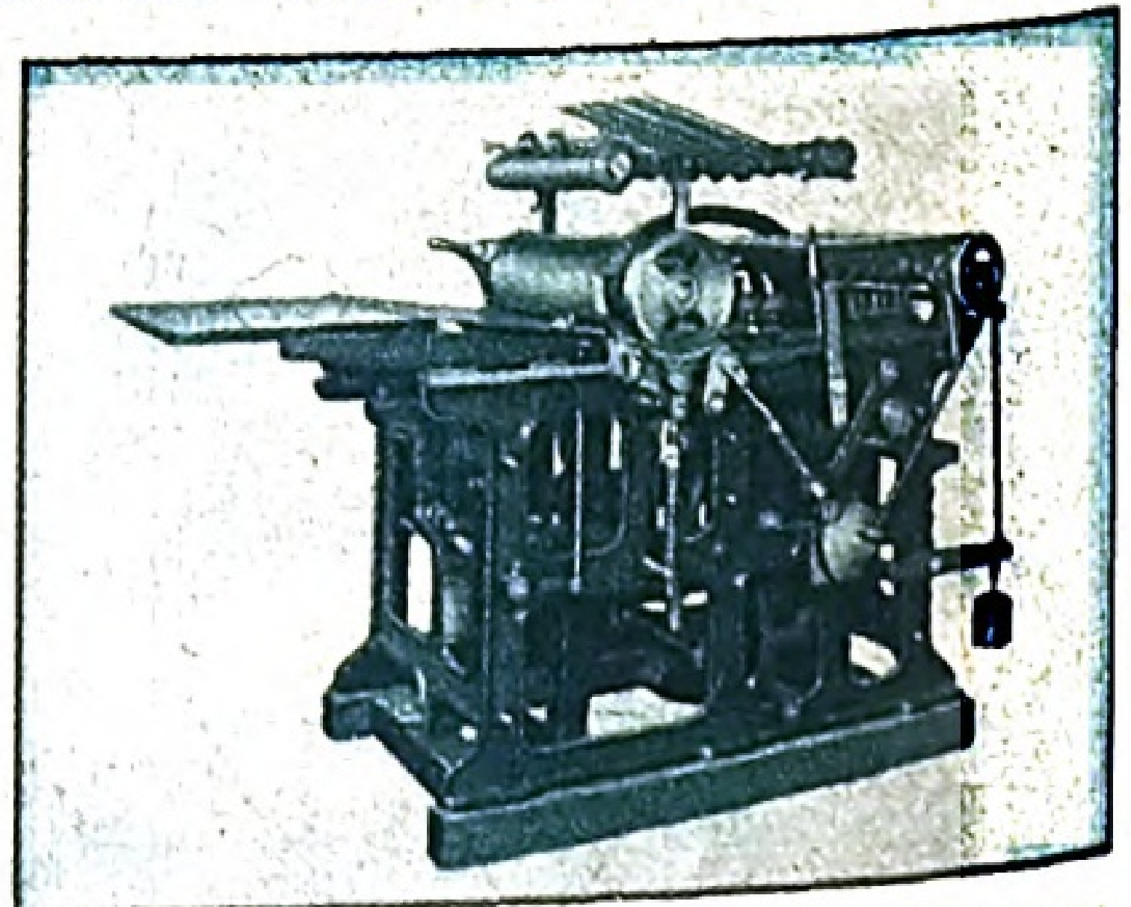

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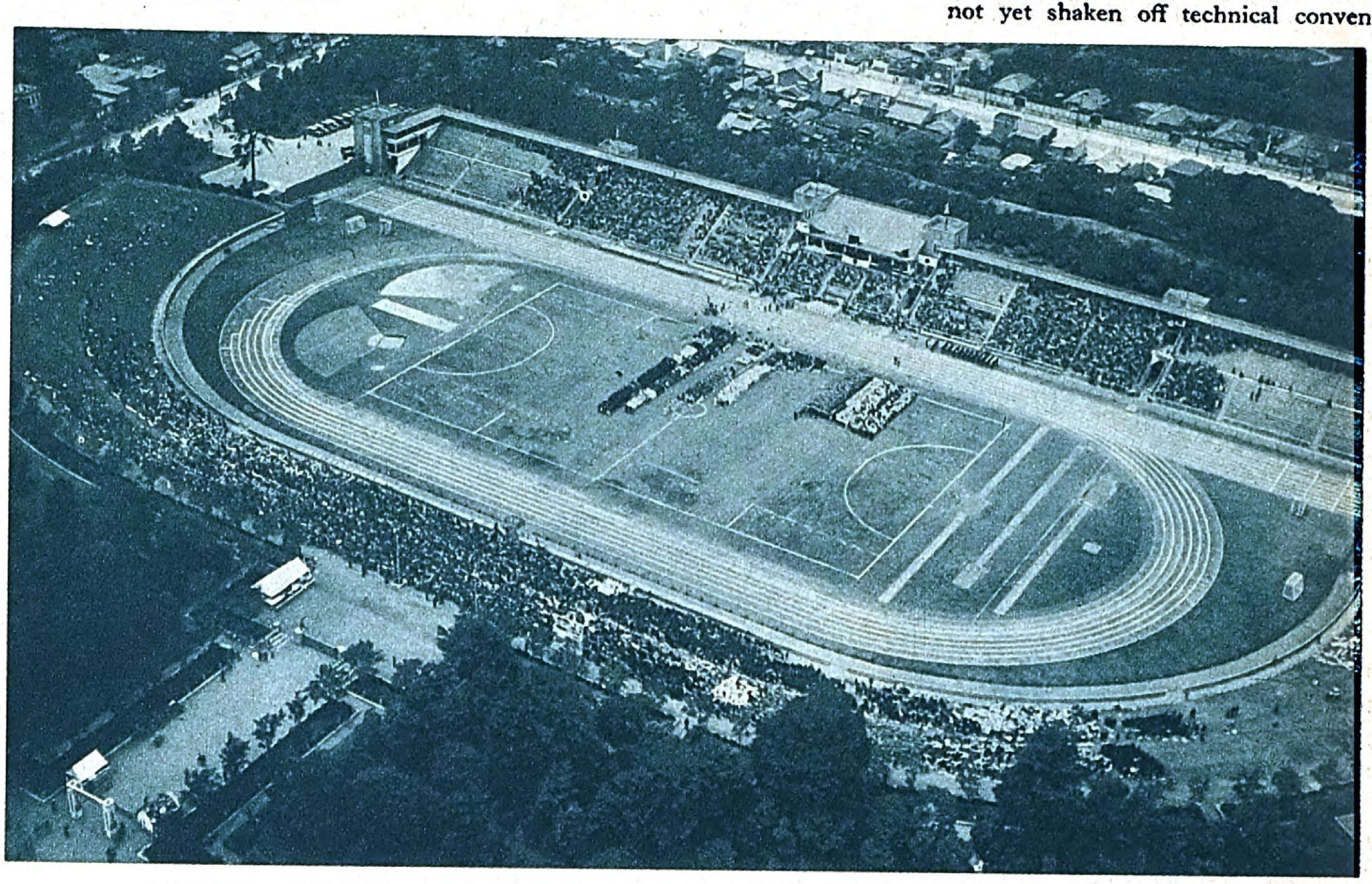
Japan Overwhelmingly Wins the Ninth Far Eastern Championship Games

he Ninth Far Eastern Championship Games, the Olympic games of the ern nations embracing a population ive hundred millions, were held at iji Shrine and the Sannen-cho rts, Tokyo, during the eight days n May 24 to May 31 inclusive this r.

he Far Eastern Championship mes, springing from the All Philipe Carnival Games, which had long n held at Manila, were first held in 3. Their inception was mainly due three Americans, the late Elwood wn, William Tutherly and Frank ne. Mr. Brown was then in charge the Philippine Amateur Athletic leration, and helped by the other , brought the Championship Games existence. A year before this t meet, the Carnival Games at nila had already been participated in a small number of athletes from ina and Japan. It might be said, refore, that the Championship mes of the Far East had already sted in reality one year previous to first meet in 1913.



Opening Ceremony at the Ninth Far Eastern Championship Games, Meiji Shrine, Tokyo, from an Asahi Plane

owever, Japan's athletic sports re still in their infancy, she just ing sent her first delegation of o contestants to the World's ympic Games in Stockholm in 12. Her appreciation of sports was low and limited that when Mr. own visited Japan in 1912 and plained to the authorities the organation of the Far Eastern Athletic ssociation and the desirability of creasing friendship and good-will nong the eastern nations through hletic contests, they were little interested in the idea and had not enusiasm enough to co-operate in augurating the Championship Games. nder such circumstances, Japan only nt the Meiji University baseball team d two long-distance runners as formal representatives to the first eet the following year, while China nt over forty athletes.

Chinese Delegation

China had already allied herself with e Far Eastern Athletic Association, hich is the promoter of the Championship Games, when their first meet as held. But it was not before the econd meet in Shanghai that Japan ecame a member of the association. The number of athletes taking part n the first meet was only 175, omprising Filipinoes, Chinese and apanese. But this number rapidly ncreased every meet, reaching 250 at he second meet in Shanghai and 350 t the third meet in Tokyo. It is surprising to note that the athletes contesting at the ninth meet this year, including a few Indians for the first time, exceeded 500, and this number would be brought up to over 1,000 if the girls and foreigners living in the countries represented, who competed in the open contests, were counted. And the events during the eight days were witnessed by some 500,000 people, the largest number ever to attend the Far Eastern Championship Games.

The events at the Championship Games were, up to the third meet, track and field events, swimming, baseball, tennis, football (association), volley ball, basket ball and bicycle racing. But the last one, bicycle racing, bas been omitted since the fourth meet. Other important changes have been effected one after another in the rules of the games: the metric system has displaced the yard system hitherto employed in track and field events and swimming since the seventh meet, and the pentathlon, decathlon and relay have been placed in a category apart from the track and field events since the eighth meet. Besides, it has been decided to hold these Championship Games every four years, as are the World's Olympics, while they took place every two years up to the last meet this year. As a result, the future meets of the Far Eastern Championship Games will come two years after the World's Olympics. This change will favourably affect the Championship Games and the athletic world in the Far East.

Below are enumerated the results of the nine meets of the Championship Games so far held:

First Meet	At Manila	In 1913
Second ,,	,, Shanghai	,, 1915
Third ,,	,, Tokyo	,, 1917
Fourth ,,	,, Manila	,, 1919
Fifth ,,	,, Shanghai	,, 1921
Sixth ,,	,, Osaka	,, 1923
Seventh ,,	,, Manila	,, 1925
Eighth ,,	,, Shanghai	,, 1927
Ninth ,,	,, Tokyo	,, 1930

Meet	General Track & Field	All Around Track & Field	Swimming	Base ball	Tennis	Foot ball	Volley ball	Basket ball
First	Phil.	—	Phil.	Japan	Phil.	Phil.	Phil.	Phil.
Second ..	Phil.	—	China	Phil.	Japan	China	China	Phil.
Third	Japan	—	Japan	Japan	Japan	China	China	Phil.
Fourth ..	Phil.	—	Phil.	Phil.	Japan	China	Phil.	Phil.
Fifth	Phil.	—	Phil.	Phil.	Phil.	China	China	China
Sixth	Japan	—	Japan	Phil.	Japan	China	Phil.	Phil.
Seventh ..	Phil.	—	Japan	Phil.	Japan	China	Phil.	Phil.
Eighth ..	Japan	Japan	Phil.	Japan	China	China	China	Phil.
Ninth ..	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	×	China	Phil.

N.B.—1. The above table shows the names of the countries which won championships in the different categories of events in last meets of the Championship Games.

2. Football championship was withheld at the ninth meet, the final game ending in a 3 to 3 tie between Japan and China.

RESULTS OF THE NINTH MEET

GENERAL CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS

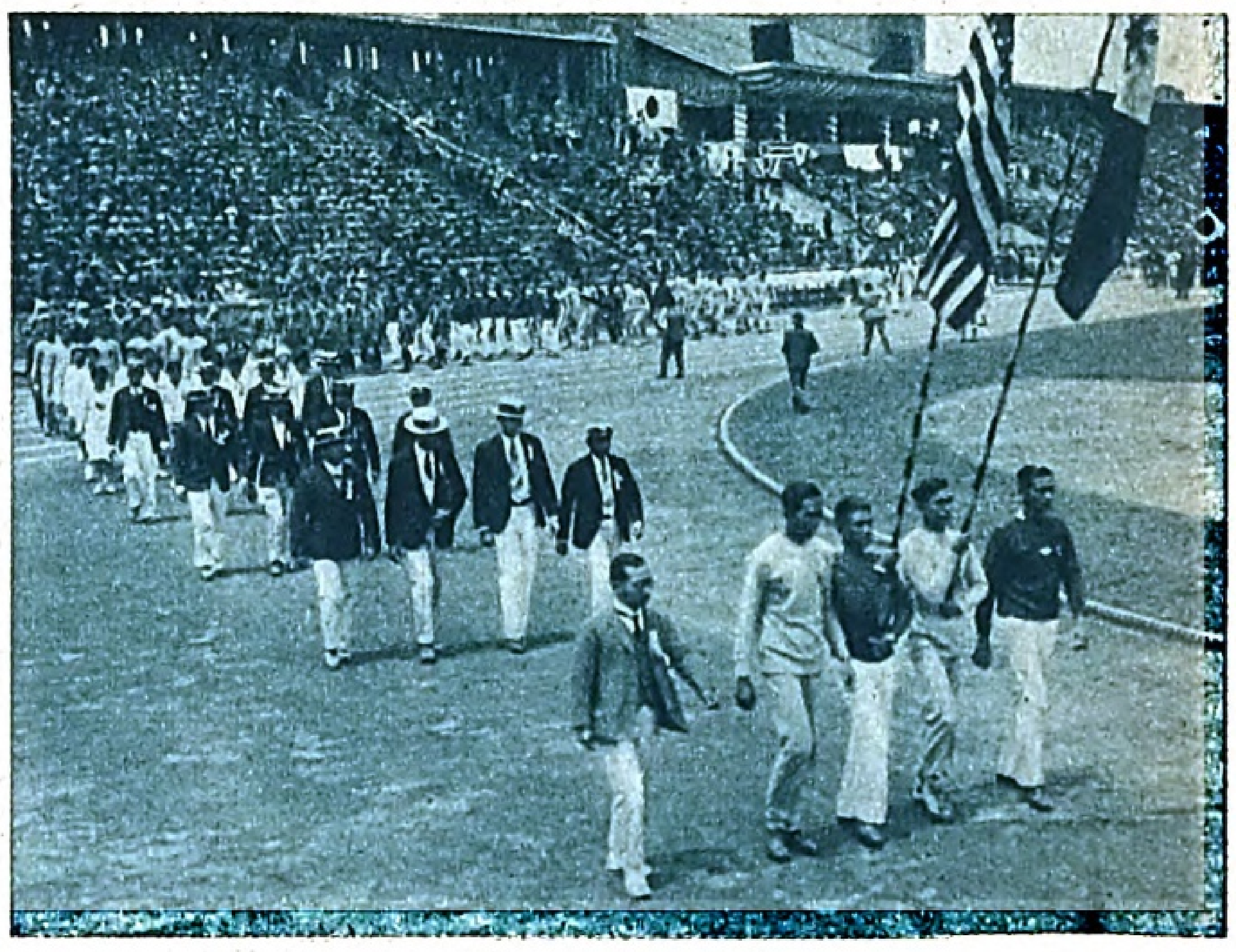
Japan won championship in general track and field events, scoring 131.5 points, or 99 points more than Philippine, second with 32.5 points. The other two countries represented, China and India, scored 1 and 0 respectively. It is a matter of course that Japan should win the Far Eastern Championships today, she having recently contested evenly with Germany. Her progress has been remarkable, as she has had until very recently to learn much from the Philippines.

Japan and the Philippines were the first countries in the East to join in the world's athletic activities. During recent years Japan has had several opportunities of competing with foreign athletes: once contesting with the Germans and once with the French in Japan and once with Britishers in England. She has at different times brought over such world champions as Paddock, Murchison, Spearow, Myyra, Scholz and Norton to coach her athletes. At present she is developing her own way in athletic technic. On the other hand, the Philippines have not yet shaken off technical conventions, and have made no scientific study of any technic based on the peculiar physical constitution of their race. If they continue to fail to achieve original athletic methods through scientific study, they will never be able to rival Japan again. The future of China, with a younger generation of fine physique, is a topic of great interest. All criticism must be reserved concerning India, who has only just sent her first delegation of three contestants. The results in the different events were as follows:

100 metres.—R. Yoshioka (Japan), 1st (10.8 sec.); A. Gonzaga (Philippine), 2nd; C. Nambu (J.), 3rd; D. Nepomuceno (P.), 4th.

200 metres.—R. Yoshioka (J.), 1st (21.8 sec.); A. Gonzaga (P.), 2nd; K. Sasaki (J.), 3rd; K. Yoshioka (J.), 4th.

R. Yoshioka broke the World's Olympic record (21.6 sec.) in the 200



Filipino Delegation

metres at the final trial to select delegates to the Far Eastern Championship Games, doing the distance in 21.5 seconds.

400 metres.—I. Nakajima (J.), 1st (49.2 sec.); T. Nishi (J.), 2nd; M. White (P.), 3rd; T. Ishiwara (J.), 4th.

800 metres.—S. Hisatomi (J.), 1st (1 min. 58.8 sec.); H. Yashiba (J.), 2nd; P. Yatar (P.), 3rd; H. Hirano (J.), 4th.

1,500 metres.—S. Tsuda (J.), 1st (4 min. 6 sec.); M. Kitamoto (J.), 2nd; K. Nishiura (J.), 3rd; Y. Kakutani (J.), 4th.

10,000 metres.—B. Kudo (J.), 1st (32 min. 42.6 ces.); I. Otsubo (J.), 2nd; K. Miura (J.), 3rd; G. Kishi (J.), 4th.

110 metre high hurdles.—Y. Miki (J.), 1st (15.4 sec.); F. Casia (P.), 2nd; R. Portacion (P.), 3rd; J. Cadores (P.), 4th.

The Taisho Tenno Cup

200 metre low hurdles.—F. Casia (P.), 1st (25.6 esc.); J. Cadores (P.), 2nd; M. Miyake (J.), 3rd; S. Asakawa (J.), 4th.

Shot put (5.442 kg.)—S. Takata (J.), 1st (15.80 metres); T. Aono (J.), 2nd; (15.10 metres); S. Furukawa (J.), 3rd (14.42 metres); K. Nishida (J.), 4th (14.29 metres).

Discus throw.—S. Saito (J.), 1st (40.25 metres); Y. Kuroda (J.), 2nd (39.58 metres); Y. Okita (J.), 3rd (39.01 metres); T. Hisauchi (J.), 4th (38.39 metres).

Javelin throw.—K. Sumiyoshi (J.), 1st (62.19 metres); K. Ito (J.), 2nd (60.09 metres); N. Suganuma (J.), 3rd (58.40 metres); T. Yamamoto (J.), 4th (55.30 metres).

Running high jump.—S. Toribio (P.), 1st (2 metres A); K. Kimura (J.), 2nd (1.96 metres); M. Ono (J.), 3rd (1.91 metres); S. Soliva (P.), 4th (1.84 metres).

Running broad jump.—C. Nambu (J.), 1st (7.59 metres); M. Oda (J.), 2nd (7.46 metres); I. Tomiyama (J.), 3rd (7.32 metres); R. Portacion (P.), 4th (6.89 metres).

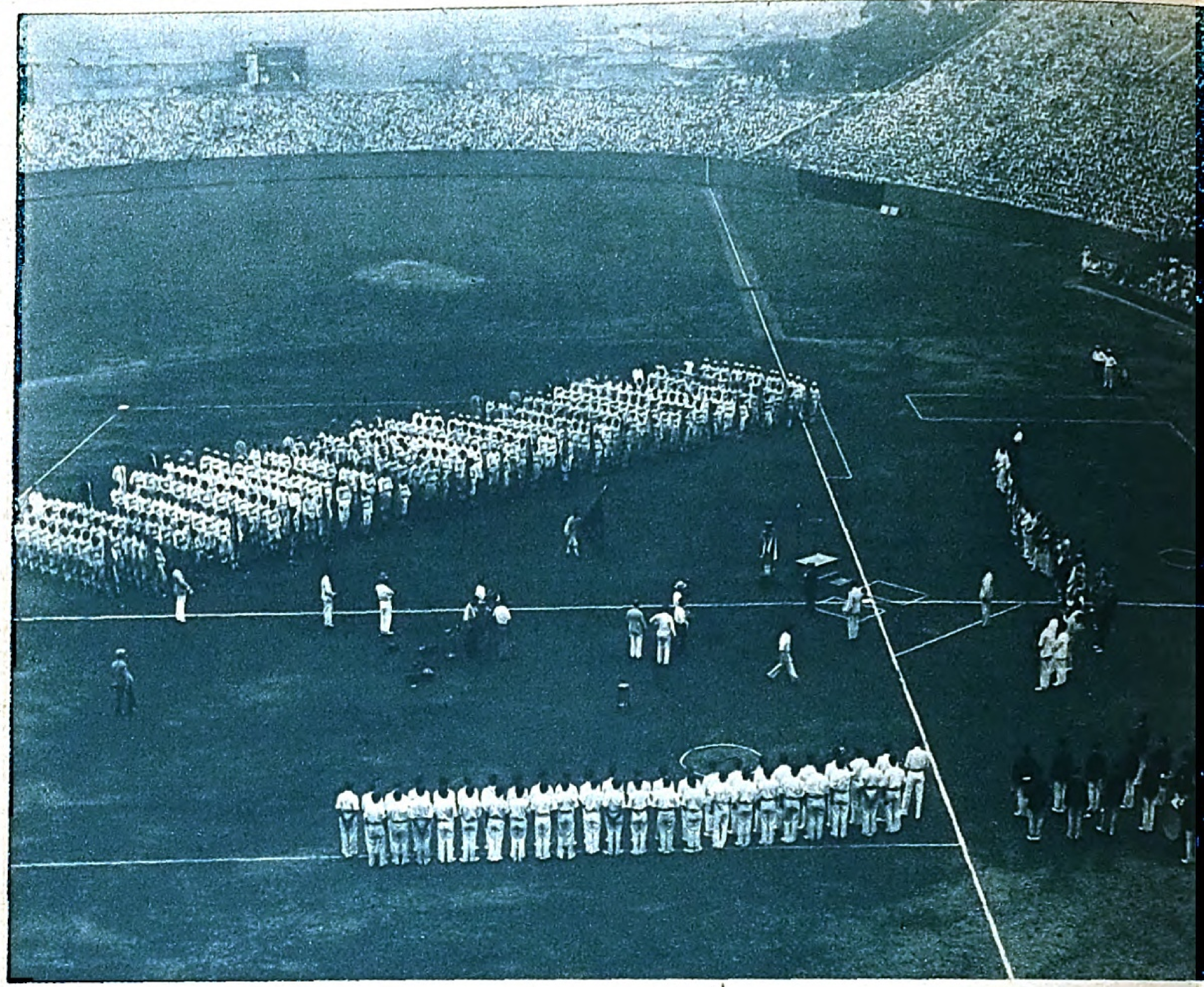
Hop, step and jump.—M. Oda (J.), 1st (14.74 metres); Z. Tatenaka (J.), 2nd (14.38 metres); Y. Shibata (J.), 3rd (13.75 metres); K. Szetu (China), 4th (13.70 metres).

Pole vault.—S. Nishida (J.), 1st (4 metres); M. Oda (J.), 2nd (3.75 metres); A. Asai (J.), 2nd (3.75 metres); M. Sujeco (P.), 4th (3.65 metres); F. Yamamoto (J.), 4th (3.65 metres).

Score Table

Event	Japan	Phil.	Chaina	India
1.500 meters	11	0	0	0
100 metres	7	4	0	0
400 metres	9	2	0	0
High hurdles	5	6	0	0
10,000 metres.....	11	0	0	0
200 metres	8	3	0	0
Low hurdles	3	8	0	0
800 metres	9	2	0	0
Discus throw	11	0	0	0
Running broad jump	10	1	0	0
Running high jump	5	6	0	0
Shot put	11	0	0	0
Pole vault	10.5	0.5	0	0
Javelin throw	11	0	0	0
Hop, step & jump..	10	0	1	0
Total	131.5	32.5	0	0

N.B.—5 points for 1st, 3 points for 2nd, 2 points for 3rd, I point for 4th.


The 16th All Japan Baseball Championship Series for Schools of Middle Grade, the Most Popular and Significant Athletic Event in Japan, held under the Auspices of the Asahi at Koshien near Osaka Annually, Opened this Year on Aug. 13, Arousing the Enthusiasm of the Nation. The Picture Shows the Opening Ceremony of the Series.

ALL AROUND CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS

In this category, too, Japan was overwhelmingly victorious. She won in all the four events and earned 40 points. The Philippines came next with a score of 24 points, and China third with 12 points. Details of the results follow:

Decathlon.—T. Toki (J.), 1st (7,113.55); S. Nishida (J.), 2nd (6,990.525); R. Portacion (P.), 3rd; K. Yamagata (J.), 4th.

Pentathlon.—K. Sumiyoshi (J.), 1st (3,524.495); T. Kamino (J.), 2nd; Y. Kuroda (J.), 3rd; H. Yanada (J.), 4th.

800 metre relay.—Japan (K. Sasaki, I. Nakajima, C. Nambu, R. Yoshioka), 1st (1 min. 29 sec.); Philippines (G. Candari, D. Nepomuceno, C. Alambra, A. Gonzaga).

The Chinese team was disqualified on account of a violation of the rule on the baton touch.

1,600 metre relay.—Japan (T. Ishiwara, H. Kawata, T. Nishi, I. Nakajima), 1st (3 min. 24.2 sec.); Philippines (M. White, G. Candari, C. Alambra, A. Gonzaga), 2nd; China (Chu S. H., Wang J., Muk K. C., Liu C. C.)

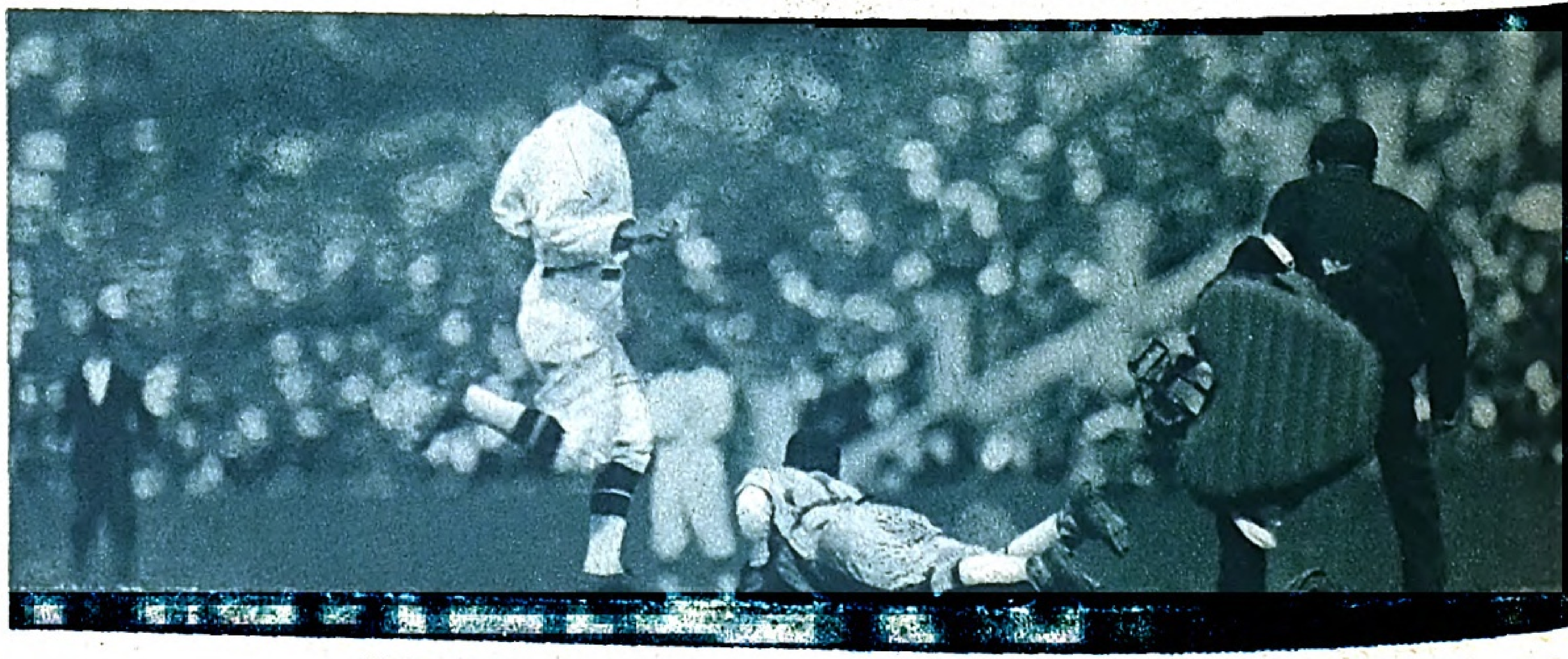
Japanese Athletes Marching Out on to the Field

SWIMMING

The development of swimming in Japan during the last several years has been so amazingly conspicuous that her swimmers were second, next to the United States mermen, at the 9th Olympics in Amsterdam, whereas they had failed by one point to beat the Philippines at the Eighth Far Eastern Championship Games one year earlier. This defeat, however, was partly due to the fact that the contesting Japanese swimmers were second-raters, the best men being away at Hawaii. After such a defeat they were bent on beating the Philippines in Tokyo this year, and did so successfully, the result being 62 points for Japan, who won nearly every race, 20 points for the Philippines and 4 points for China. During
four days of the swimming races
Tokyo, one could not overlook
activities of young Japanese aspira
and those of two Filippinoes, T. Yld
fonso and A. Jikirum, who both be
Y. Tsuruta, Japanese world champio
in the 200 metre breast. The fi
results were as follows:

50 metres free style.—S. Takaha
(J.), 1st (26.8 sec.); K. Takaishi (J
2nd (27.2); M. Ulka (P.), 3rd (27
sec.); T. Miyamoto (J.), 4th (27
sec.).

First Indian Delegation to Far Eastern Championships


Wakabayashi (Japan), Safe at Home in the Third Inning of the Japan-China Game

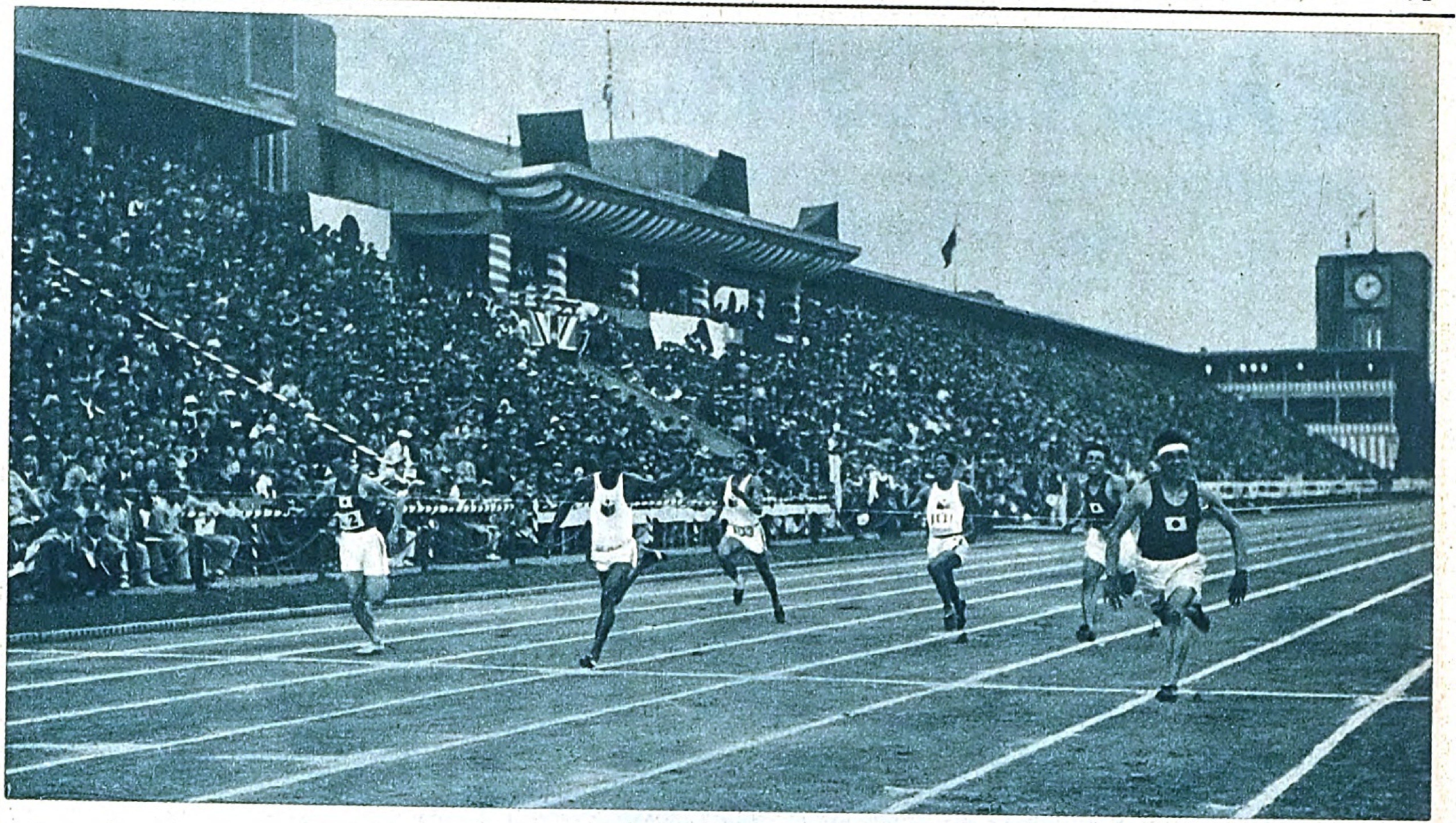
netres free style.—K. Takaishi (J.), (1 min. 6.8 sec.) ; T. Miyamoto), 2nd (1 min. 2.2 sec.) ;M. Ulka), 3rd (1 min. 2.2 sec.) ; E. Ito), 4th (1 min. 2.6 sec.).

metres free style.—K. Takemura), 1st (5 min. 2.4 sec.) ; H. Yone- ma (J.), 2nd (5 min. 6 sec.) ; K. anaka (J.), 3rd (5 min. 12.6 sec.) ; Yasuda (J.), 4th (5 min. 23.4 sec.).

metres free style.—R. Yokoyama), 1st (20 min. 3.4 sec.) ; T. Take- ura (J.), 2nd (20 min. 51.4 sec.) ; Makino (J.), 3rd (20 min. 56.) ; Suzuji (J.), 4th (21 min. 13.4 sec.).

metres back stroke.—K. Katayama), 1st (1 min. 14.6 sec.) ; S. Iriye), 2nd (1 min. 15 sec.) ; A. Tahil), 3rd (1 min. 18.2 sec.) ; M. Oshi- a (J.), 4th (1 min. 18.4 sec.).

metres breast stroke.—T. Ylde- nso (P.), 1st (2 min. 53.4 sec.) ; Jikirum (P.), 2nd (2 min. 54 sec.) ; Tsuruta (J.), 3rd (2 min. 54.6 c.) ; S. Tsukahara (J.), 4th (2 min. sec.).


Finish of the 100 Meter Final

mbu (Japan) in Running Broad Jump

metres relay.—Japan (T. Miya- hoto, S. Takahashi, S. Masuda, K akaishi), 1st (1 min. 46. 8sec.) ; hilippines (A. Ali, A. Jakaria, D. an Augustin, M. Ulka), 2nd (1 min. 1.6 sec.) ; China (Leung Chiu Man, Kwok Fung Shan, Sze Hing Loong, Chan Chan Hing), 3rd (2 min. 6.4 ec.).

	Japan	Phil.	China
metres free style....	9	2	0
metres free style ..	9	2	0
metres free style ..	11	0	0
o metres free style .	11	0	0
metres back stroke.	9	2	0
metres breast stroke	3	8	0
metres relay	10	6	4
Total	62	20	4

B.—5 points for first, 3 points for ond, 2 points for third and 1 point fourth. In the relay, 10 points, 6 nts and 4 points.

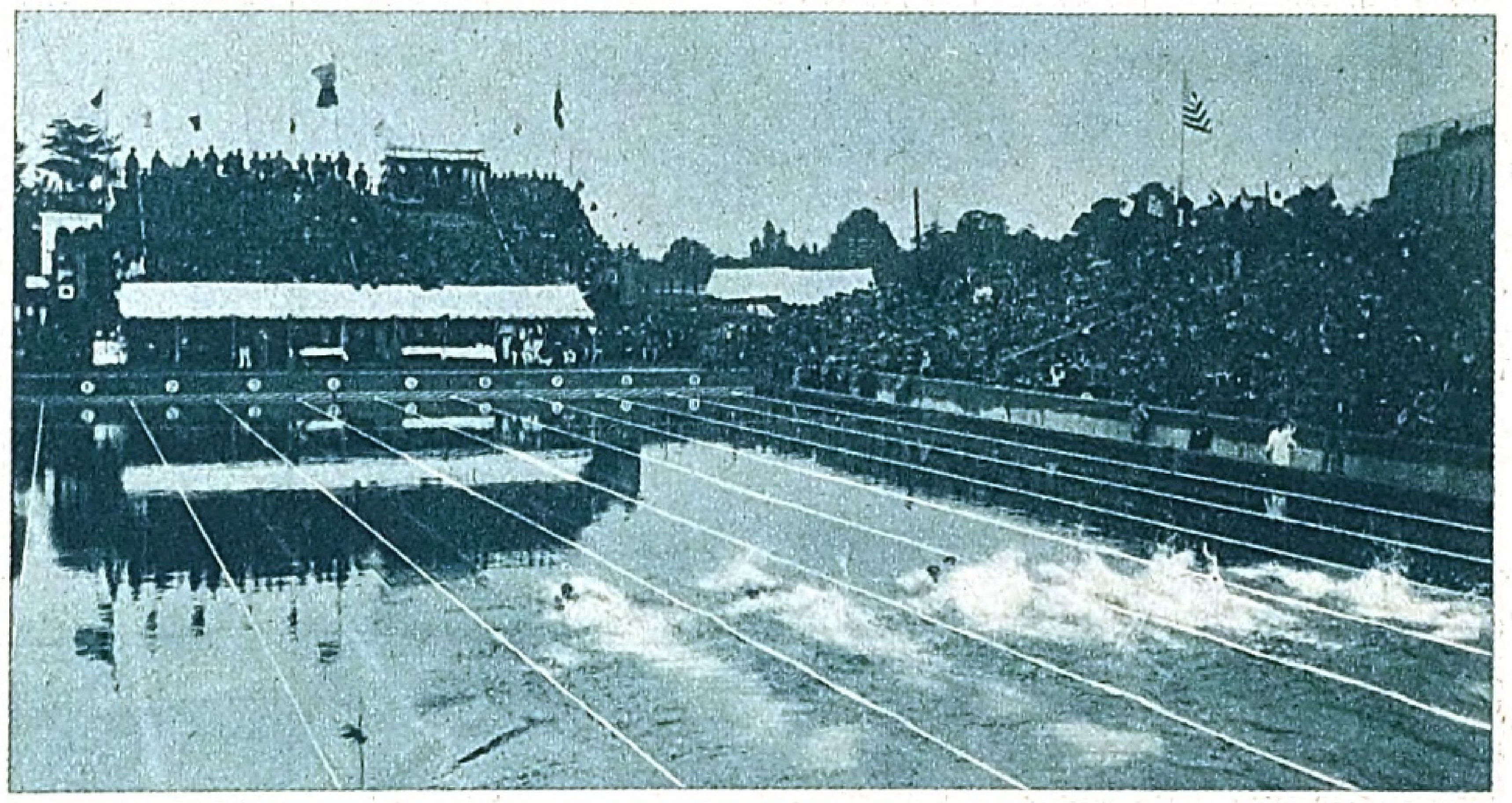
BASEBALL

n love of baseball Japanese think y rank next only to Americans. twithstanding this, they had lost the Philippines at all the meets of Far Eastern Championships except first, third and eighth. This year, wever, Japan had the best possible m to fight against the Philippines and ina in Tokyo, a team made up of the nners in the Six University Base- ll League series, with additions from other five teams. This Japanese am was a consistent winner, losing t a single game but of the four played. ina, who won two games and lost o, was second, while the Philippines on no games.

China 9 —— Philippines 6
Japan 10A —— Philippines 4
Japan 21 —— China 3
China 10 —— Philippines 4
Japan 17A —— China 10
Japan 8 —— Philippines 5

TENNIS

Tennis is one of the championship games in which Japan has since the beginning had a great advantage. This year the Japanese players won all the games, as expected, against the Philippines and China, though they did not include such first-rate men as Ota, Harada, Abe and H. Sato, who all were away in Europe playing in the Davis Cup games. Of those who played at the Championship Games this year, J. Sato was number one for Japan and R. Nunoi number two, but both of them were in a slump just before the meet owing to their long expedition to the Philippines and Hawaii. But they played carefully, and helped by the heroic fighting of the other players, won beautifully.


The Swimming Tank, Outer Gardens, Meiji Shrine

Score Table

Japan 5——Philippines 0

R. Nunoi	6–1, 6–1, 6–2	F. Aragon
J. Sato	6–1, 6–3, 6–1	L. Ingayo
S. Yamagishi H. Shimura	6–1, 6–4, 6–3	F. Aragon L. Ingayo
M. Kawachi	6–1, 6–2, 6–2, 7–5	L. Ingayo
H. Kamouchi	6–3, 6–4, 7–5	F. Aragon

Japan 5——China 0

J. Sato	6–4, 6–0, 6–2	Lum Gardon
R. Nunoi	10–8, 6–3, 1–0	Khoo Hooi-hye
S. Yamagishi H. Shimura	6–2, 6–2, 5–7, 8–6	Lum Gareon Khoo Hoo-hye
R. Nunoi	6–3, 6–4, 6–4	Lum Gardon
J. Sato	(forfeited to Sato)	Khoo Hooi-hye

FOOTBALL

In football China has been a steady winner since the second meet : at the first meet the Philippines won. Japan has been the consistent loser throughout the meets, though she was second at the last Shanghai meet, beating the Philippines. But her team this year, which was much stronger than any of its predecessors, fought a splendid fight and finally tied with China, with the result that the football championship was awarded to no country but held over till the next meet. Though the final game ended in a tie, the Japanese team pressed the Chinese team hard throughout.

Score Table

Japan 7 (5—2, 2—0) Philippines 2
China 5 (3—0, 2—0) Philippines 0
Japan 3 (1—1, 2—2) China 3

BASKETBALL

In basketball the Philippines were first, Japan second and China third, the score being as follows :

First Games

Japan 39 (15–12, 24–12) China 24
Philippines 39 (19–19, 20–15) China 34
Philippines 33 (13–13, 20–13) Japan 26

Second Games

Japan 37 (21–11, 16–10) China 21
Philippines 48 (15–30, 33–13) China 43
Japan 38 (20–16, 18–13) Philippines 29

Final Game

Philippines 45 (18–22, 27–18) Japan 40

VOLLEYBALL

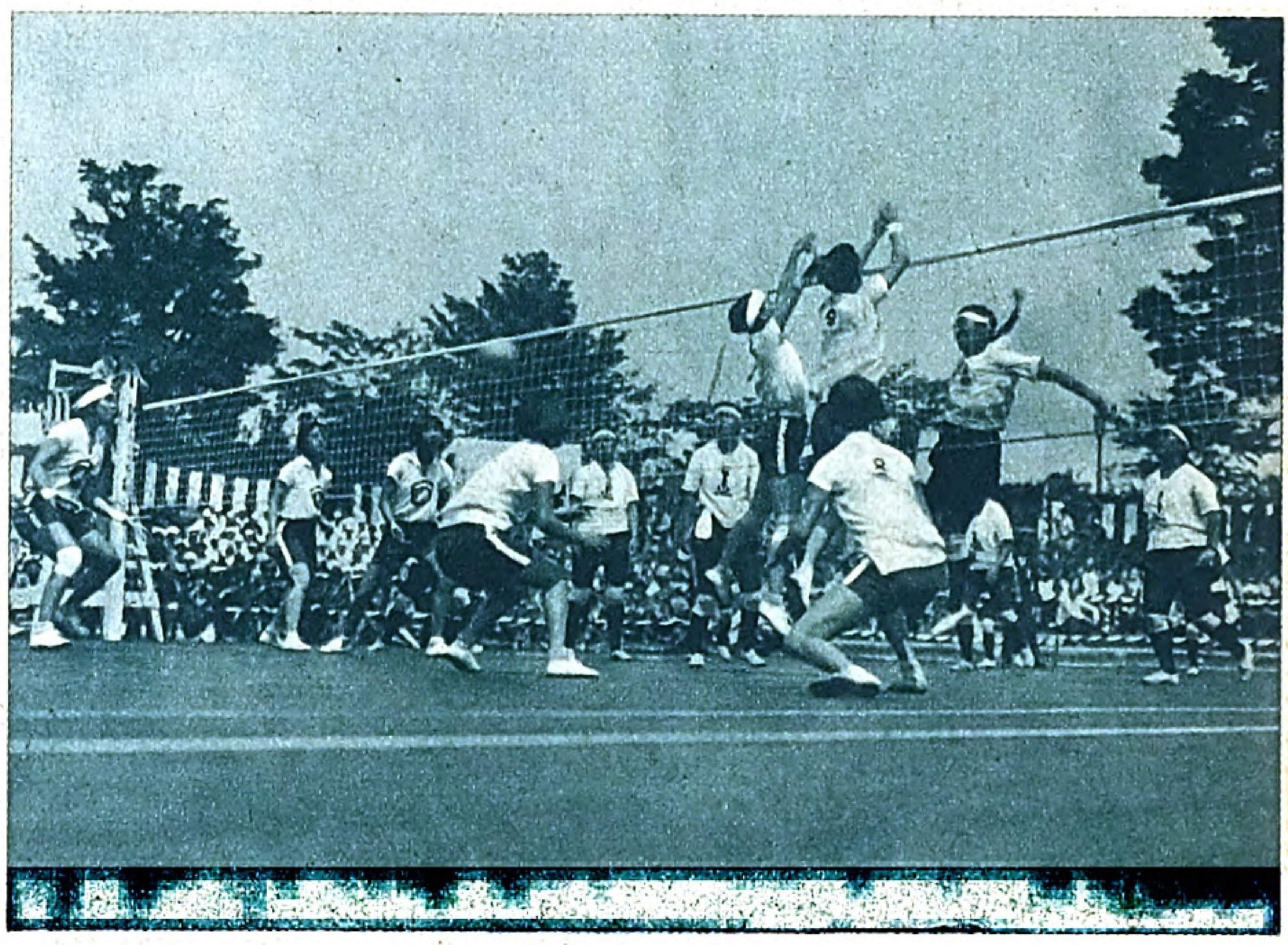
In volleyball China won four out of the five games, the Philippines won three and Japan lost all as follows :

Philippines 21–18, 21–14 Japan
Philippines 22–20, 21–17 China
China 20–22, 21–8, 21–8 Japan
Philippines 21–17, 21–12 Japan
China 22–20, 21–15 Philippines
China 21–18, 21–19 Japan

Final Game

China 16–21, 21–16, 21–17 Philippines

Out of the eight championships of the Ninth Far Eastern Championship Games, five were awarded to Japan and one each to the Philippines and China. The Taisho Tenno Cup was thus retained by Japan as the winners.

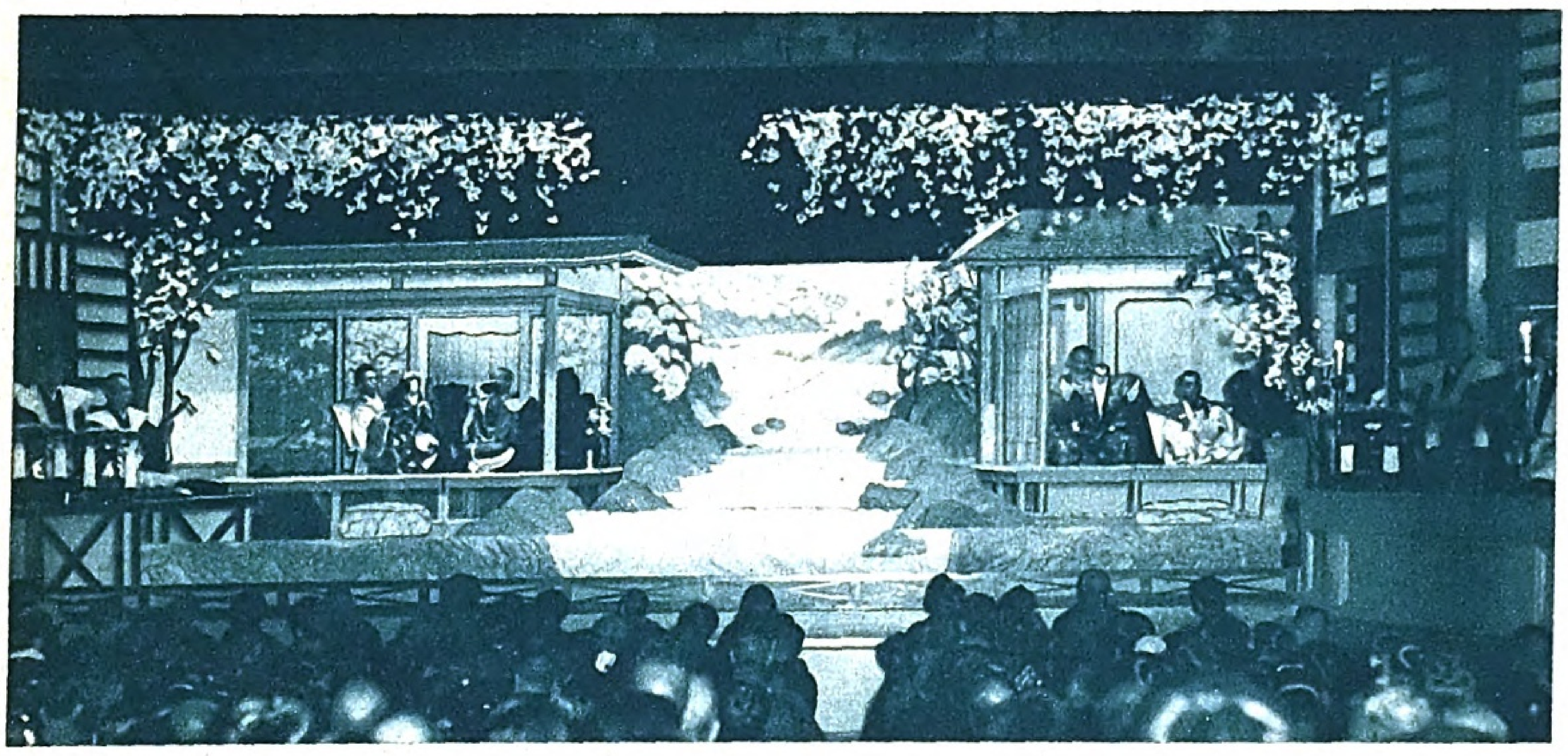

Women's Volleyball, Japan vs. China

The Puppet Show and "Kabuki"

THE PUPPET SHOW

From olden times the Japanese have idolized dolls. When a priest wanted to give an oracle to a client, he used a doll for transmitting the gods' words. Its movements and gestures were represented as those of the gods. And thus the announcement of the oracle had a greater effect on the client than it might have had if given by a human being.

Doll-dancing, which had been confined to religious circles, gradually entered the field of amusement for the masses. In the fifteenth century a doll-dance was performed in a temporarily built theatre, where it was exhibited just like Punch and Judy in England. In the sixteenth century the puppet show had a permanent building for its performances, and its traditions have been handed down to the Bunraku of Osaka. The feature of the puppet show at the Bunraku is that the play is performed to music and the showmen do not utter a single word. The musicians in the music stall sing and recite, representing the dolls as talking. Thus the music stall often becomes the centre, and the dolls only assist the music. At first one showman handled one doll, but later dolls came to be played by three men. The doll itself has been much improved in the movements of its eyes, mouth, fingers, etc.



A Scene in "Imoseyama" at the Bunraku, Japan's Unique Doll Theatre in Osaka. The Reciters and Samisen Players are Seen on Platforms on Both Sides of the Stage

The Bunraku is the only theatre which has inherited the traditions of the Gidayû School. Each doll is about one-third the size of the human body, and is handled by the showmen so as to have its head at about the level of their necks. Thus the whole part of the showmans' legs is hidden by the floor. At the right stands the music stall. The musicians consist of one Tayû, or singer or reciter, and one samisen-player, and sometimes the stall is extended to accommodate a number of Tayû and samisen-players. On some occasions other musical instruments are used, such as the koto (a harp), the *kokyu* (a samisen played with a violin bow) and the nigenkin (a two-stringed instrument). The musicians wear square-shouldered kimono, which represent the formal custume of the Tokugawa Era.

Each doll is handled by three showmen attired in black, with their faces covered with thin stuff. The main showman works the doll's head and chest with his left hand, and its right hand with his right hand. The second showman moves the doll's left hand with his right hand, while his left hand helps the main showman. The third showman works the doll's legs. The three showmen's movements are synchronized, so that the doll is made to play as if moving of its own account.

When the three showmen put a sentiment or a feeling into a doll, it expresses it in a more forceful and artistic way than a living actor. Sometimes the main showman is attired in a beautiful kimono, instead of being wrapped in black, and his face is uncovered. The figure of the main showman, however, is over-shadowed by the beauty of the doll and causes not the least distraction to the spectators.

There are some 24 or 25 different dramas. One drama consists of a number of acts, and takes about eight or nine hours to play. Recently it has become the custom to select two or three acts from one drama, and play selections from several dramas, thus saving time and giving variety to the otherwise monotonous performances.

Yoshitsune Senbonzakura, the stage setting for which is pictured in the illustration on the opposite page, is a dancing play, and is one of the most beautiful pieces produced at the Bunraku. This play has for its theme the love story of the ill-fated hero Minamoto Yoshitsune and his wife Shizuka and is coloured by the sad tale of the declining Heike clan, rival of the Minamotos.

The curtain rises. The stage is gorgeous with cherry-blossoms, like crimson clouds. On the music stall at the right are seen the musicians, consisting of reciters and samisen-players, whose number is quadrupled on this occasion. Each reciter has before him a "Kendai," or small stand, on which is placed the text. Their faces are like expressionless masks, showing that they are in a mood of extreme tension. With the ring of the samisen the play commences. The orchestra is the biggest used for any of the puppet shows. Shizuka appears. She is beautifully dressed as a traveller. The main showman for this doll is the famous Yoshida Bungoro, who is admittedly the best handler of female dolls. Her husband's follower, Tadanobu, next appears. Tadanobu is represented as a fox in the form of a man. To play a doll which is supposed to be an animal in the form of a human being is no easy task. Yoshida Eizo handles this doll. Now the two dolls dance under the cherry-blossoms as if under the spell of spring. Through the sound of the hand-drum played by Shizuka, Tadanobu returns to its original shape, for the hand-drum was made of his father's skin. The fox is given the drum with his father's skin on it. At last Shizuka meets her husband.

KABUKI

In olden times "Kabuki" was sometimes used as an adjective meaning "dolled up." In the beginning of the 16th century, "dolled up" actresses started a dancing play. The public christened the plays enacted by these actresses "Kabuki." Thus the origin of "Kabuki," was in the dancing plays of women, and they have remained dances to a great extent. In short, Kabuki is a peculiar development of the dancing play. It is impossible to appreciate Kabuki without understanding Japanese dances. The same can be said of the "No" play. The plot of the "No" is very simple and symbolic, but this is not important, for the "No" dancing, accompanied by hand-drums, flutes, and larger drums, forms the centre of the "No" play. It is difficult to understand the "No" play if one disregards the dances. Kabuki can be divided into four kinds :

1. Kabuki which has been greatly influenced by the puppet show.
2. Kabuki which is realistic in form like an ordinary play.
3. Kabuki in the form of the pure dancing play.
4. Kabuki which expresses super-human heroism.

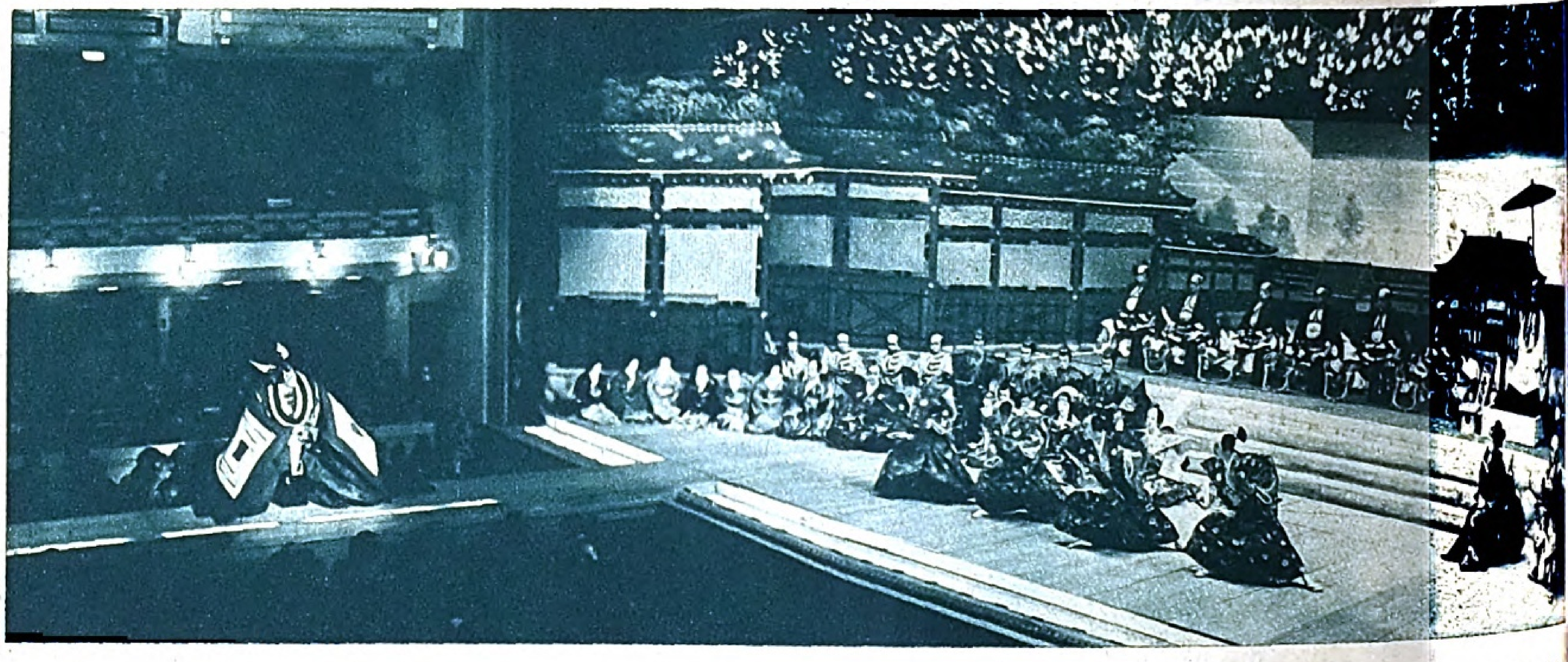
The plays of the first kind have texts which are nearly the same as those of the puppet show. Even the gestures of the actors are borrowed from those of the puppet show, although some alterations are made. Among the best-known actors of Kabuki may be mentioned Nakamura Ganjiro and Nakamura Utaemon.

The second kind of plays appeared because the rythmic gestures of the dancing play greatly hindered free expression in Kabuki-plays. Moreover the dancing play could not fully satisfy the dramatic emotions of theatre-goers. This accounts for the evolution of Kabuki into more realistic f This modernization of Kabuk brought to perfection by a play named Namboku and later by M ami. But still dramas of this kind one scene in the form of a d play, that the whole structure o play might not be destroyed. first-rate actors in this group are O Baiko, Ichimura Uzaemon and O Kikugoro.

The pure dancing play has devel into various forms. In former t a Kabuki program always con one pure dancing play. Formerly actor who could not perfectly ful part in a dancing play was not qua for a leading part, but at presen qualification for a leading actor lost its importance. Onoye Kiku and Bando Mitsugoro are among best actors of this group.

The "Aragoto," which ex super-human heroism, are pure Kab plays. "Shibaraku," which is illustrated in colour, is a represent "Aragoto" piece.

The leading character in an "A goto" play is a hero who excels fencing and *judo*. He chastises the bad Daimyo and evil retainers. appeals to the emotions of the audien by his chivarous conduct. Today leading rôle in "Shibaraku" is played by Matsumoto Koshiro. T hero, who wants to chastise an e nobleman, appears on the "Hana chi," which is a long narrow st leading through the audience to main stage. There he poses a li He wears a wig with an exaggera "Mage." His face is marked w stripes. This represents an exa sion showing the sinews of the taken from the Chinese stage, the c difference being that in China blue red constitute the background on wh white stripes are drawn, while in Jap the background is flesh-colour and stripes blue, black-rose and red.



The Stage and the Hana Michi During a Performance of "Shibaraku"

The costume is the formal dress a Samurai. The colour is that use by the famous actor Danjuro. Th form is much exaggerated to make th body appear gigantic. The move ments and costume give the effec produced in the colour-prints of th famous artists Sharaku and Toyokun

With the word "Kabuki" goes suggestion of the past. By contra with the modern stage technique im ported from Europe and America in th 19th century, the Kabuki seems Japa nese.

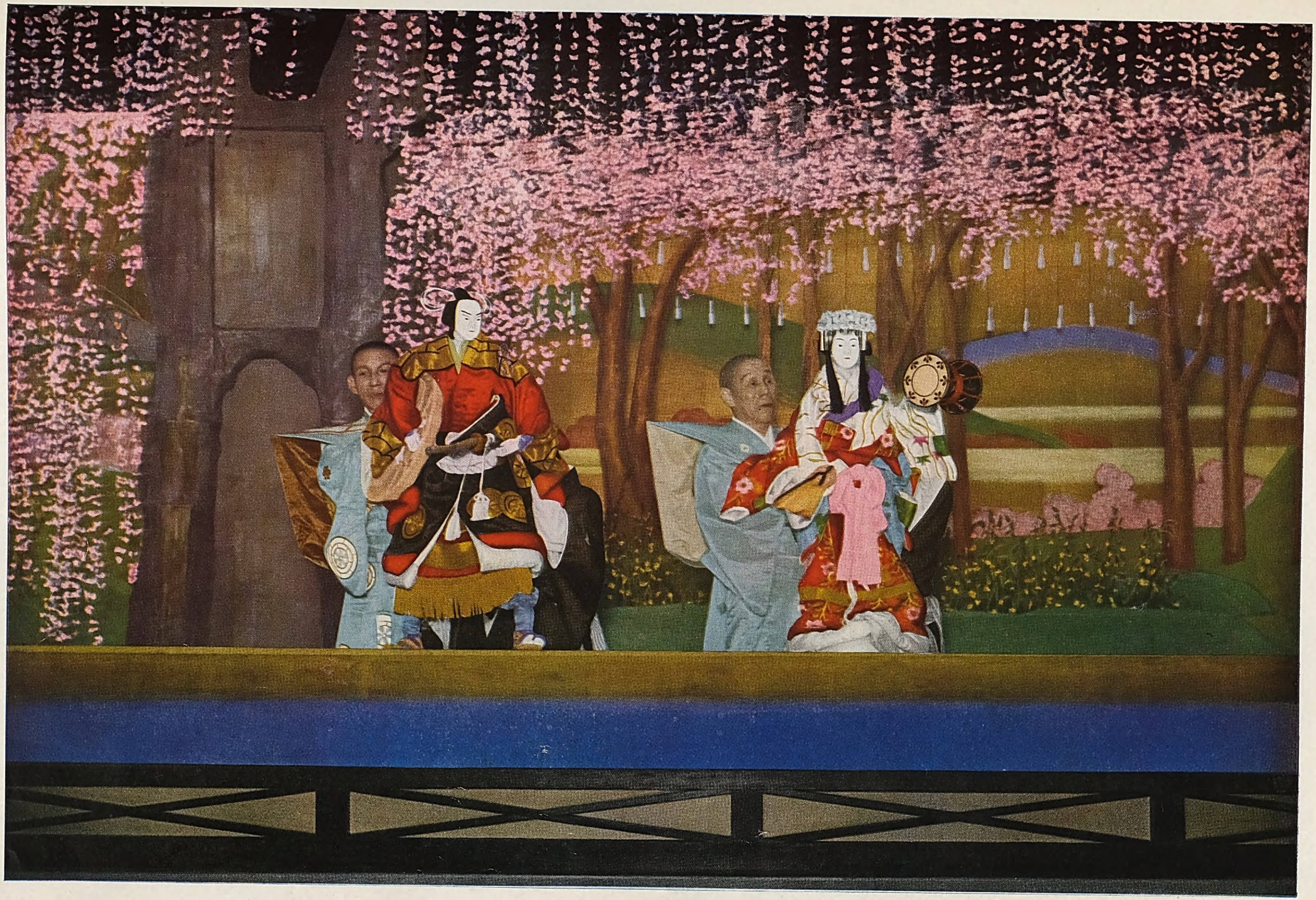
The puppet shows at the Bunrak and the Kabuki, even the Japanes now find it very difficult to understan But the enssetial qualities of plays a far from lost in them.

Illustration on Opposite Page

A Puppet Show on the Stage on the Bunraku, Osaka's Unique Doll Theatre. Th Play is "Yoshitsune Sembonzakura." At the right, Yoshida Bungoro is Handling the Dol "Shidzuka," and at the left, Yoshida Eizo, the Doll "Tadanobu." Assistant Handlers i Black Can be Seen Behind the Dolls.

On Following Page

The Famous Actor Matsumoto Koshiro on the *Hana Michi* in the Grotesque Costum of Shibaraku in the Kabuki Play *Shibaraku*.



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The General Election of 1930

—Shifting of the Political Stage—

I. POLICY OF THE HAMAGUCHI CABINET

That the present Hamaguchi Cabinet was formed on July 2, 1929, was reported in the last number of "Present-Day Japan." What constructive steps the new cabinet would take was the subject of much discussion and speculation by the general public.

In the first cabinet council, held immediately after the formation of the cabinet, a general principle was adopted for compiling the budget for 1929. The principle was one of extreme retrenchment and economy. New undertakings which had not yet been started were given up or postponed; those undertakings which were to be financed by public loans, whether as items in the General Accounts or as items in the Special Accounts, were cancelled or postponed, thus reducing as much as possible the amount of the public loans to be issued. In the cabinet council held on July 9, a programme consisting of ten sections was adopted, and it was made public after Imperial sanction was obtained. The content of the ten sections follows :

Leaders of the Minseito Celebrating their Success at the Polls

1. The Government would endeavour to raise the general level of politics and observe fair play in political matters, thus accelerating the development of democratic rule.

2. The Government would pay great attention to fostering the idea of the national constitution among the people and call forth the national spirit, which together with the economic policy of the Government, would serve to remove the evils of the age and renew the confidence of the nation in government.

3. The Government would observe rigid official discipline and any case of its violation would be strictly dealt with, thus keeping public morality from degenerating.

4. The improvement of relations between Japan and China is urgent. The Government's policy towards China is one of "Co-Existence and Co-Prosperity". This is especially true in the economic relations between the two nations, the development of which shall never be hampered. Improvement of our international accounts chiefly depends upon the peaceful development of foreign trade and enterprises abroad.

The Government places great importance on the League of Nations, and will endeavour to help it fulfill its mission.

5. As regards disarmament problems, the Government considers it a sheer necessity to conclude an agreement with other powers which will not only limit, but practically reduce armaments.

6. The Government will carry out great readjustment and economy in the Central and Local Government finances, thus accelerating the readjustment of financial circles and economy of consumption by the nation. In carrying out the readjustment of finances, the Government will by no means hesitate to touch the expenditure for navy and army, so long as it does not endanger the national defence.

7. The Government expects that not only will the total sum of the national loans not exceed the figures at the end of the current year of 1929, but that it will further be reduced. This restriction on the issue of loans will be applied to local loans too.

8. The lifting of the ban on the export of gold is a fundamental necessity for the rehabilitation of the State's finances and the economics of the nation. The Government, after making necessary preparations, expects to carry out the lifting of the ban on the export of gold in the near future. (This pledge was fulfilled on January 11, 1930.—Ed.).

9. The establishment of a social policy, improvment of international accounts, revision of customs tariffs etc. are problems which await urgent solution. The Government will appoint a committe on each of these problems and expects to carry out investigations within six months.

10. Improvement of educational organs, readjustment of both Central and Local taxation systems in accordance with social welfare, increase of the appropriations for compulsory education, improvement of economic conditions in fishing, agricultural and forestry communities, improvement of the monetary system and especially the readjustment of monetary organs for middle and small agricultural, industrial and commercial bodies will be carried out. As regards other items, necessary measures will be taken according to circumstances.

The above is the negative policy of the Minseito cabinet under Premier Hamaguchi, which contrasts well with the positive policy of the Opposition Party (the Seiyukai). In accordance with this programme of ten planks, the budget for 1929 was reduced to ¥1,680,000,000, a saving of ¥90,000,000. The embargo on the export of gold was lifted as promised. The Government endeavoured to bring about economy in consumption, and the rationalization of industry. Although the Government committed a great blunder by announcing a plan for reduction of salaries for government officials which it was forced to give up in the face of violent opposition and aroused public opinion, and although the government's campaign for the moral discipline of the nation ended in a farce in consequence of the fact that the ex-Minister for Education, Ichita Kobashi, was charged with having been connected with a financial scandal, yet we must admit that the Government's programme was on the whole very smoothly carried out, with the result that the government obtained the nation's confidence to such an extent that it won a sweeping victory in the general election, a thing least expected at the time.

II. PREPARATION FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION

The Minseito Government announced its administrative programme soon after it was organized, because the government thereby wanted to turn the result of the general election to its own advantage, seeing that the dissolution of the Lower House was inevitable. The decision of members of the Lower House when the Hamaguchi cabinet was formed shows that the Seiyukai party, which was in opposition, had 240, including the members of the Shinto Club led by Mr. T. Tokonami, while the Government party had only 172. Having a minority in the Diet, the Minseito Cabinet had no other choice but to dissolve the House in order to execute a policy of its own. To maintain the political power which it acquired earlier than expected, it was necessary to win a majority in the general election, and for this purpose, the government left no stone unturned.

It may seem very strange to the Western reader that the minority cabinet did not summon the Diet immediately after it was organised, and introduce a resolution for confidence, dissolving the House when it was defeated. Of course the nation at large advocated this more domocratic measure, but the Government waited until the ordinary session of Diet was called, as apparently there was no such precedent, but really the Government party wanted to have time to prepare for the election.

兵衛
悦二郎
吉之助
野良三
本武助
八郎
彦一郎
清吉

Inukai Tsuyoshi, President of the Seiyukai, Addressing a Party Rally at Osaka

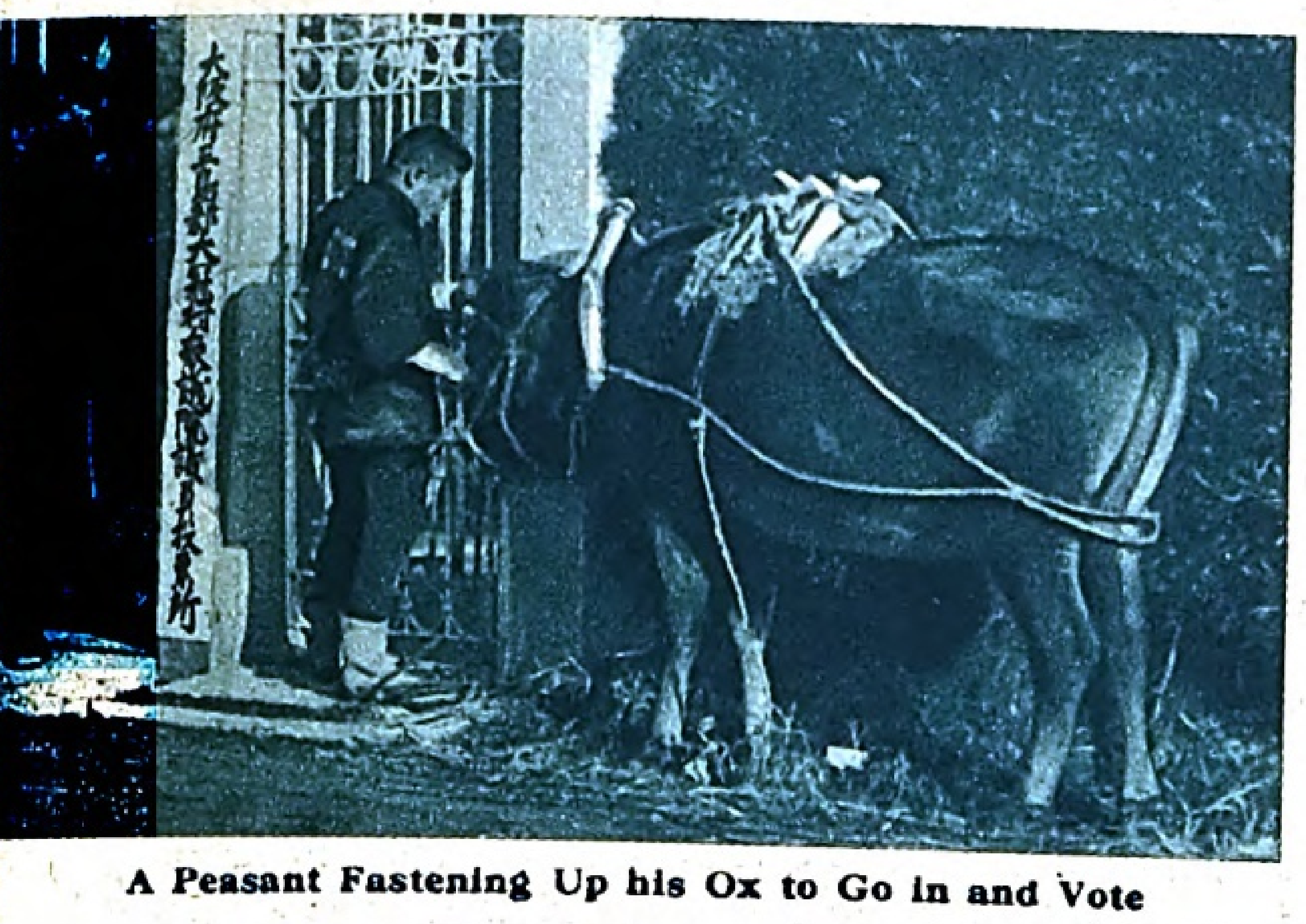
Changes in the higher local officials, which every cabinet makes as a means of preparing a general election, is another political phenomenon peculiar to Japan. The governors, chiefs of home affairs and of police affairs in local governments, possess political colours, some professing to be members of a government party while others pretend to have no connection with any political party, while really being inclined to favour the party in power. Under the circumstances, every new cabinet makes it a rule to substitute for existing officials men who favour more the party which has acquired power. Such changes in the higher local officials are executed by every ne government on a big scale in ev general election in view of the fact th the results of the election are larg influenced by the activities of th officials. Now the Hamaguchi Cabin followed the political precedent of foregoing cabinets, and publis several times changes in the lo officials, including even mere p police officers. The political orient tion of the local authorities has call forth the grave attention of politic students, who blame the custom as great obstacle to the healthy development of local self-government. As remedy, the direct election of governo is recommended.

III. THE SEIYUKAI ATTEMPTS TO DODGE THE DISSOLUTION OF THE DIET

The Seiyukai was placed in a very awkward situation. The administration under its cabinet had by no means been popular in either foreign or domestic affairs, and especially the selection of the personnel had been the object of severe criticism. The party could boast of a majority in the Lower House by annexing Mr. Tokonami's Shinto Club. But this was not the result of a general election, but it was by enticing members of other parties with bribes or by picking up political deserters that it obtained a majority of seats in the House. On this account, the Seiyukai was called "a forged majority party". We would here call the attention of the foreign reader to another strange political phenomenon peculiar to Japan. This is the constant change of party affiliation by M.P.'s. Japanese members of the House do not seem to feel the least twinge of political conscience when they desert, as they like, one party only to join another without consulting their constituencies. In the interval of two years between the first popular suffrage general election of 1928 and the second of 1930, over fifty members changed their parties. The following returns show the shifting of the forces of the political parties in the beginnings of 1928 and 1930 :

	1928	1930
Seiyukai	218	239
Minseito	216	172
Proletariat Parties	8	7
Kakushinto	3	1
Kokumin-Doshikai	4	3
Meiseikai	0	3
Independents	17	20
Shinto Club	0	0
Kensei Isshinkai	0	0
Vacant	0	21
Total	466	466

The unpopularity of the Seiyuk party reached its consummation i scandal cases, one of which was the conviction of Mr. Amaoka, who was the President of the Bureau of Decorations under the Seiyukai Cabinet, on a charge of having received bribes from a decoration manufacturing company on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation. Another case was connected



A Peasant Fastening Up his Ox to Go in and Vote

th private railway purchases, and r. Ogawa, Ex-Minister of Railways, d one of the leaders of the Seiyukai s indicted. The prosecution of neral Yamanashi, Ex-Governor-neral of Korea, was also imminent. nus the fate of the Seiyukai was aled. A movement for moral elevation s started by some young members the Seiyukai, while the majority of members recognized the necessity changing their President for the newal of popular confidence in the rty. In consequence the problem s taken up, and a proper solution peared to have been made possible, en General Baron Tanaka, President the Party, suddenly died of heart ease on Sept. 29, 1929. The sudden ath of its President proved a big w to the party. Although the ron's political career had already en run, his indirect assistance on occasion of the life and death uggle in the general election had yerly been anticipated.

As regards his successor, opinion s divided. The names of Messrs. konami, Suzuki, Kuhara, Nakahi, and others were mentioned, but ne of them enjoyed the exclusive nfidence of the whole party. Since selection of a new President fell on the party at the most critical ment, the utmost care was taken in choice, and after due deliberation, . Inukai was recommended, and at mass meeting held on Oct. 13, his pointment as President of the party s unanimously approved.

The Seiyukai, still realizing that a neral election would be disadvatageus to itself, tried every means to id it. At a mass meeting held on . 20th, 1930, i.e., a little before the iration of the period of adjournment Parliament, the Seiyukai declared t the 57th session of the Diet had ch important business to attend to, h as the lifting of the embargo on exportation of gold and the Naval armament Conference at London, n the successful solution of which fate of the State largely depended, l that the Seiyukai would assume an biased and fair attitude toward the posals of the Government.

Leaving a Baby with an Accommodating Policeman Before Entering the Polling Place

Mr. Inukai, the new President, in course of his speech, also referred the matter. He said, "I have never ught of avoiding the dissolution of the Lower House. As regards a resolution of non-confidence in the Government, I think it proper for the Opposition Party to refrain from introducing it in the beginning of the Session."

This lukewarm attitude on the part of the Seiyukai was a surprise to the general public, who expected that the Seiyukai would introduce a resolution for non-confidence at the first opportunity in the Diet. Indeed the attitude betrayed its real motive of avoiding the dissolution of the House.

IV. DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE

The 57th Session of the Diet was reopened on Jan. 21, 1930. After the speech of the Premier, Mr. Inukai made an interpellation, and Mr. Yamamoto of the Seiyukai was about to make an interpellative speech when an Imperial Decree for dissolving the House was read. The Government gave the reason for dissolution as follows:

Oyama Ikuo, a Successful Proletarian Candidate, Being Carried on the Shoulders of Enthusiastic Supporters

The present Cabinet depends upon the Minseito, a minority party, in the Lower House while the Seiyukai, the Opposition Party, commands an absolute majority, so that the cabinet meets with many obstacles in carrying out its policies. That the political situation should remain unsettled as at present is a matter of deep concern for those who really think of the progress of the nation. Moreover its absolute majority has not been acquired by the Seiyukai by legitimate means, —that is, by a general election—so that it does not in the least reflect the true will of the nation. It is therefore a proper step for the present cabinet to dissolve the present House of Representatives, and ask by a general election whether the nation really has confidence in the present cabinet. The Seiyukai at its mass meeting declared that it would consider the government's bills with an unbiased attitude, but as a matter of fact, the party's principles and policies are fundamentally opposed to those of the Minseito. It is then quite obvious that the Seiyukai would not support the present government. The cabinet, therefore, concluding that with the present division of forces in the House it is quite impossible to smoothly execute administrative affairs, has decided to take a constitutional step and appeal to the country.

Thus the House of Representatives was dissolved, and on the following day it was publicly announced that the general election would take place on Feb. 20, 1930.

V. RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION

No sooner was the House dissolved than both the government and the opposition parties entered upon election campaigns. The Minseito members, in their stumping speeches, emphasized the government's programme, i.e., economy, retrenchment, and fundamental financial reforms. The Seiyukai members ascribed the depression in the economic world to the Government's retrenchment policy. Their slogan was "Prosperity or Depression?" The Minseito men placed the responsibility for the depression on the shoulders of the Seiyukai, saying that it had been caused by the reckless and loose financial policy which the Seiyukai had followed during its tenure of power, and that real prosperity must come out of the retrenchment policy of the Minseito.

What in the general election attracted the attention of the public was the fact that both parties recognized defendants in scandal cases as official candidates. At a time when both parties declared for fair play in politics, such a step was sure to arouse severe criticism. And the candidates had to decline official recognition by their respective parties. Another prominent fact in connection with the general election was the recognition as valid of votes written in Korean letters. Thus the suffrage right of Koreans was effectively used in this election for the first time.

The numbers of the candidates of the various parties were as follows:

Minseito	355
Seiyukai	305
Shakai-Minshuto (Proletarian)	32
Nippon-Taishuto (,,)	23
Ronoto (,,)	13
Zenkoku-Minshuto (,,)	4
Local Proletarians	21
Kokumin-Doshikai	12
Kakushinto	6
Independents	69
Total	840

The victory of the Minseito (Government Party) in this election was more overwhelming than had been expected. The party obtained an absolute majority, electing 273. The defeat of the Seiyukai was complete, the party acquiring 174 seats. This meant that the Minseito had added 71 seats, while the Seiyukai had lost 66, the two parties thus changing their relative positions.

An Enterprising Japanese Candidate Puts His Name Up In Korean Characters in a Korean District

The following returns show the number of seats obtained by each party:

タカナシ
廣瀬徳蔵
西尾デンジ
上田
武内作平
高梨乙松
西尾末廣
田中

Names of Candidates for the Diets Lined the Streets at the Last Election

Minseito	273
Seiyukai	174
Shakai-Minshuto	2
Nippon-Taishuto	2
Ronoto	1
Zenkoku-Minshuto	0
Local Prol.	0
Kokumin-Doshikai	6
Kakushinto	3
Independents	5
Total	466

The numbers of votes cast for each party are as follows:

Minseito	5.522.276	52.90
Seiyukai	3.923.796	37.50
Shakai-Minshuto	170.388	1.61
Nippon-Taishuto	165.298	1.58
Ronoto	78.548	0.75
Zenkoku-Minshuto	19.895	0.15
Local Proletarian	70.414	0.67
Kokumin-Doshikai	128.496	1.22
Kakushinto	55.468	0.50
Independents	305.845	2.92

The total number of votes cast for proletarian candidates was 504,343 (4.90%), while the votes cast for petty parties and factions were 409,809 (4.70%).

The percentage of those who abstained from voting was 16.1% throughout the country, showing a reduction of 3.4% as compared with those who abstained on the occasion of the previous election, which stood at 19.5%. This shows a favorable result as compared with the percentage of abstainers in the British general election of 1929, which was 26%. It is, however, too hasty to conclude that this decrease in abstainers argues progress in the political training of the mass of the people. On the contrary, it is regarded as a proof that many voters were not free from corrupting influences. Cases of violations of the election laws which had been prosecuted up to March 15 numbered over 6,000, the greater number of which were concerned with the purchase of votes.

In this election the proletarians met with a miserable defeat, only five of them being elected against the general expectancy that at least twelve or thirteen would be sent to the House. The cause of the defeat lies in the fact that the proletarian parties fought one another instead of showing a united front. As a consequence, they lost three seats, although the votes they acquired were increased by 30,000.

Another fact worthy of notice is the very low percentage of independents elected and of those belonging to small parties or factions. This shows a strong tendency toward the growth of a two-party system in Japan, and it is expected with satisfaction that a true party government will gradually evolve. The special session of the Diet was convened on April 21.

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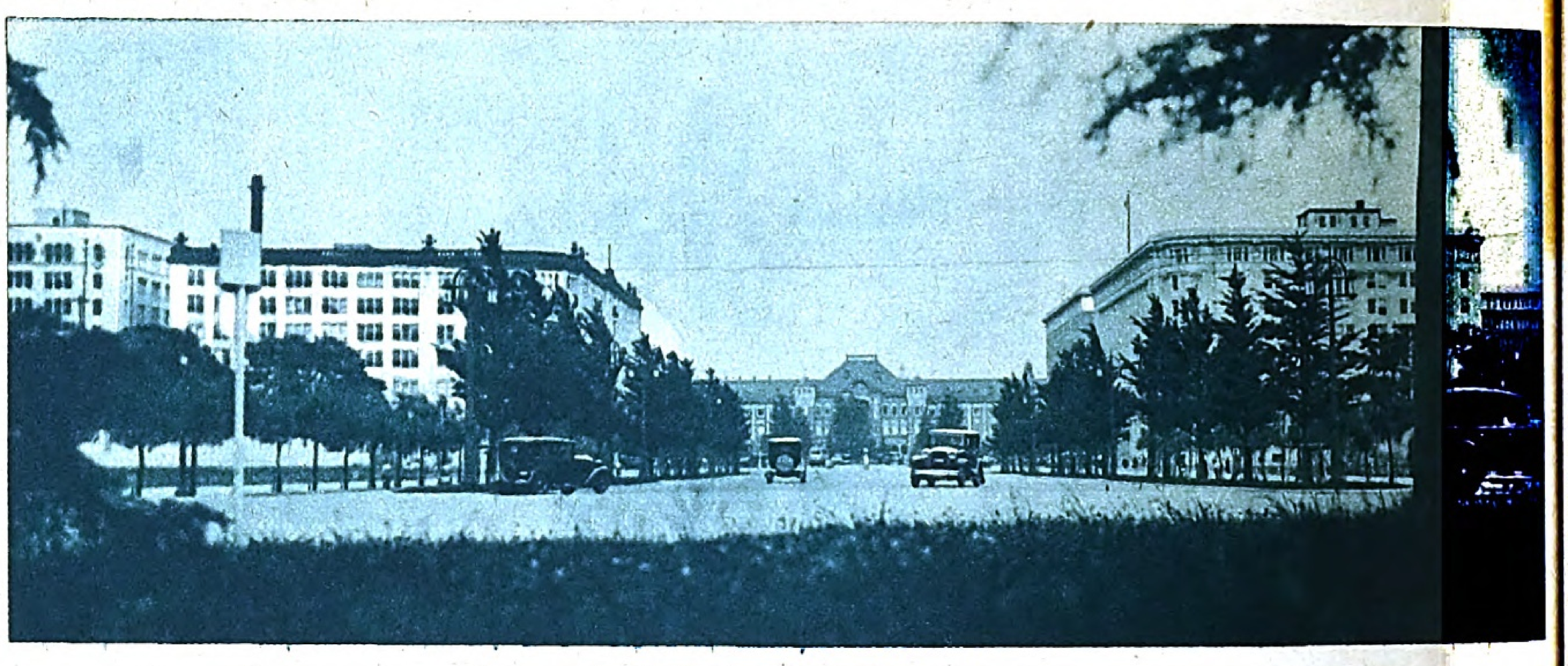
Gigantic Reconstruction Work Completed

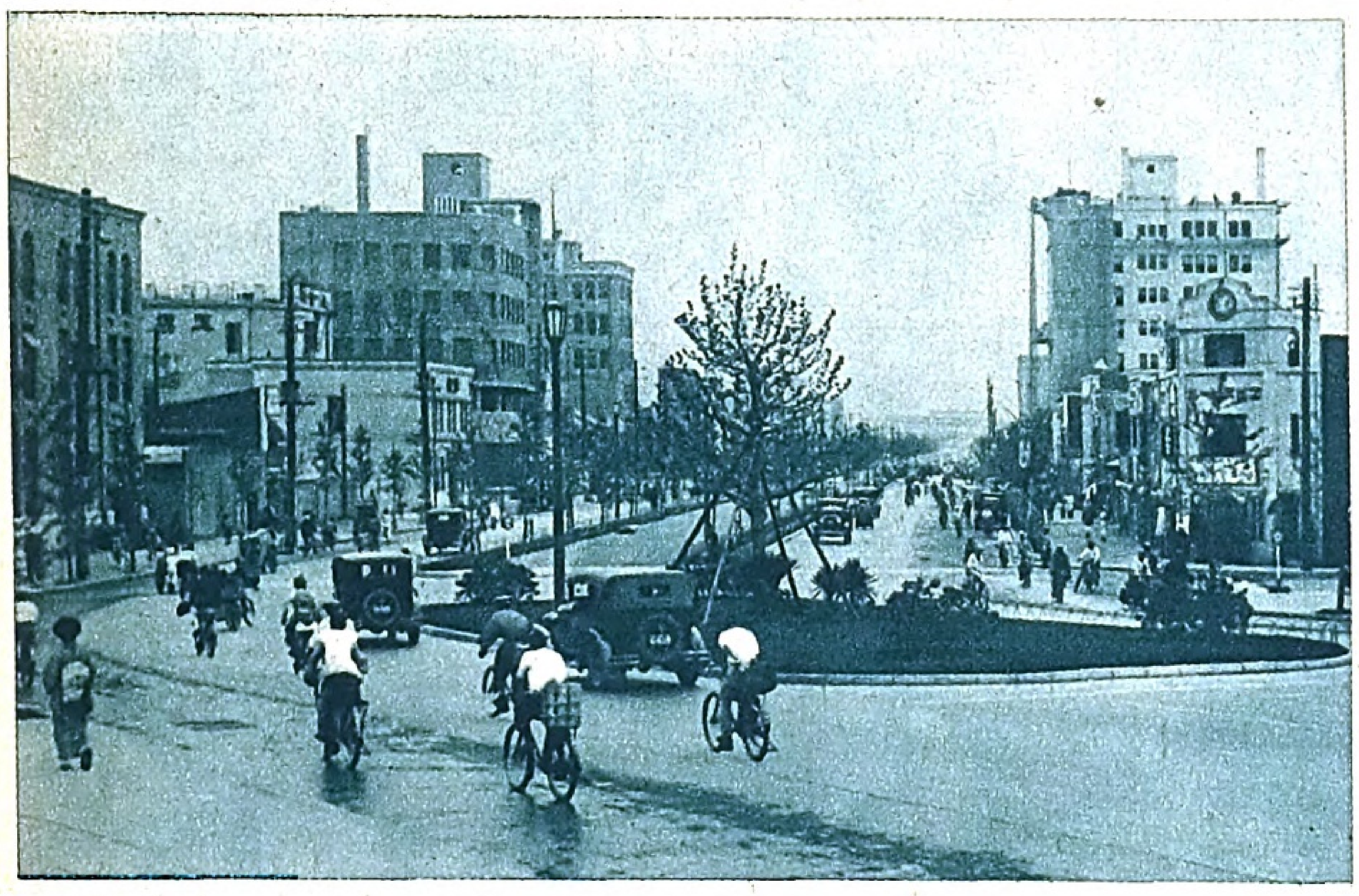
As Fruit of Hard Struggles of Seven Years, Basis of Future Prosperity Laid

TOKYO

It was two minutes before noon on September 1, 1923, and people were sitting down or about to sit down to their midday meals, when all of a sudden the cities of Tokyo, Yokohama and the outlying districts were shaken by an earthquake such as they had never experienced before. In the wake of the quake came a conflagration that laid in ruins the best part of the metropolis. To be more precise, with the single exception of Ushigome, the 15 wards of Tokyo were all completely or partially wiped out by the fire. The total area destroyed was 14,185,000 tsubo (one tsubo is approximately 6 feet square), or 43 per cent. of the total area of the capital, and the houses destroyed numbered 374,000, or 56 per cent. of the total number of houses in the city. The deaths, including those mortally wounded, totalled 76,000, and the aggregate loss of property is estimated at the enormous figure of 5,500 million yen. The magnitude of the damage wrought by the catastrophe may be comprehended by comparison with like disasters in other countries. In point of area devastated Tokyo's calamity was 20 times as big as that of the Great London Fire of 1666, and over 50 times greater in loss of property. As compared with the great conflagration in Chicago in 1871, it was more than 4 times as great in area, and some 17 times as great in loss of property. Lastly, as compared with the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906, it was 3 times greater in devastated area and 7 times greater in loss of property.



Wide Approach to Tokyo Station



First Boulevard Through Tokyo, Looking from Edo Bashi toward Kyobashi

In the midst of such immense calamity, it was natural that people should have lost their spirits and fallen into great uneasiness and despondency. To keep up their spirits and encourage the rehabilitation of the capital, the Prince Regent, now His Majesty the Emperor, was pleased on the 12th of the month to grant an Imperial Rescript exhorting the people to put forth their best efforts for the reconstruction and further development of the city, which should remain the capital as before.

In response to the august wishes of the Prince, a committee, including Cabinet Ministers, high officials, learned scholars and leaders in business and industry, was appointed under the chairmanship of the prime minister to formulate a reconstruction scheme for the capital. Basic plans were drawn up by this committee. The city made tremendous efforts for its rehabilitation, but such a gigantic work as has now been completed in the city of Tokyo, could not have been achieved without help. It received liberal support not only from the whole country, but also from the countries over the seas. The work was divided between the national Government, the Tokyo Prefectural Government and the Tokyo Municipality, as follows:

A. Work Undertaken by the National Government

1. Construction of new main thoroughfares and improvement of old ones.
2. Construction and improvement of canals and rivers, and reclamation works.
3. Construction of three major parks.
4. Re-plotting, or readjustment of land in 15 sections.
5. Subsidizing of the construction of fire-proof building quarters.

B. Work Undertaken by the Tokyo Prefectural Government

1. Improvement of national thoroughfares.
2. Construction and improvement of the main road circling the city, and radial roads.
3. Construction of middle schools.

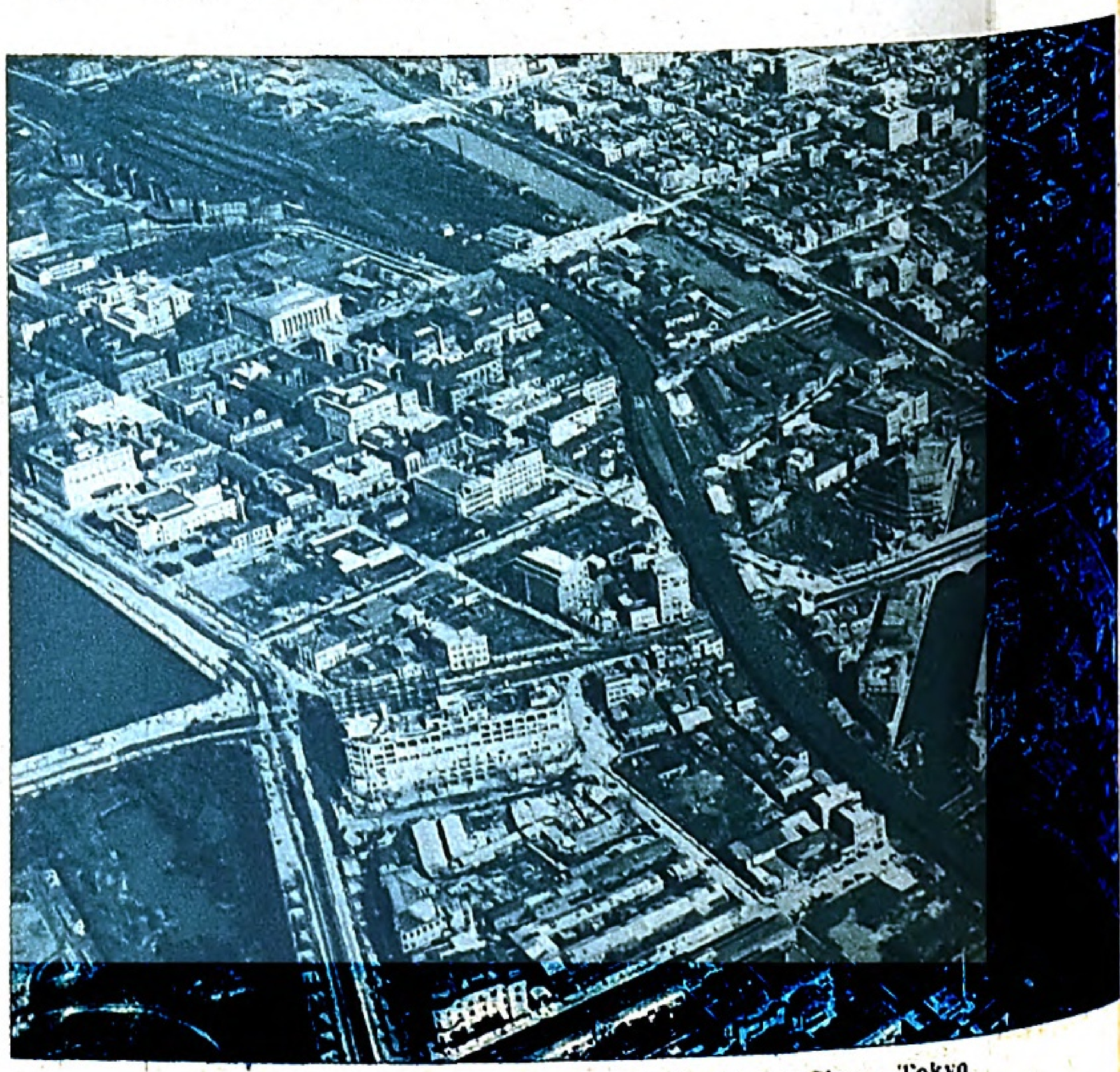
C. Work Carried out by the City

1. Construction and improvement of auxiliary roads.
2. Construction of minor parks.
3. Re-plotting or readjustment of land in 50 sections.
4. Construction and improvement of streets and bridges.
5. Improvement of the city water works.
6. Improvement of drainage.
7. Provisions for disposal of debris.
8. Construction of the central wholesale market.
9. Construction of municipal hospitals.
10. Construction of primary schools.
11. Social provisions.
12. Improvement of electric equipment.

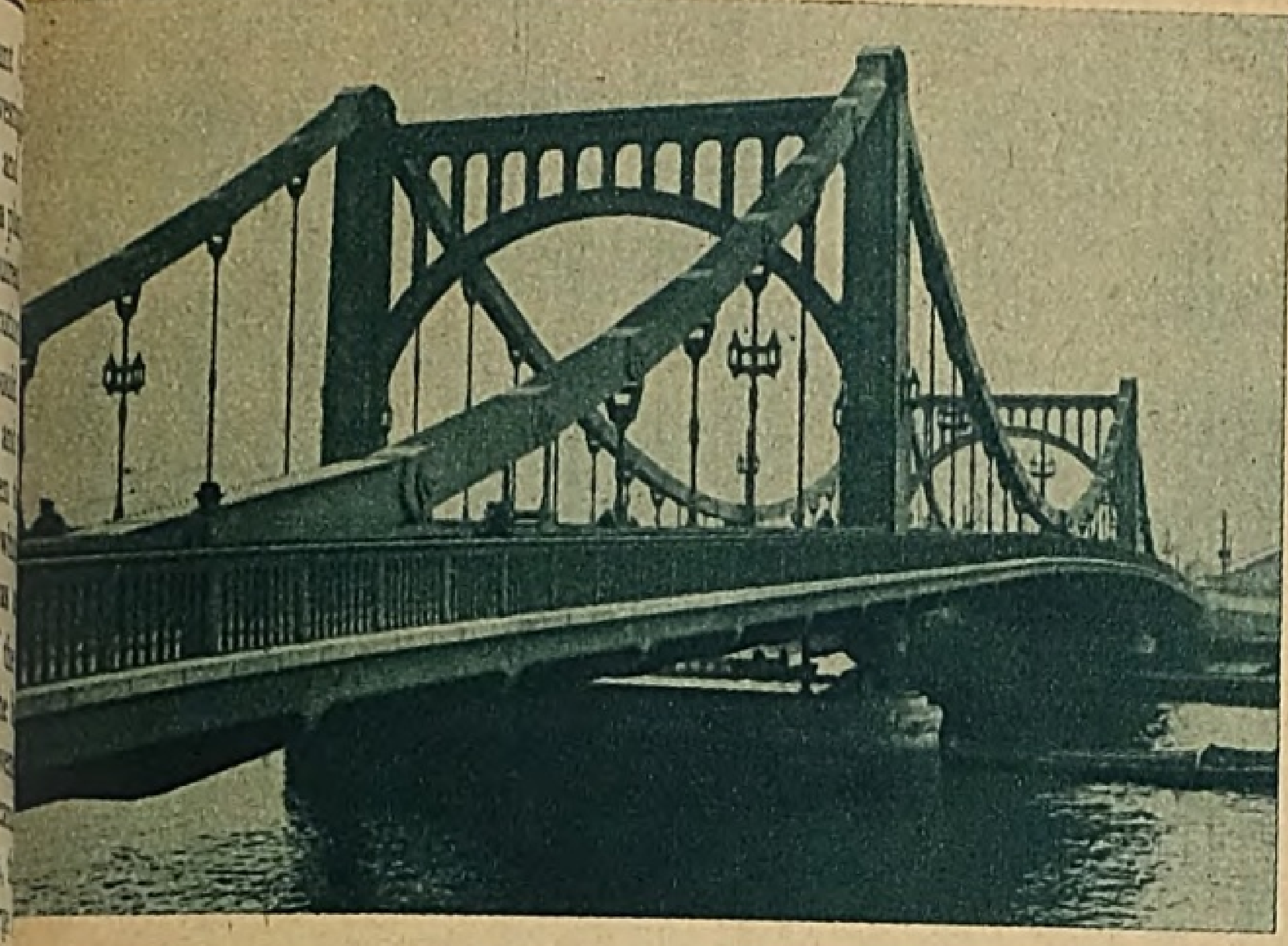
It was fortunate for the city that the late Viscount Goto, who presided over the reconstruction work as Minister of the Interior, had for two years until the spring of 1923 been mayor of Tokyo, and as mayor had been the author of a plan for the construction of Greater Tokyo. Upon his resumption of the mayorship, Viscount Goto organized an exhaustive investigation of conditions in the city and its future possibilities and made a plan for work that, in his opinion, required immediate attention. The execution of this plan, it was estimated, would cost from 700 to 800 million yen, and the public was quite prepared when the gigantic reconstruction plan, which was to cost 700 million yen, was announced.

The main part of the reconstruction work consisted of the building of new roads, and the improvement of old ones, the cutting of new canals and the improving of old ones, the construction of public gardens large and small, and the re-plotting or readjustment of land.

Town-planning in Tokyo has a very long history. The big fire at Marunouchi in February, 1872, gave an occasion for town-planning. In the burnt area south of the bridge of Kyobashi, adjustment of land was carried out, and new houses were built of brick. This was the first step toward the improvement of the streets. In August, 1888, a regulation was issued for the improvement of the streets of Tokyo, and in May the next year a plan for the improvement was published. This plan was revised in 1893, and was immediately put into execution. Work on the improvement of the capital made considerable headway after the publication of the town planning law in 1919, and a new plan was drawn up for the construction or improvement of thoroughfares, rivers, canals, and fire-proof quarters and the defining of residence, business and factory quarters. This plan, however, had to be thoroughly revised, when in the quake and fire of 1923 the best part of the city was swept out. The city had to be reconstructed, and a great many changes had to be made in the old plans.



District Between Maru-no-Uchi and the Ginza, Tokyo



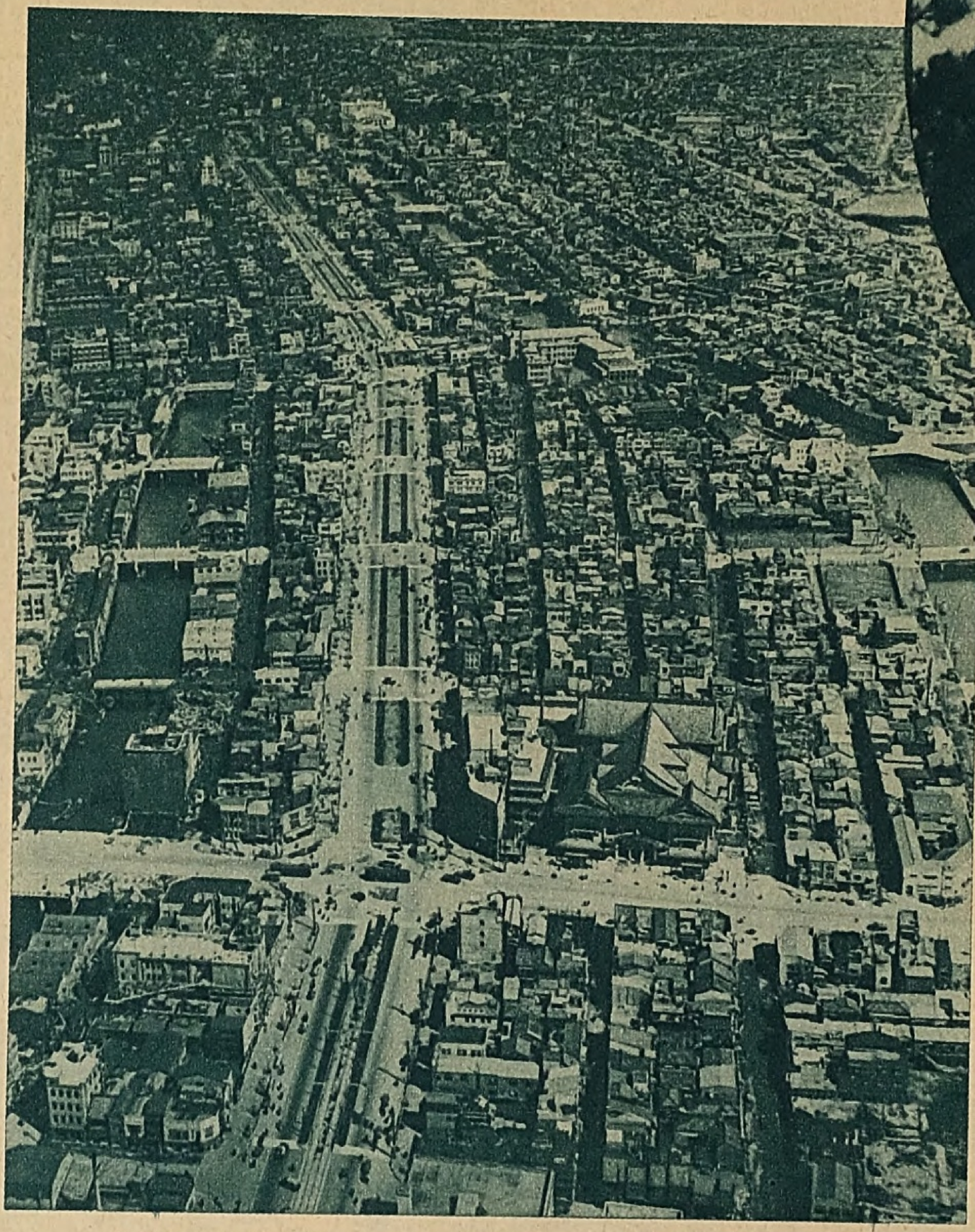
Kiyosu Bashi, Tokyo

Thoroughfares, rivers, canals, and parks constituted the main part of the reconstruction program. The street improvement scheme of 1921 was argely for the improvement of what lready existed, while the reconstrucion plans principally concerned themelves with new building on the ruins. Of the 15 wards of Tokyo, the recontruction scheme provided principally or the ten wards of Kojimachi, Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, Shiba, Hongo, Shitaya, Akasaka, Honjo, and Fukaawa, and the four suburban towns of Nippori, Mikawashima, Minami-senju, nd Sunamachi, covering a total area f 9,200,000 tsubo.

The thoroughfares consisted of trunk nes and auxiliary lines. The former ave a width of 22-44 metres, save the ne running straight from the front of he Tokyo Station, which is 73 meters wide. There are altogether 52 trunk nes with 96 bridges, extending in the ggregate 117 kilometers. This work, which cost 257,458,400 yen, was carried ut entirely by the Government.

The auxiliary lines, of which there re 122, are 11-22 meters wide, and 39 kilometers long altogether, with 34 bridges on them Their construcon, which cost 82,111,994 yen, was he work of the city. Incidental to the and re-plotting, the construction of secondary roads under 11 meters in width became necessary. These roads, a combined length of 492 kilometers, were made out of the appropriaon for the land re-plotting scheme. The improvement of 11 rivers and anals, the construction of one canal nd the reclamation of one canal, agregating 15 kilometers and a half in ombined length, including the erection of 14 bridges, were carried out by the Government at a cost of 28,570,000 yen. The program provided for the creaon of three major parks, and 51 minor arks. The big three are Sumida ark, which is situated near Kototoi Bridge and on both sides of the river, covering a total area of 39,300 tsubo, Hamacho Park, which is near Ryogoku Bridge on one side of the river, covering about 11,000 tsubo, and Kinshi Park which is situated in Honjo-ku, and covers an area of 17,000 tsubo. These works, which cost 11,900,000 yen, were the undertaking of the Government. The 51 minor parks are mostly connected with primary schools, so that they may serve the double purpose of play grounds for school children and gardens for the public. Their area is about 900 tsubo on the average, and the construction cost to the city 14,341,196 yen.

The ground needed for the parks was obtained, in the case of the three major parks, by the expropriating of building land, but in the case of the minor parks, the sites were obtained through the land re-plotting. The land re-plotting is authorized by the town planning law, which had never before been applied, but it is now generally understood by the public.



First Boulevard Through Tokyo as Seen from Sky above Kabuki Theatre

The first condition for the construction or improvement of rivers, canals, thoroughfares, and parks was the readjustment of land, which divides itself into the two processes of fixing the new sites and deciding on the area of each lot to be distributed. Both these were completed in all of the 65 sections that required re-plotting. There were about 204,000 buildings that had to be removed as the result of the readjustment of land, and this work has already been completed. All work in connection with the construction and improvement of thoroughfares, rivers, canals, and minor parks have practically been finished.

Yamashita Park, Yokohama

The six big bridges across the River Sumida, the Aioi, Yeitai, Kiyosu, Kuramae, Komagata, and Kototoi, as well as the noted Hijiribashi, which crosses the canal between Surugadai and Hongo, have all been completed and add considerably to the grand aspect of the regenerated capital. Of the three major parks, Hamacho and Kinshibori have been completed, and Sumida is nearing completion. Other minor improvements have either been completed or are approaching completion, and so far as outward aspects are concerned, the capital has completed its reconstruction, and has come out even better equipped than before.

Nikolai Cathedral Beyond Hijiri Bridge, Tokyo

The work cost enormous sums, as might be expected, and what has been undertaken by the Government has been paid by the Government, but part of the amount must in later years be repaid by the city to the Government. Thus out of some 700 millions expended by the Government, 340 millions have some day to be repaid by the city of Tokyo.

It is a matter for great congratulation that the reconstruction of the capital has in the main been completed, in the face of the great difficulties and hardships from which the people of the city were suffering after the enormous loss of property, and on the 25th of March this year the reconstruction festival of the city was participated in by the Emperor, who was pleased to inspect the regenerated streets of Tokyo.

YOKOHAMA

Of all the cities of Japan none is better known abroad than Yokohama, for as the entrance to the Empire, this port is omitted by no tourist from his itinerary. It is at the same time the biggest port of trade of Japan. This beautiful port, however, was reduced to ashes in a single day, when it was shaken to the ground and burned by the earthquake and fire on the first of September, 1923.

Being the front gate of the country, the port could not be left in ruins. The reconstruction work was started the next day, and through the strenuous efforts of the central Government and city, during seven years it has been brought to completion with splendid success.

From a small fishing village 70 years ago, when Commodore Perry knocked at the door of Japan, sprang the big port of Yokohama with a population of 400,000. In the same miraculous way, the present magnificent city has sprung from the utter ruins in which it lay eight years ago. The beautiful streets, greatly improved wharves, and the extensive pier are truly worthy of the great entrance of the Empire. When the city celebrated its regeneration in the spring last year, every provision and every equipment for the enticing of foreigners to this city had been completed.

On the occasion of the reconstruction festival, the officials, the leaders of business and industry, and the politicians of the city and the prefecture swore to make it their duty to make the city a truly comfortable place for all foreigners who may visit this country or live in the city. It is their wish that foreigners should know what efforts are being made for the equipping of the city for their accommodation.

A brief outline of the reconstruction work will serve to give an idea of the great efforts on the part of the planners for making the city comfortable for foreign visitors and foreign residents.

A. Civil Engineering Works

Civil engineering works constituted the principal items in the reconstruction program. A brief account of the major items follows :

In city-planning, the readjustment of land is the first requisite. Readjustment was carried out over an area of 1,030,000 tsubo in 13 sections of the city and in the former foreign settlement, with an area of 70,000 tsubo. The latter work was made possible by the sympathetic cooperation of foreign lease holders and the liberal support of the Government. The streets are now incomparably larger and finer than they were.

Old thoroughfares have been considerably extended and new ones have been constructed, and thier combined length reaches 440 kilometers. They are finely surfaced, planted with trees and well lighted, and have proper drainage equipment. The splendidly surfaced 44 meter highway to Tokyo has been completed, while the highways to Hakone, the National Garden of Japan, and Yokosuka by way of Kamakura are under construction. When completed, they will make ideal driveways for automobiles to those pleasure resorts and for the drive round the Miura-hanto.

Bridges were an important item in the reconstruction program, for there are numerous rivers and canals, and, the bridges across them had all been destroyed by the earthquake. By far more splendid bridges have been built in the places of old ones, and they contribute much to the fine aspect of the city.

In old Yokohama, the streets were often flooded in times of heavy rain, but perfect drainage has now been installed.

Yokohama had only two parks before the earthquake. There are now six big newly equipped parks, besides many smaller ones.

Kanagawa Prefectural Office, Yokohama

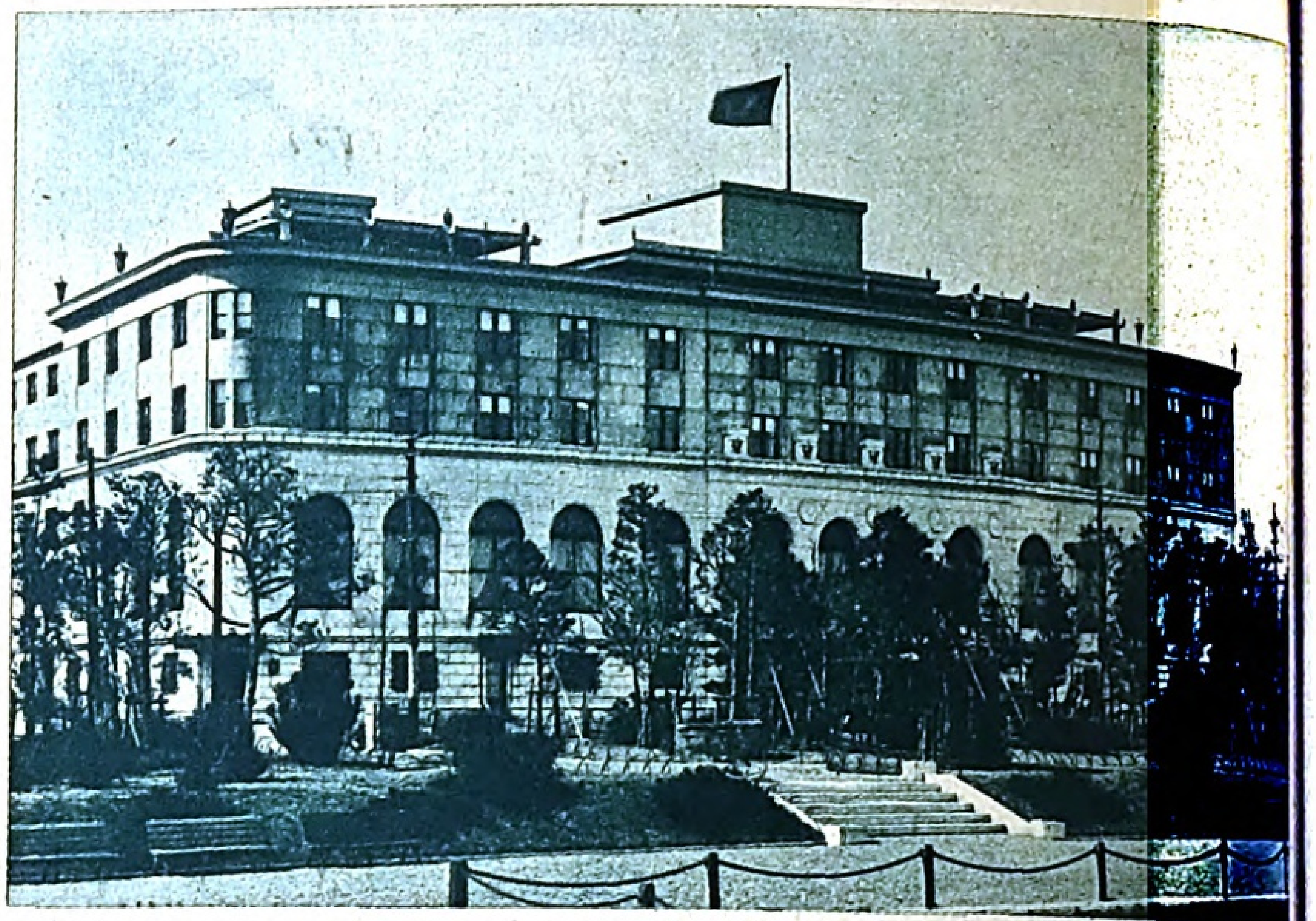
B. Water Works and Gas and Electric Equipment

The water works of the city have been reconstructed on a greatly enlarged scale, so they may eventually accommodate a population of one million. For the development of a water source, a forest of 100 hectares has been set out in Yamanashi Prefecture. This makes adequate provision for supply to ships and the two quarters of Tsurumi and Hodogaya. To cope with the expansion of the city, gas and electric equipment has also been greatly improved.

C. Hospital and Sanitary Equipment

The Juzen and Manji Hospitals and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium are three institutions run by the municipality. There is a charity hospital, called the Yokohama Doai-Kinen Hospital, housed in the Juzen Hospital It was instituted in appreciation of the American sympathy shown at the time of the great earthquake.

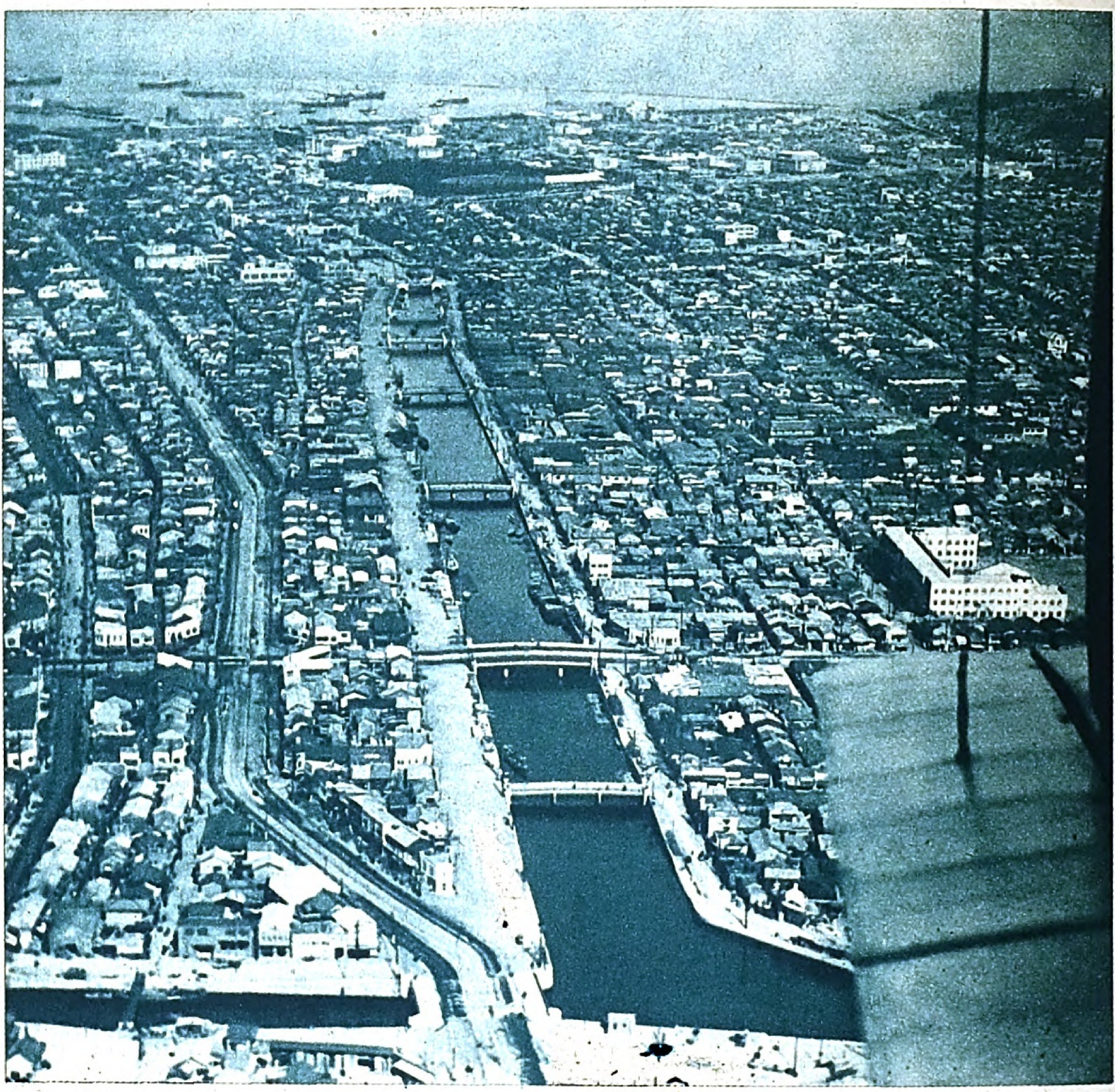
The adjustment of cemeteries, provision for debris disposal, and construction of lavatories on the streets have been carried out in a most advanced way.



New Hotel Grand, Yokohama

D. Reconstruction of Harbour

Besides the reconstruction of what was destroyed, the tremendous task of building a greater harbour has made considerable headway.



The Centre of Newly Built Yokohama

E. Expansion of the City

Two towns and seven villages, facing the bay, have been amalgamated to form a greater city, which now has a population of half a million.

F. Readjustment of Land

The expanded city has been laid out in four quarters for residences, commercial houses, factories and undetermined uses. An extensive reclaimed area at Negishi has been added to the residence quarter.

G. Kanagawa Committee for Friendly Relations With Foreigners

Service to foreigners formed the principal part of the reconstruction plan of the port, and the Kanagawa Committee for Friendly Relations with Foreigners, which includes the governor and mayor, leaders in business and industry, and influential men of the prefecture, has been formed to study how the city can serve foreigners better. It has already started a movement for the cultivation of friendly relations with foreigners, the introduction of Japan to foreign countries, and the establishment of necessary organs for these purposes. The principal plans adopted by the committee are enumerated below:

1. The giving to foreigners of at least one party each year in the name of the committee, by the governor, the mayor, and the president of the chamber of commerce and industry, for the purpose of fostering friendly relations.
2. The calling of official attention to the education of guides, chauffeurs, and rikisha-men.
3. The beautifying of the wharf and pier.
4. The better equipping of the parks.
5. The improving of the seaside by the preparing of camping places and the equipping of bathing places.
6. The improvement of accommodations in pleasure resorts for the convenience of foreigners.
7. The construction of surfaced driveways to such places.
8. The provision of special conveniences in the foreign residence quarter, and the encouragement of better attention to foreign customers on the part of tradesmen.
9. The providing of high class sighteeing cars for the convenience of oreign tourists, and the beautifying of he streets.
10. The simplifying to the process for granting permits for the driving of automobiles by tourists,
11. The expediting of improvements on the highways to Kamakura and Hakone, and round Miura-hanto.
12. The mapping out of automobile driveways, and the fixing of automobile and rikisha fees.
13. The construction of big theaters for the special accommodation of foreigners and the improvement of hotels.
14. The improvement of public libraries for the convenience of foreigners.

These efforts have not been without their fruits, for Yokohama is now reputed among tourists one of the most comfortable ports in the east, and foreign residents are now fast increasing in the city.

There are many places of interest and many pleasure resorts in and about Yokohama. The most noted among them are Sojiji temple, Kagetsuen Garden, Kamon-yama hill, Nogeyama Park, Sankeien Park, and Kamakura and Enoshima, which are an hour's drive from Yokohama, and lastly the famous Hakone and Atami Hot Springs, which are an hour and a half from Yokohama by train.

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8 The Daimaru Department Store, Osaka.
9 The Mitsukoshi Department Store, Osaka.
10 The Takashimaya Department Store, Osaka.
11 The Nagoya Bank, Nagoya.
12 The Teikoku Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokyo.
13 The Hankyu Building, Osaka.
14 The Dojima Building, Osaka.
15 The Daido Life Insurance Building, Osaka.
16 The Matsuzakaya Department Store, Nagoya.
17 The Yamaguchi Bank, Osaka.
18 The Matsuzakaya Department Store, Tokyo.
19 The Osaka Asahi Shimbunsha.
20 The Asahi Hall, Osaka.
21 The Tokyo Asahi Shimbunsha.

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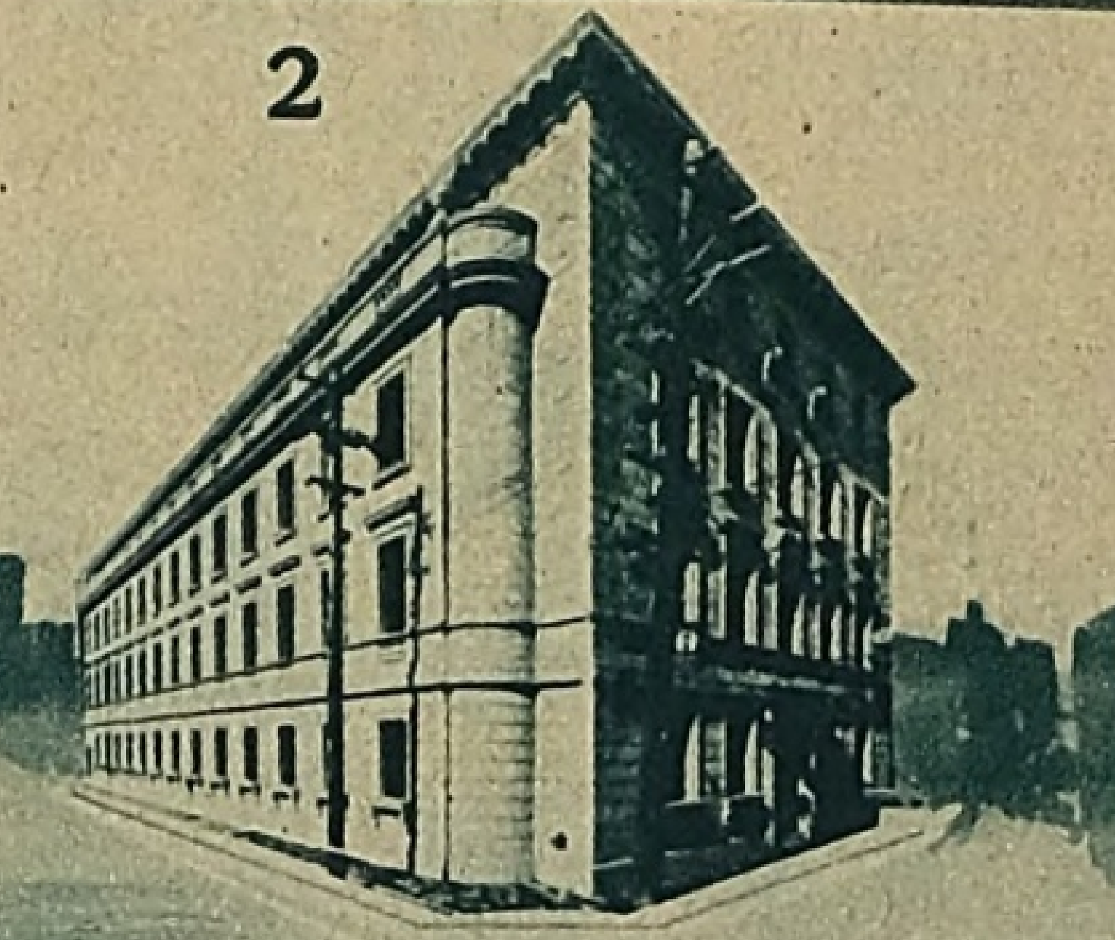
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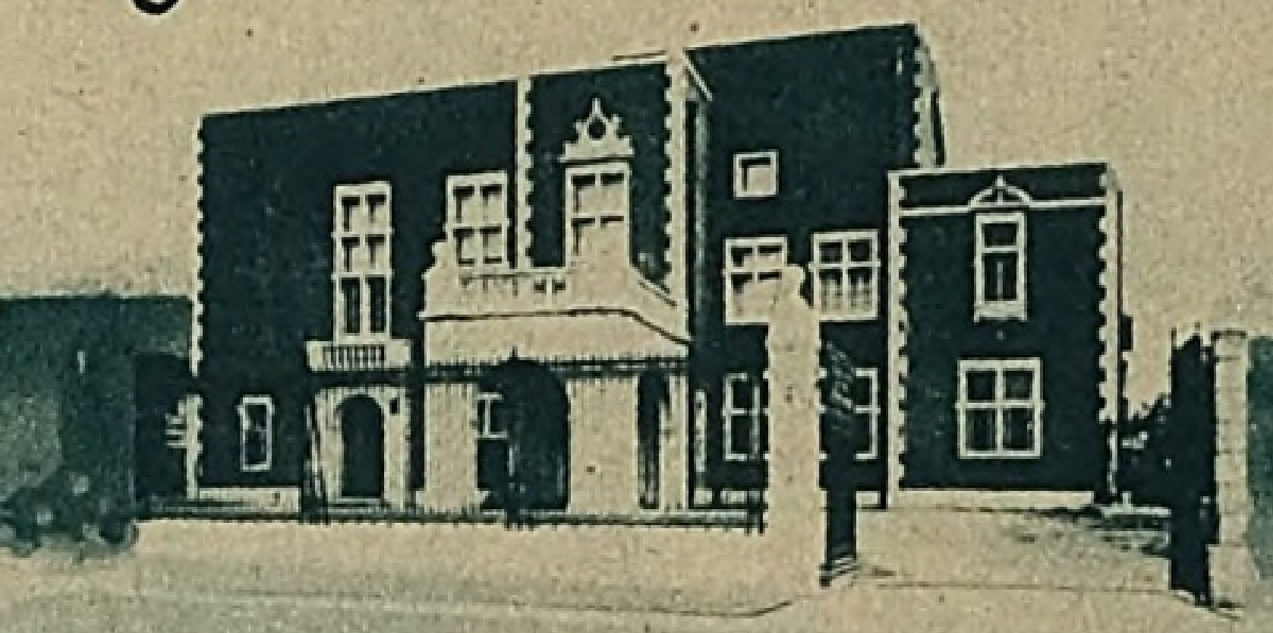
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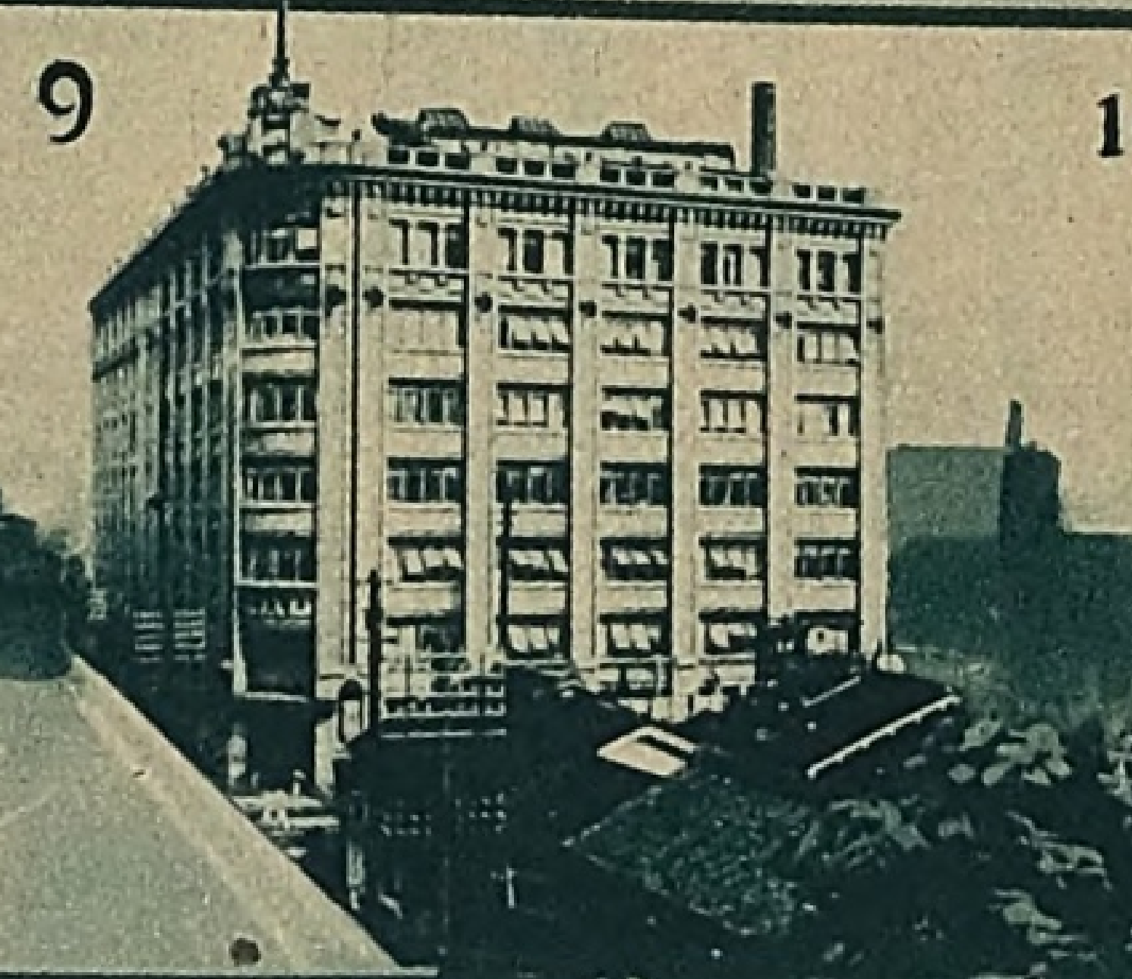
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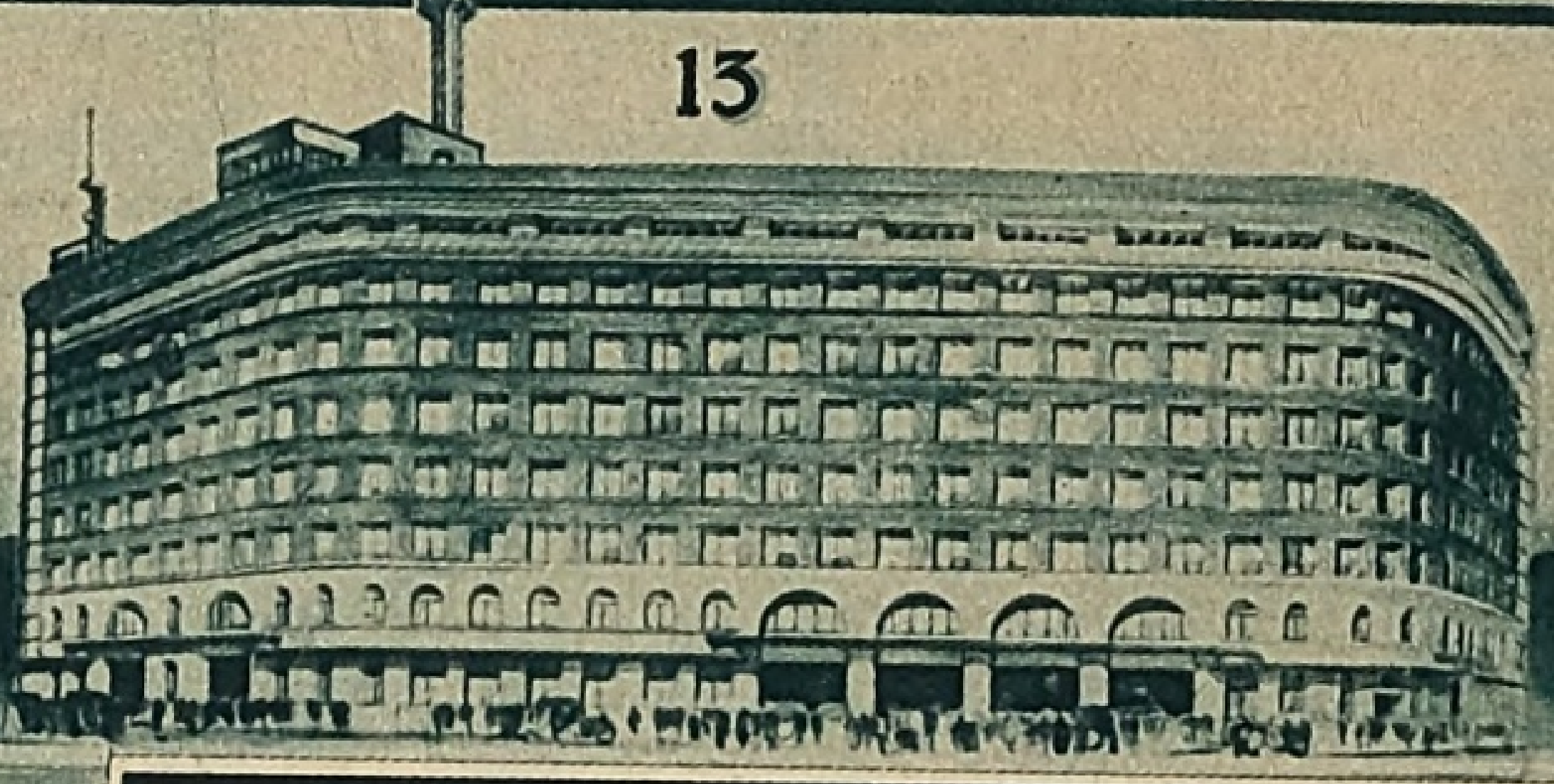
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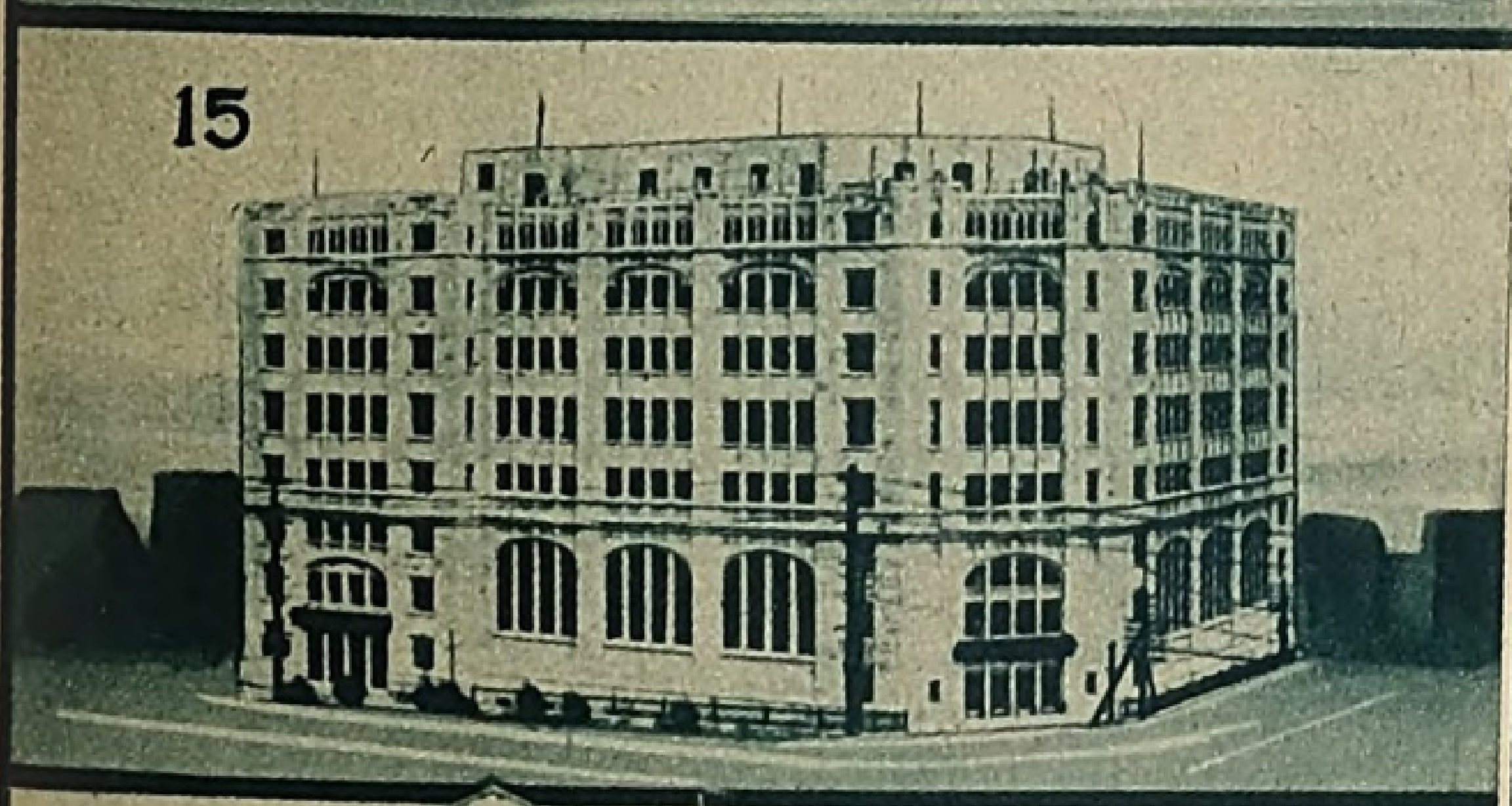
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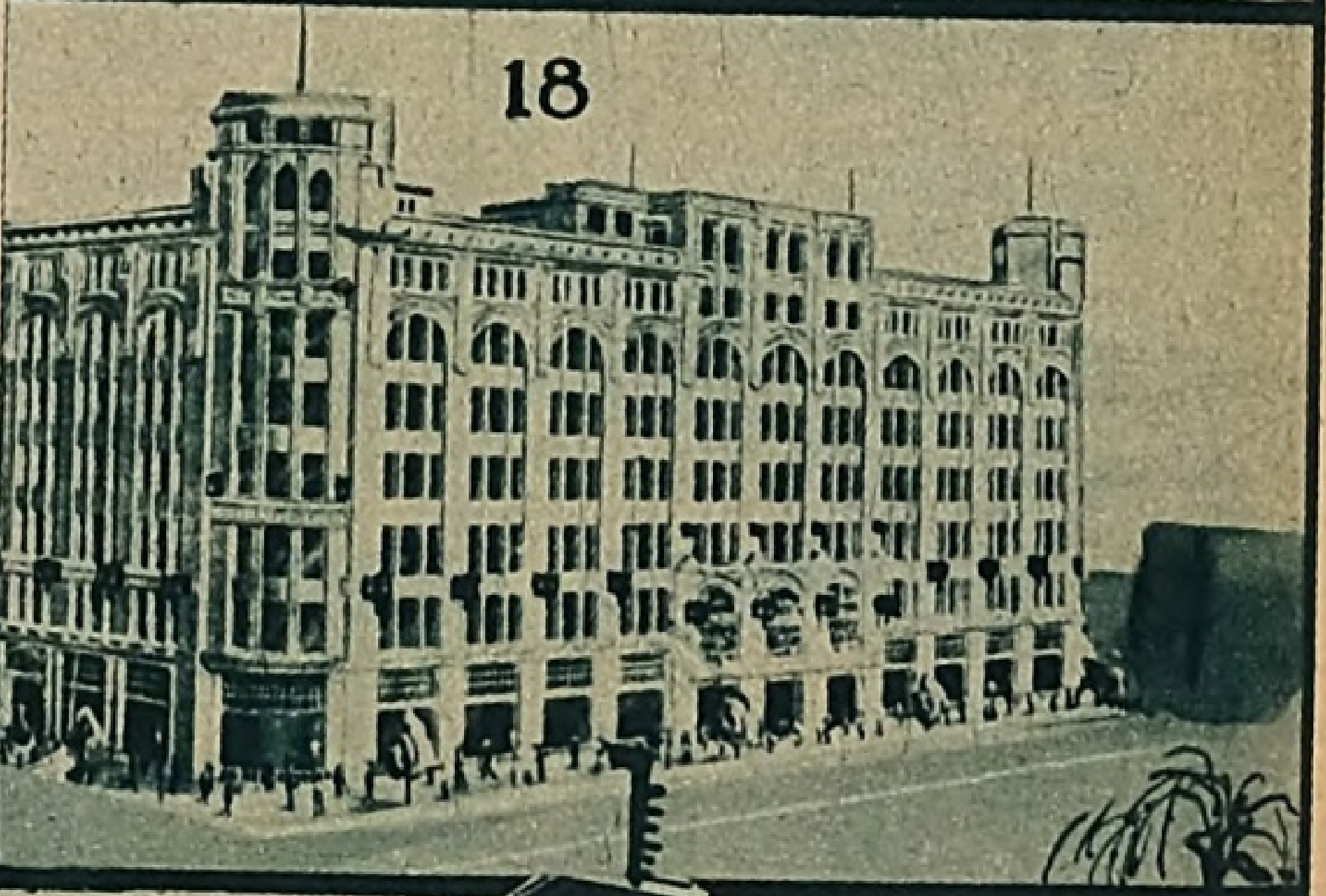
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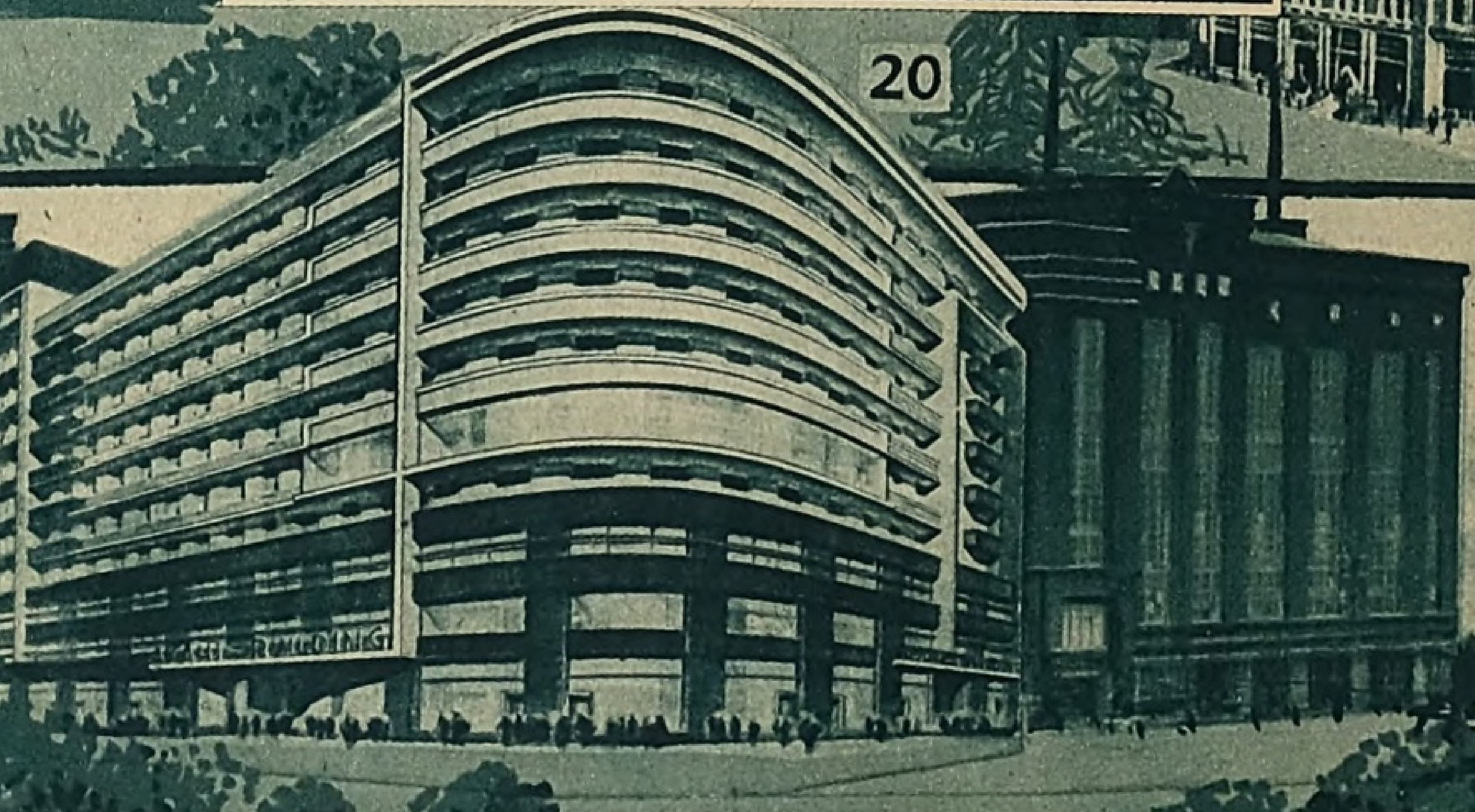
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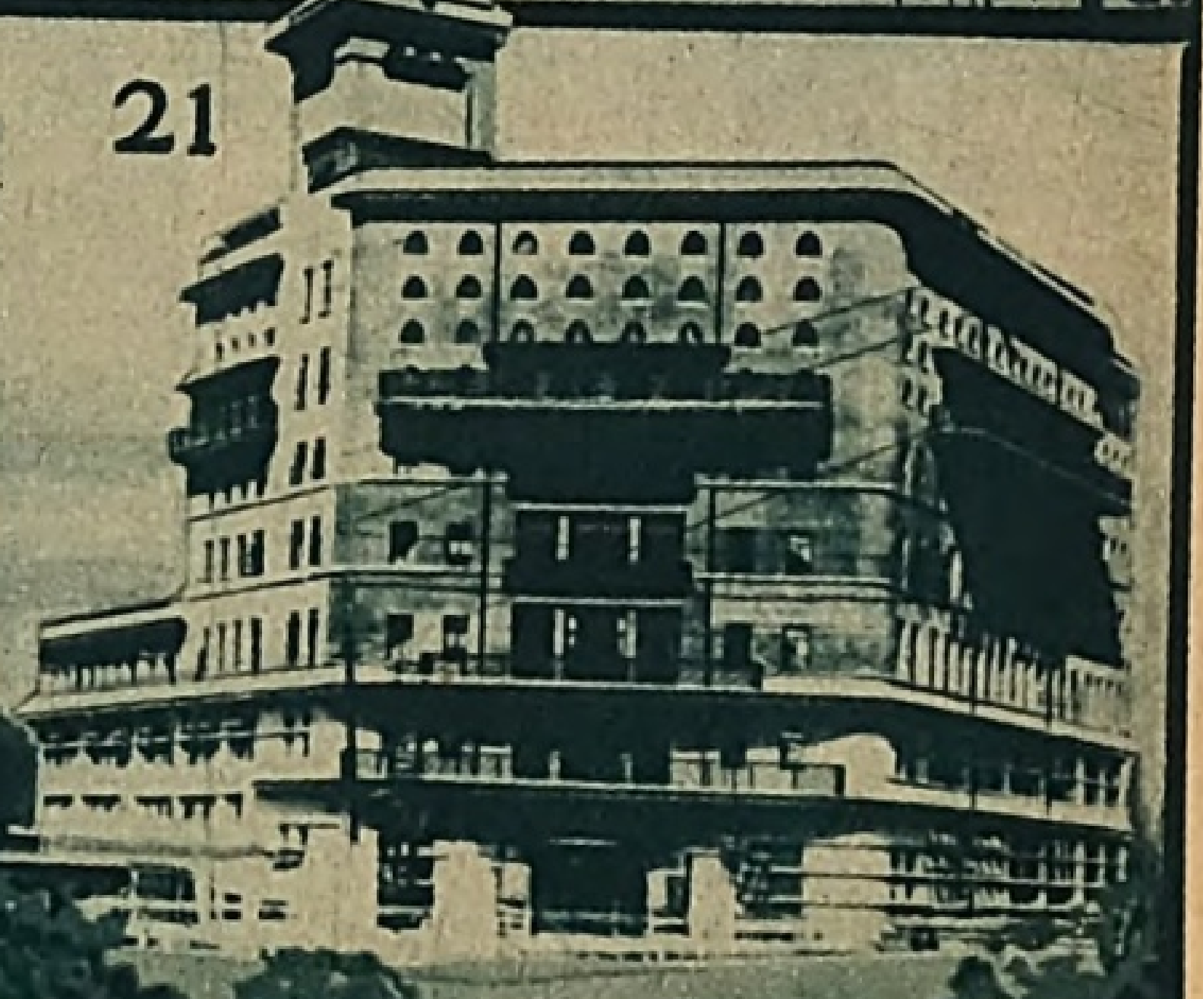
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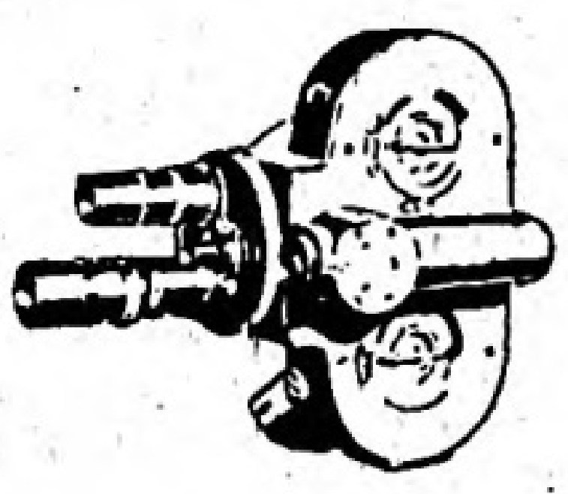

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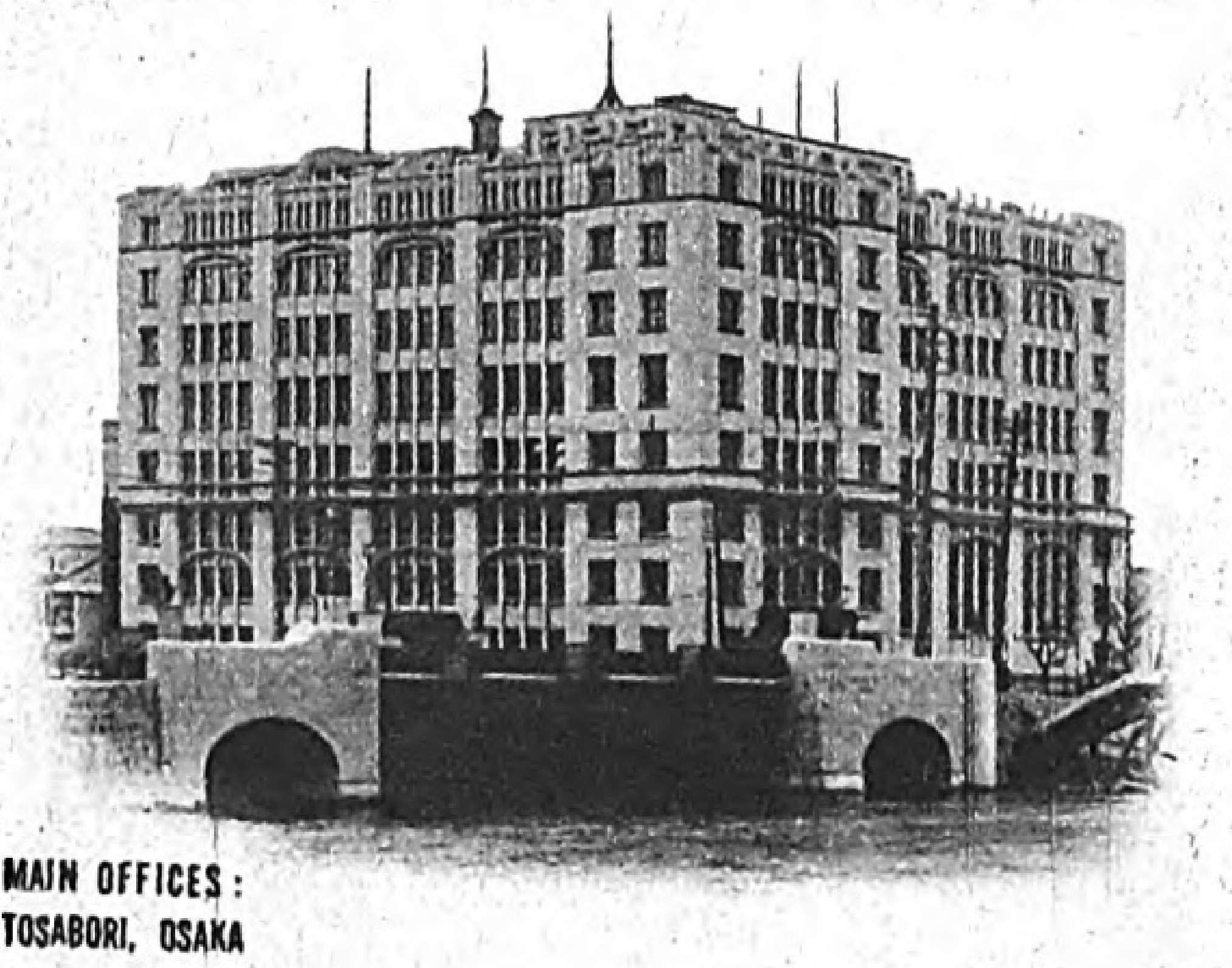

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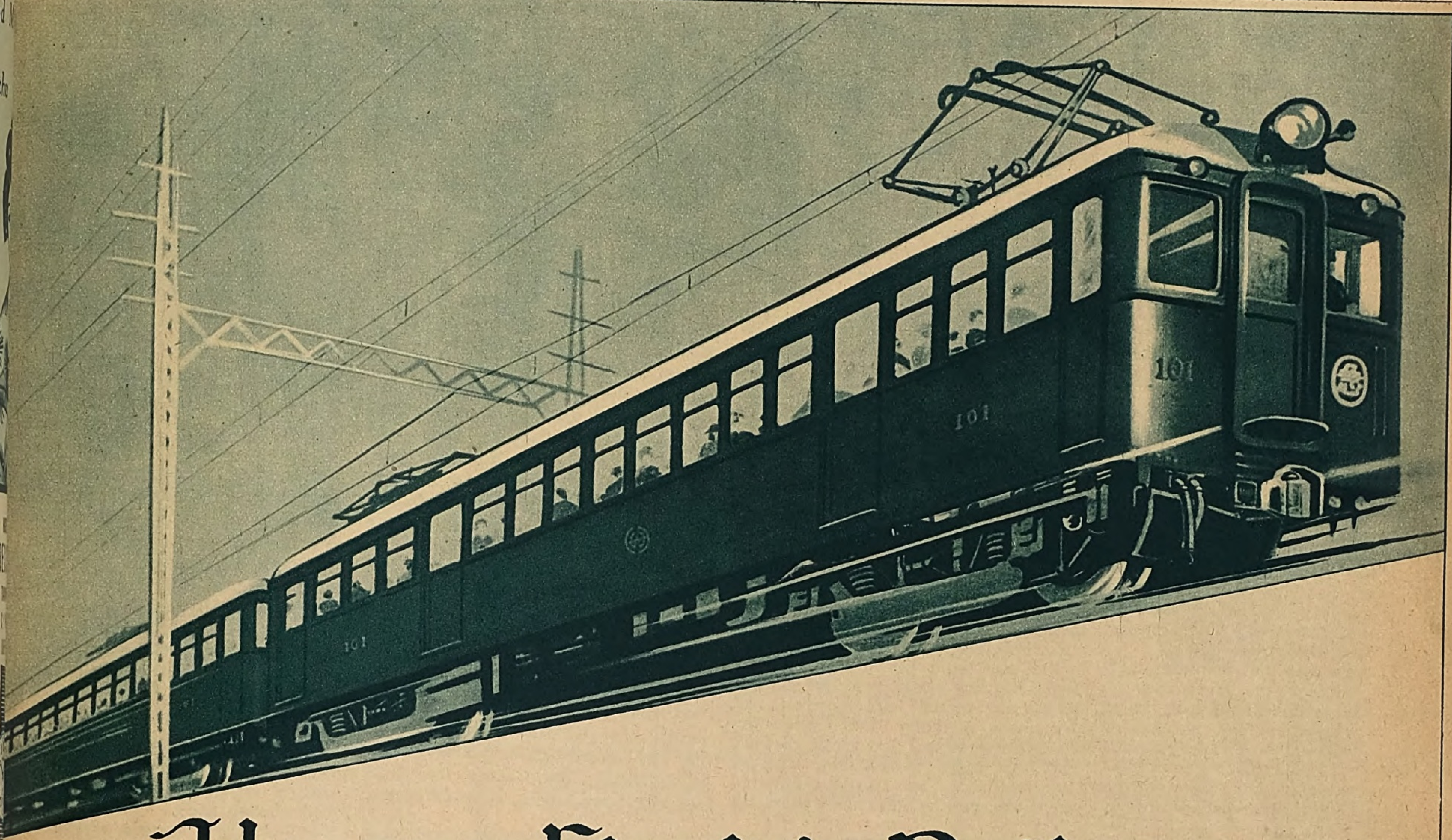

Hanwa Electric Railway

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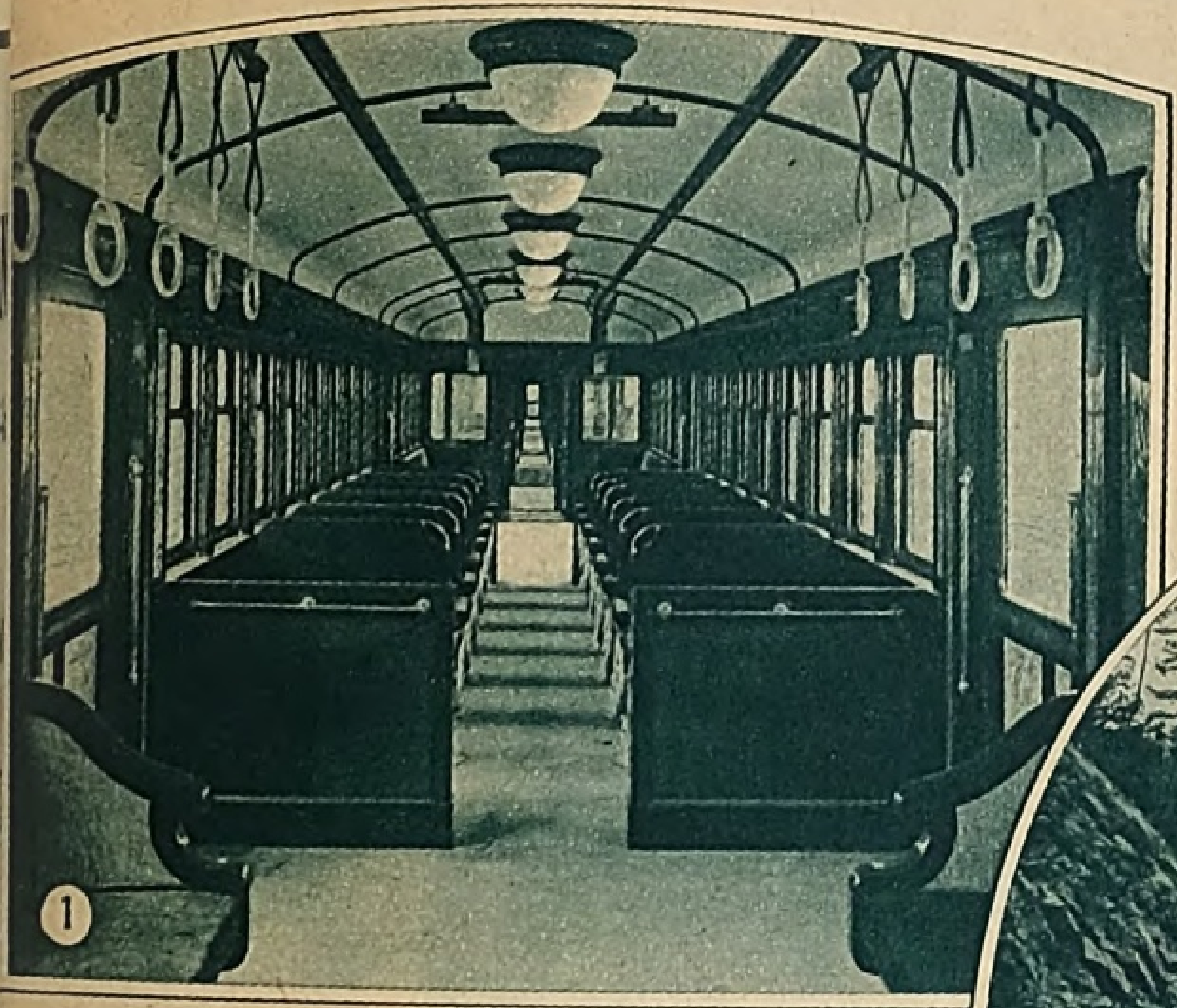
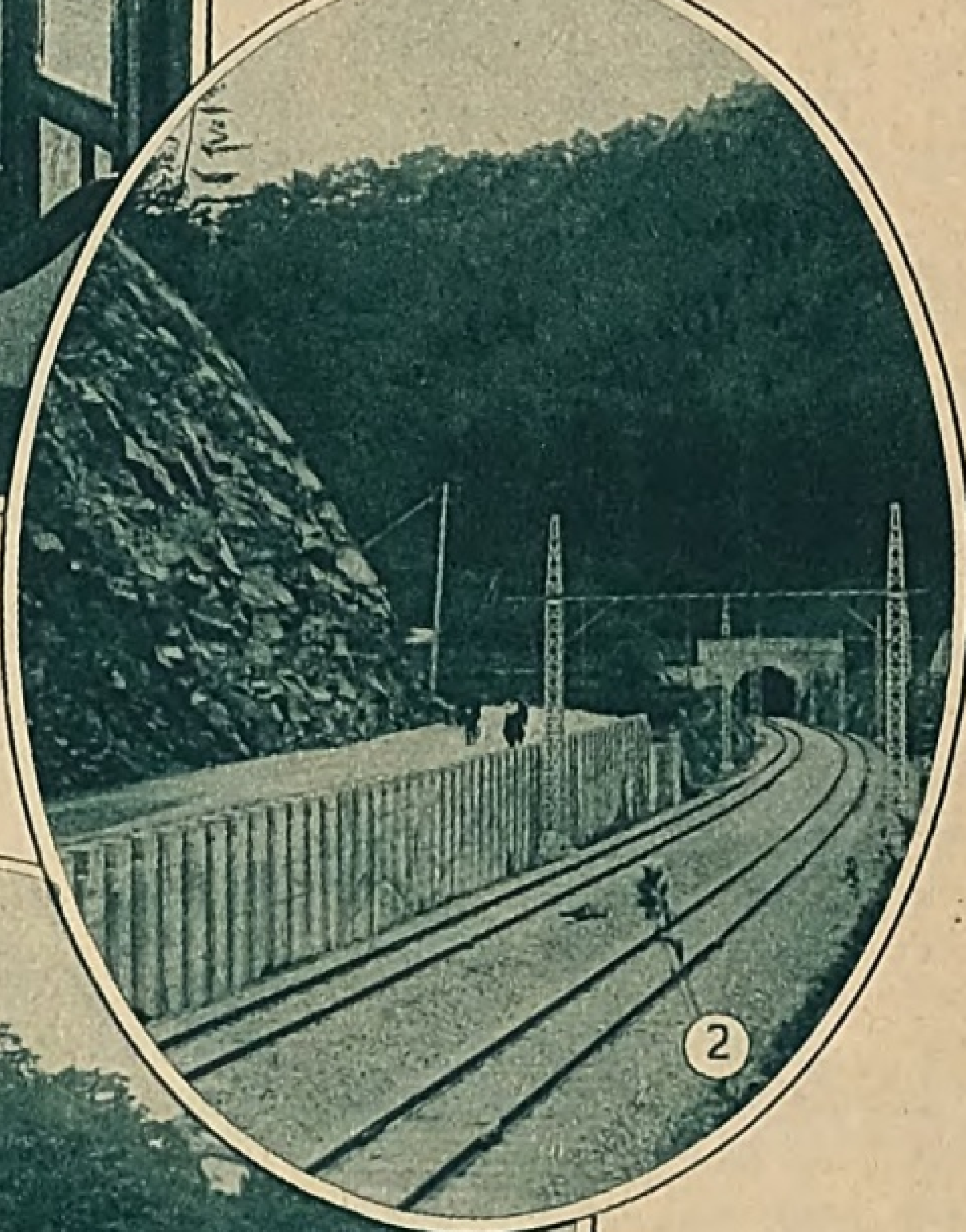




PHOTOS:

1. **The Inside of a Car**
2. **Onoyama Tunnel Length 5088 feet**
3. **Wakayama Castle**
4. **Fine Scenery of Sunagawa**

THE HANWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Mr. K. KIMURA, President

The Hanwa Railway connects the cities of Osaka and Wakayama with super-speed electric cars of the latest type. The construction of such a railway has long been desired by the general public.

It starts from Tennoji, on the south side of Osaka City, where it connects with the Kwansai and Joto lines of the Government Railway. At the terminus of Wakayama it connects with the western branch of the Kisei line, thus establishing a complete connection with the Government Railway lines giving facilities for the through transit of passengers and freight.

The Hanwa Electric Railway Company was established in April, 1926, with a paid-up capital of ¥20,000,000. The main line between Osaka and Wakayama covers 38 miles, and there are branch lines between Ohtori and Hamadera (one mile) and between Yamaguchimura and Kokawa (9 miles 23 chains), making the total mileage about 48 miles.

The following are the principal construction works along the lines.

The elevated road at Tennoji (1 mile 35 chains); the bridge over the River Yamato (655 feet); the tunnel at Onoyama (0.96 mile) and five other tunnels; and the bridge over the River Kinokawa (1580 feet). Along the lines there are a number of places famous for beautiful scenery and historical interest. As the line runs through high land districts, there are many residential quarters. The districts through which the lines pass produce rice, onions, oranges, etc. Cotton weaving mills are also situated near the line, and the transportation of goods is abundant. The Hanwa Railway has therefore become an important line for freight. The line connecting Osaka and Wakayama were opened on 16th of June, 1930.

GINZA LIGHTS

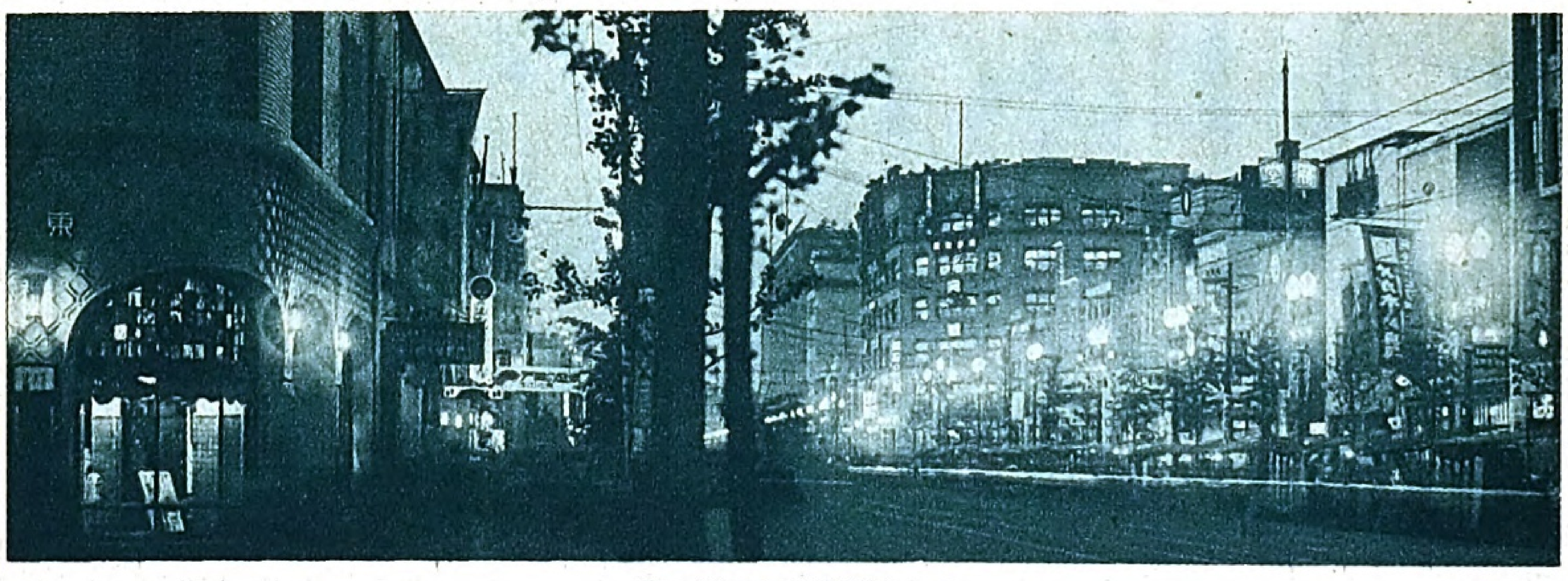
By J. N. Penlington,
Tokio Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph

The Ginza of Tokio has an attraction all its own—not only for the citizen and the visitor from the provinces, who flock thither like moths drawn to a candle, but for the foreign stranger within the gates.

This fascination is due in a large measure to the long-established custom of Gin-bura which has made this main thoroughfare of the city a popular promenade.

People go to Ginza to idle, to shop, to meet friends, to refresh themselves at restaurants, to buy from the gay night bazaars, which spring up at sunset to disappear at midnight. The real reason, however, why the Ginza is so crowded with pedestrians, ebbing and flowing by day and night, as though Tokio had suddenly acquired more inhabitants than she knew what to do with, is the love of the people for an outing, and particularly for an outing on this favourite street.

Thousands gaze into tempting shop windows without the least idea of buying; the good old family custom of going out together may not be so regularly observed as it once was, but families will be seen, parents and children; on the other hand, there are the students and the promenaders proper, who find a different sort of relaxation on the Ginza, to the great profit of the innumerable restaurants and eating-houses, and "beer halls" that now dot this crowded area so thickly and will never want for trade. According to investigations made by the Metroplitan Police Board, there are in the new Ginza area 348 restaurants, cafes, eating houses, and "beer halls"; which appears to afford eloquent testimony of the gastronomic capacities of Tokio citizens.


The Ginza at Night

Nowhere in Tokio may modern youth be more closely scrutinised than on the Ginza. He and she represent the new mind of the nation, and it is difficult for the older generation to understand what strange ideas are simmering in those youthful heads. But, "better the ferment of the new than the stagnation of the old," these young people seem to say, as they stroll along, embryonic creators, artists, poets, philosophers, statesmen.

Democratic, too, is the Ginza, for mingling together are all classes, from the humble individual in hanten to the men who, if they were not in mufti, would be recognised as admirals and generals: the dignitary, the beggar, the priest, the actor—all are there, and wives, daughters, and sweethearts.

Far-flung as are the component parts of the Empire, like homing pigeons the travellers return: they are to be met in the restaurants, for the traveller, as a man, is ever-ready to speak, and they come from the fisheries in the far north, from Korea and Manchuria, from the plantations in Formosa—all find a place in the continuous stream of life on the Ginza.

Passing up and down, are dainty women of fashion in tasteful kimono and colourful obi and, revolutionary as it may be to record the fact, the "glad eye" is not unknown. It is these modern manifestations that entertain the promenaders on the Ginza—things that are bizarre, exotic, unJapanese.

THE DAYS BEFORE

Remembering the Ginza before it was laid prostrate in the great disaster of 1923, its reconstruction seems little short of a miracle, as we must not forget that in the interval, it has grown in stature, and is now not so much a street as a district. After the great fire, desolation stretched as far as the eye could see, with smouldering piles of brick and stone, and rusting iron. There was then nothing to obstruct the view between the Ginza and Tokio Bay, but out of its ruins the chief thoroughfare has risen triumphantly. Scarcely a vestige of the old order remains; it is as though a sorcerer had waved a wand, and the entire district had disappeared in a puff of smoke, and overnight new buildings had been transported on a magic carpet.

Thus the Ginza rose from its ashes, with unquenchable spirit—a spirit that belongs to the feudal life of Tokio, and yet keeps pace with the throbbing present. If it is true that the ether still holds the pictured past, then indeed a link still binds the days of old and these bustling times; for the imprint of the old, though long vanished, still remains a memory. Even when the ricefields stretched about this district, and the white turrets and massive stone walls of Yedo Castle dominated the landscape, the place had a character of its own. It came to be called after the silver mint (and perhaps the silversmiths) in this part of Yedo, and its peculiar foreign character was established by the erection of a row of brick buildings, extending from Kiobashi to Shimbashi on the northern or western side. These were erected after the great fire of March 5, 1872, inspired doubtless by a desire to prevent such devastating fires, and in consequence of the opening by the Emperor in that year of Shimbashi station, the Tokio terminus of the Tokio-Yokohama Railway, the first line of railway built in Japan. The railway let in the pent-up flood of foreign influence, and determined, as nothing else could, the foreign character of the Ginza, for here, quickly, were established the shops dealing in imported goods, food and raiment, the great majority of which goods today are made in Japan, and even exported abroad.

Today, the Ginza is becoming the last word in modernity; in its buildings, slowly, in spirit, it is often ahead of the West. But it harkens back to its past in one respect at least, in the traditional license given to the pedlars who spread their wares along the pavements on each side of the street at night, and in the silence and darkness when the last of the traffic is passing homewards, like the Arabs, pack up their belongings and silently steal away. This night bazaar is one of the characteristic and most attractive features of the Ginza, and many a bargain is to be picked up by those who know. Who has not stopped to argue with a curio dealer over a piece of porcelain or ivory, a netsuke or delicately inlaid tsuba that has attracted his fancy? And to the children these stalls are a world of delight, with their endless displays of toys, some of the most ingenious character, novelties that have their day and are quickly succeeded by new ideas in order that there should be a constant drain on the purses of the passersby; for stagnation among the nightstall keepers means death—their turnover, never large, must be constant and rapid.

In contrast to the humble pedlars, the luxurious displays in the shops are striking—the rich brocades and embroideries, the creations in bronze and lacquer, the latest products of the potter's kiln, the fascinating prints of the woodblock artists. Everything may be purchased, from rare incense and medicinal herbs, to pearls, pianos and parrots. But in the evening, the time for Gin-bura, the people are not on serious shopping bent; they are out for another sort of pleasure. As the crowds move to and fro, there is noise, and plenty of it: the loud-speaker now dominates the scene, from the cafes issue strains of jazz, and from the eating-houses, the appetising smell of cooking food.

Everybody now goes to Ginza, but the area of his domain is much enlarged: east and west the whole district has been recreated, and a finer rival thoroughfare, but lacking the shops and the busy aspect, runs parallel to the old Ginza from Shimbashi to Kiobashi and beyond. This is the Showa-dori, built on the latest road model, with fairways for swift and slow traffic, and already the paradise of the bicycle boys whose progress on the older street is but a snail's pace.

The Ginza lights: the famous street has entered upon a new era in this also. The electric sign and the marvellous neon light dominate the brilliant scene at nighttime; the swaying lantern of a past generation still sways, but it is humble and neglected. It is for the engineer to combine the two, to preserve the fascinating lantern and make it one with the brilliant electric light and the French invention. Endless are the possibilities with lights, now that the era of the andon is safely tucked away into the dark and traditional past, which so many have discarded in favour of all that is modern.

A Café on the Ginza

GINZA SHOPS

About the shops of the Ginza, a book might be written of the curious customs which all who are fortunate enough to be shop keepers must observe. The richest landlord in this famous street was accustomed to eat a fifteen-sen bento and go about looking more like a tramp than the millionaire he was; and his abstemious life agreed with him, for he was well on in the eighties when he passed into Ginza history.

The busy emporiums on both sides of the street are steadily increasing in size, a development that seems inevitable, with the advent of the "department store." There are now three of these on the Ginza, Matsuzakaya, the first completed and branch of the old-established Uyeno shop, Matsuya and the most recently opened branch of the Mitsukoshi. Observers will notice the Mitsukoshi's peculiar shape; it is not on a square site, as are the other stores, because some humble but independent shop keepers at Owari-cho refused to move to make way for the giant. The consequence is that one of the largest and what is undoubtedly the smallest shop in Japan stand cheek by jowl. The latter is an eel shop, with a frontage not a yard wide, which, with its two or three neighbours, obstructs the expansion of the powerful Mitsukoshi. The little shop glories in its independence, and is not to be moved.

The three department stores are the high lights of the Ginza,—there are many lesser lights, catering to the Tokio householder, and innumerable shops of specialists, which must be searched out, for these have not yet caught the modern spirit of advertising.

A feature of the large Ginza shops which makes them different from all others in the world is the deafening din of the wooden geta on the stone and wooden floors. There was a time when all street footgear was removed by attendants at the door, but this practice, because of the enormous crowds that now visit the large stores, has apparently been abandoned, and the consequence is that the shuffle and patter of men and women in their broad wooden footgear create a din that is indescribable, mixed as it may be with the roar of the loud-speaker and the playing of the band. It is a noise that fills the air from morning till night, and adds to the haste and hurry of the changing crowds.

The Ginza shops lure women irresistably. The many-hued parasols, the dainty scarfs, the brocade purses and dazzling combs, are expressions of the craftsmanship of the land. And judging from the fashion shows of cobweb textures for overcoats and obi, the artistic skill shown in their design, the daughters of Japan are more gorgeously, or, shall we say, more colourfully attired than their sisters in the great cities of the western world. Only enchanted princesses and queens in fairyland could possibly be clad in such ineffable raiment—such clothes are not for the workaday world, but for moonlight parties in fairy palaces. But they do prove the existence of a strong taste for luxury among the people, Mr. Hamaguchi's retrenchment policy notwithstanding. There is an inexhaustible supply of new fabrics, which shows the originality and fertility of idea of the designers of these fabrics and the skill of the weavers.

We must not forget the alleyways and lanes that are also part of the Ginza, and not all have been removed with the widening and straightening of the streets. Many shops and restaurants that are hidden away boast long histories, and have their regular clientele among the well-to-do. Some of these are like islands in the sea of westernised Japan, for in them the old Yedo taste is still preserved.

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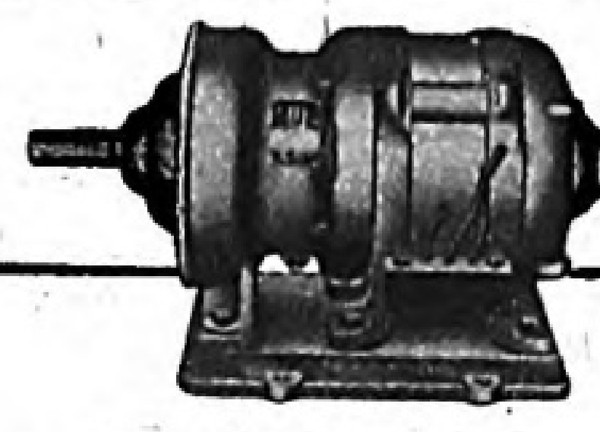
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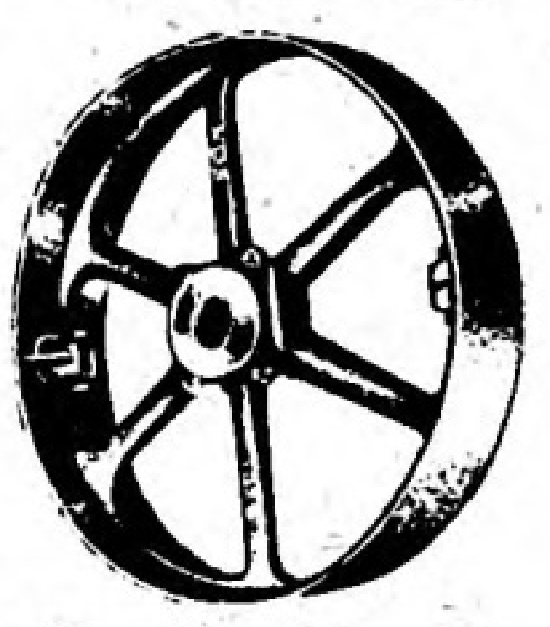
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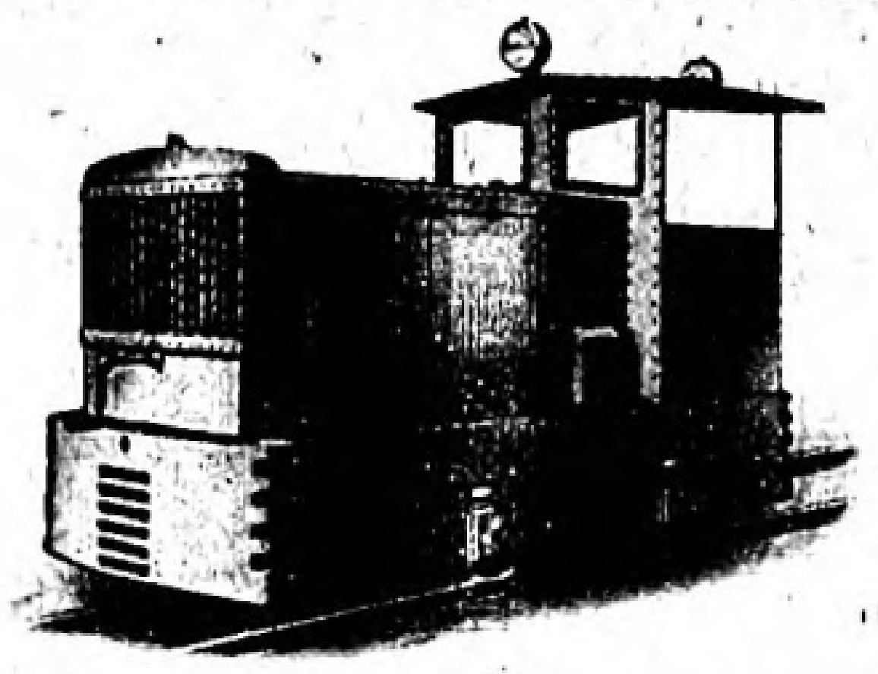
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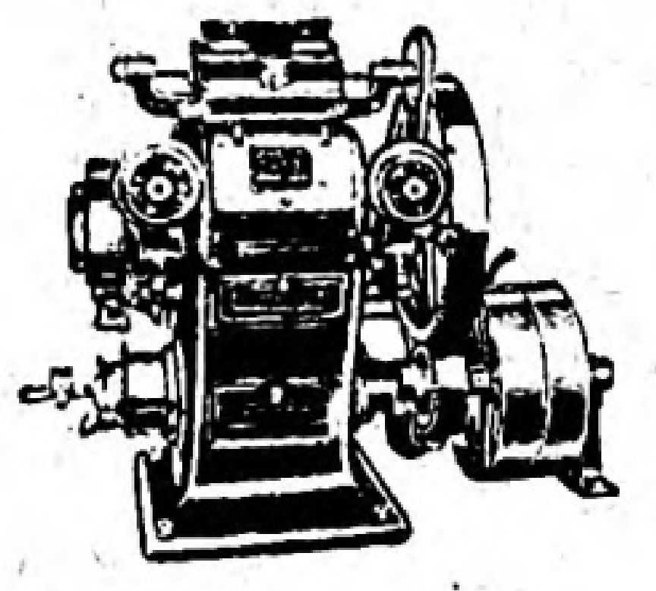
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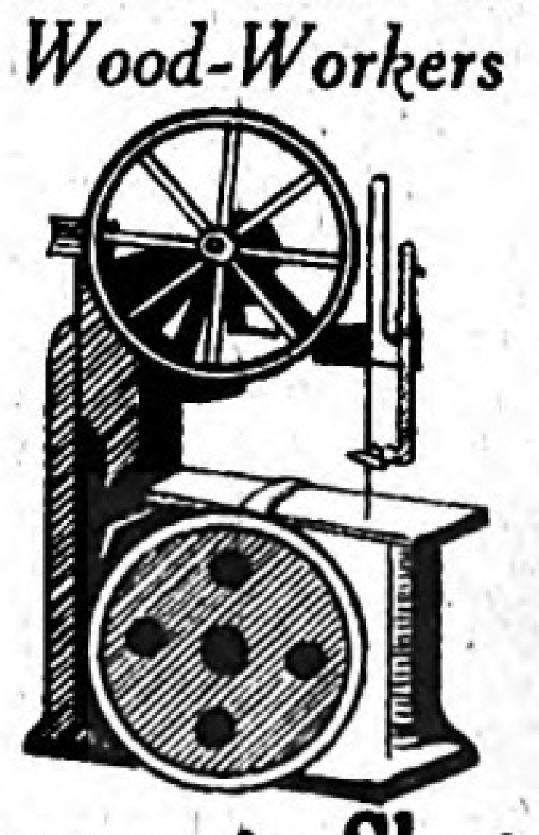
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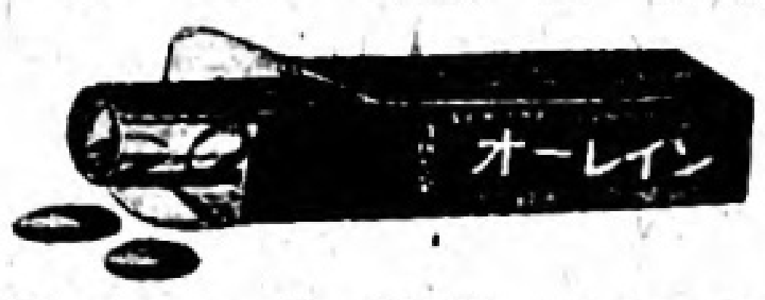

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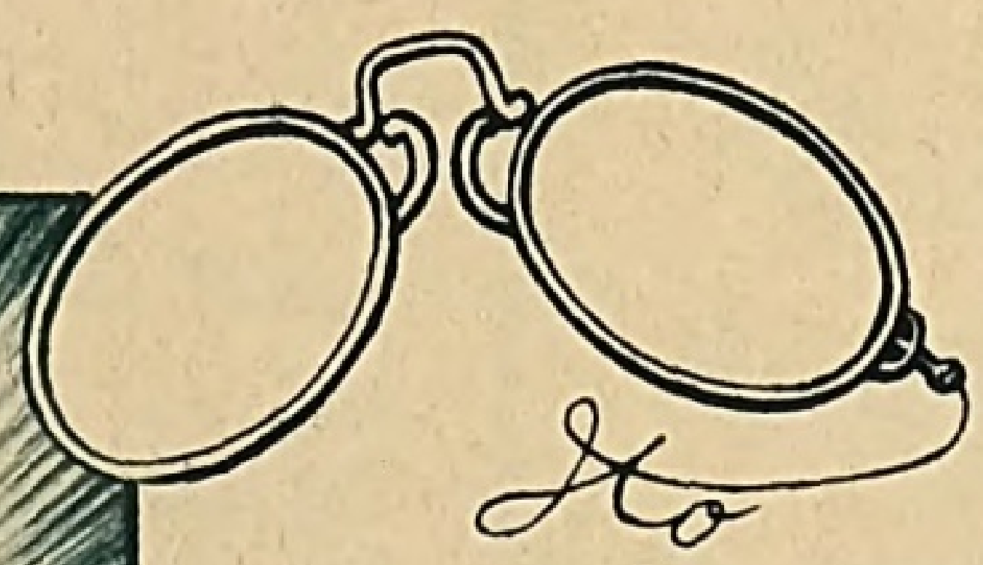

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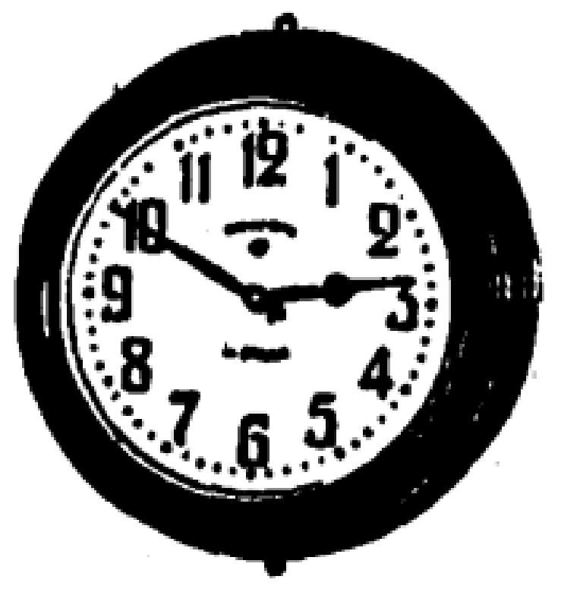

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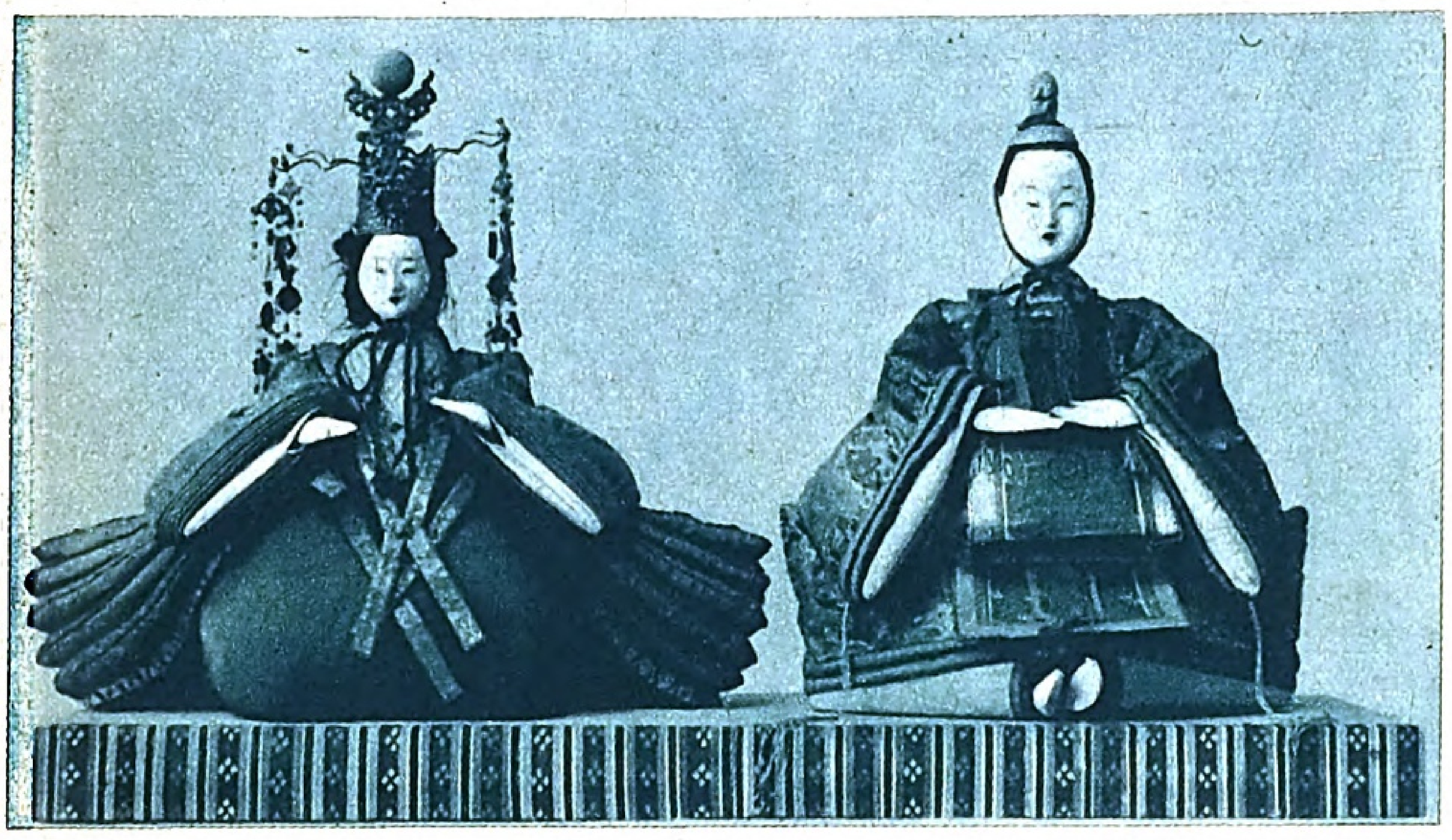
Japanese Children's Festivals

Hina-Matsuri and Tango-no-Sekku



Festival Dolls of the Eighteenth Century, in the Imperial Museum, Tokyo

To hold ceremonies or festivals for the happiness of children is a custom common to all races. Japan has as such the Hina-Matsuri for girls and the Tango-no-Sekku for boys, both celebrations being more important ceremonial occasions than birthday celebrations.

Hina-Matsuri, or the Festival of Peach Blossoms

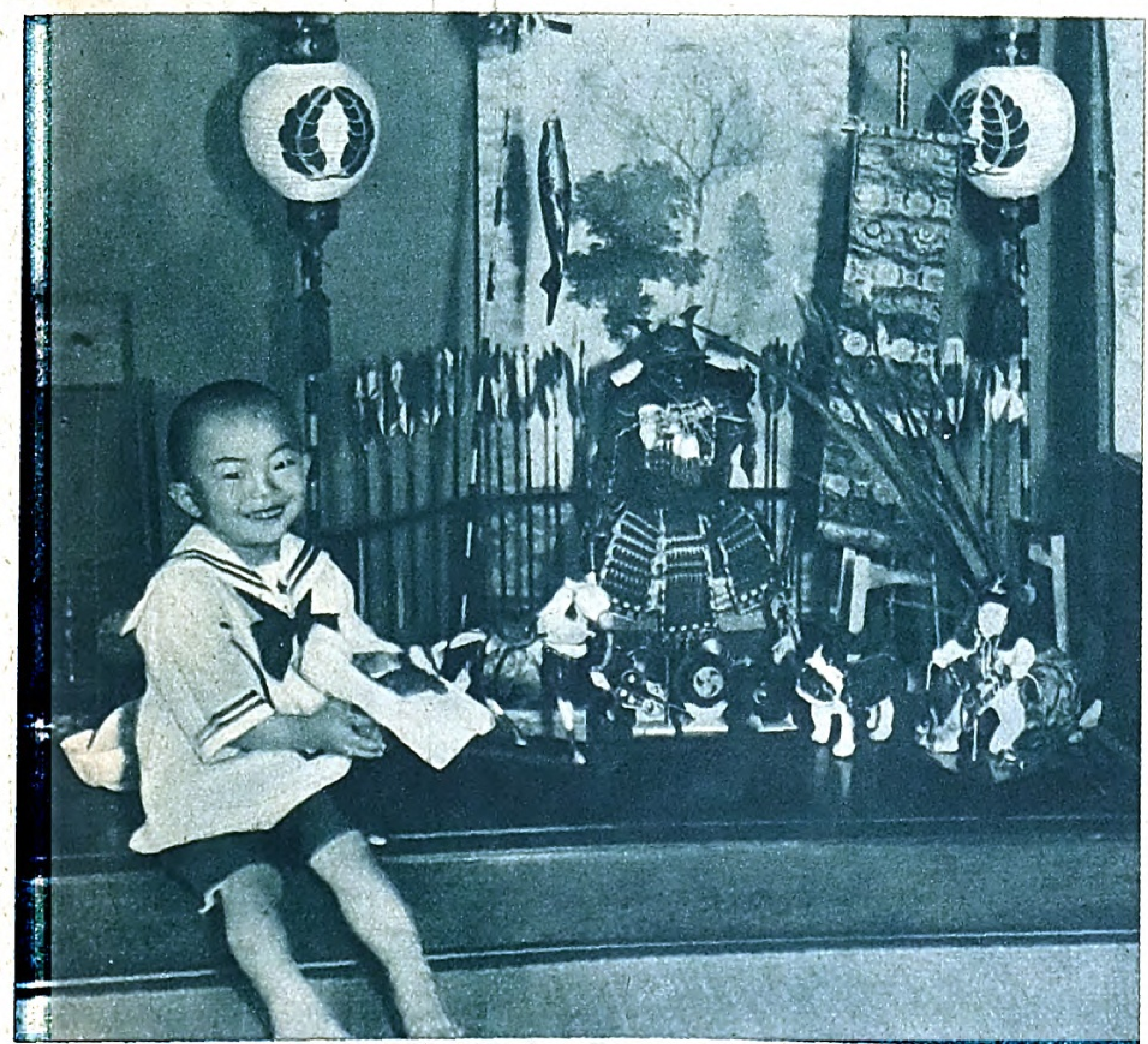
Japanese have a sense of the innocence associated with little girls when they see the peach-blossom: its rose-pink suggests to them an infant girl. The Hina-Matsuri is celebrated in every family which has a girl in the season of peach-blossoms, on March 3rd according to the lunar calendar. Especially when a baby girl is given her first celebration of this festival after birth, she generally receives presents not only from her parents, but from their friends and relatives. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a husband would give a splendid celebration of the Hina-Matsuri for his wife if it came round during their honeymoon. But this happy custom long since died out. The festival is now celebrated exclusively for unmarried girls.

The Hina-Matsuri originated in and is peculiar to Japan. But just why it is celebrated nobody knows. Recently an effort to explain it has been made by scholars studying the manners and customs of the Japanese race.

They say that a virgin always played the chief role in communal festivals held to secure abundant harvests before the fourth century. She made a tiny doll before taking part in the festival, and this doll was worshipped as a God. After the tenth century, this changed into a doll which people believed would protect young girls, called Amagatsu, which finally developed into a doll-god in the Hina-Matsuri such as we see at present.

The way of celebrating the Hina-Matsuri today was inherited from the seventeenth century. The festival is dedicated to a pair of dolls, a court noble and his wife, fully dressed in classical costume, which we call "Dairi-sama." They are seated in a little house: below them stand a train of servants, a lady's dressing stand, a toilet set and all sorts of furniture. Some of these miniature utensils and pieces of furniture are art works of exquisite craftsmanship. Some of the dolls once used in old daimyo families are preserved in the state museum in Tokyo. Today this festival is a beautiful ceremony in which young girls make a display of their dolls and entertain their friends.

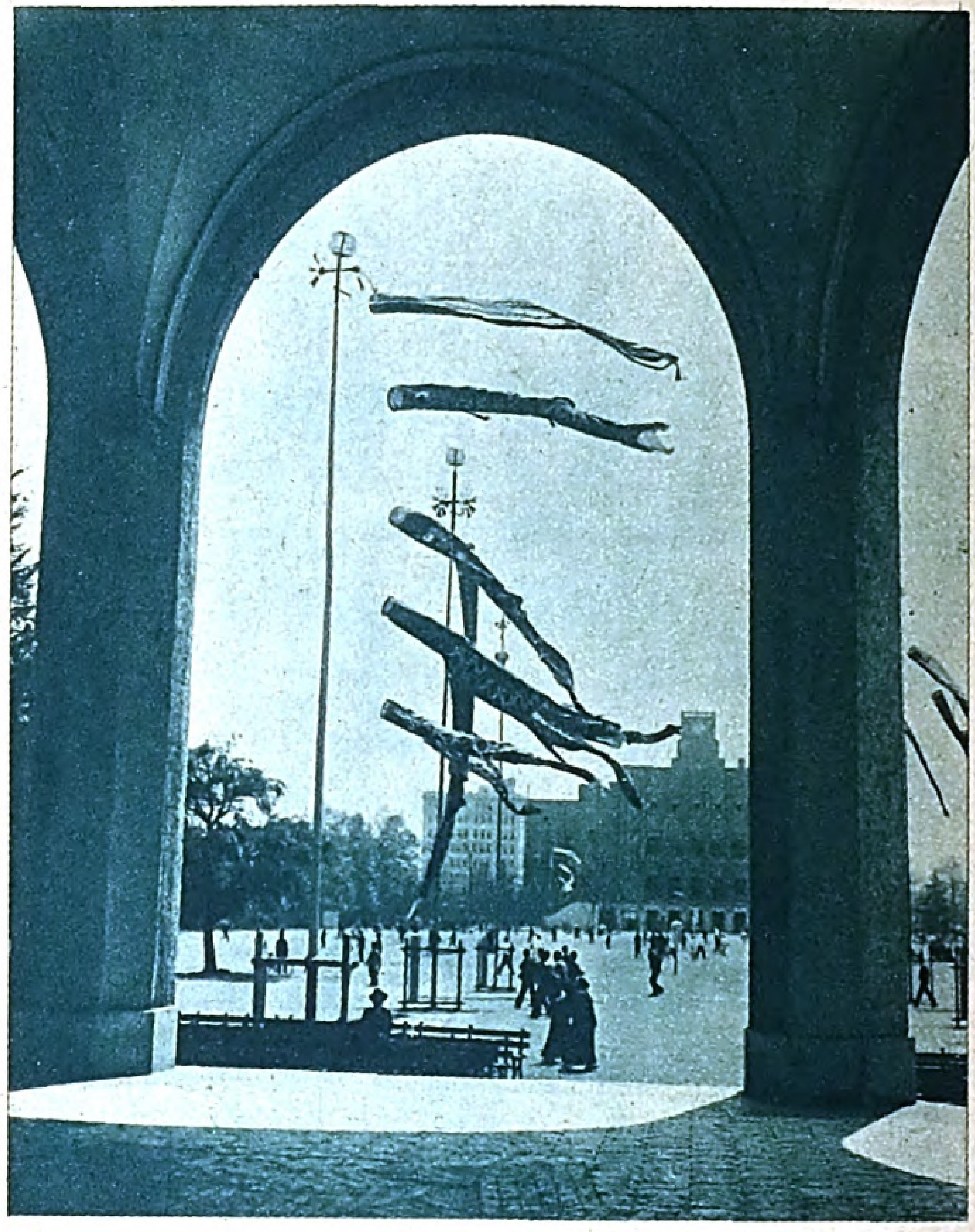
From the festival all boys are excluded. The girls of the house and the female friends they have invited, all in their best dresses, join in it. A dinner is served in small dishes specially made for the children's use. There is a specified menu for the occasion. A sweet condensed-milk-like liquor called "Shiro-sake" is indispensable. When the dinner is over, the rest of the day is spent in singing, Koto playing and other entertainments. After the festival, all the dolls and things displayed have to be put away as early as possible before the next day dawns. This is because of an ancient belief that the earlier they are put away, the earlier the girl possessing them will be married.



The Hero of the House Sitting by the Boys' Festival Decorations in an Ornamented Alcove

Tango-no-Sekku, or the Festival of Sweet-Flags

May 5th, also according to the lunar calendar, is the day of the festival of Tango-no-Sekku exclusively for boys.



Cloth Carps Flying for the Boys' Festival in Hibiya Park, Tokyo

This festival is for young boys. But it was usual years ago for even grown-up men to hold a festival for their own happiness and prosperity. The boys' festival is different from the Hina-Matsuri for girls in its simplicity and masculine spirit.

The festival is sacred to a toy suit of armor, or a picture of armor, before which saké and sweet-flags are offered. The stage for the festival is made more lively by a lot of model war banners such as were used in ancient battles. With all these things related to war, however, it is not the aim to impart warlike tendencies to young boys. The festival is supposed to secure for them progressiveness, bravery, and boldness when they are grown up. A dinner is given at this festival, too, but it is a very simple one.

On this fete-day it is customary for the Japanese people to eat rice-cake covered with broad green leaves. Townspeople who have long forgotten to observe the festival love to eat this cake for their health and happiness. By so doing they not only recall this fete-day but also feel in the bottoms of their hearts that they still love this old Japanese tradition.

Another custom connected with this festival is bathing in a hot bath with flag leaves in it. The air in the bath room is heavy with the sweet scent of the leaves, which contributes much to the recreating effect of bathing. "Shobu-saké" or saké into which flag-leaves have been dipped is also one of the blessings of the day.

Between the latter part of April and the beginning of May, the sky is clear, and high up in the clear sky are seen in this festival season big paper carp flying on the tops of long poles erected one at every house. These are called "Koi-nobori." When an early summer breeze comes, the carp flap and swell. They look as if they are swimming up stream.

The Japanese people do not rank below any other people in love of plants. Their love was primitively a matter of faith. The beauty and smell of plants conveyed to ancient Japanese a mystical feeling that by putting the plants on the body, they could secure a mystic power. From this belief various plants were put on the cap or used as decorations on the saddles of riding horses or on ox-carts in which people rode. The use of sweet-flags in this festival is explained in this way.

The performance of the ceremonies connected with the Tango-no-Sekku appeared first in an official document as early as the eighth century, but the festival was really observed earlier. In those olden times it was not for boys, but a religious ritual to be performed by officials of the central government, as well as by the entire nation. People attended the ceremonies of the festival wearing caps with plants stuck in them. But in the eighth and ninth centuries, caps with plants in them were nothing more than decorated caps, all faith in them having been lost.

When sweet flags bloomed in May, the festival of many gods was held. Temporary shrines with roofs thatched with flag-leaves were erected and the essences of gods were removed to them temporarily on the fete-day. In front of the shrines horse races were held to show the gods the soundness of the health of their sons, the riders of horses. All the racers wore flag leaves.

In the eleventh century Japan was overwhelmed with Chinese ideas and thoughts. It was during this century that the idea of the Tango-no-Sekku came to Japan from China and was mixed up with the Japanese festival of sweet flags. In the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the central government lost very much in power, and battles were fought between feudal lords who were then engaged in enlarging their possessions. These warlike lords, who were not well educated, thought the Tango-no-Sekku was simply a festival for valour in arms. Moreover, they understood without authority that the word "Shobu" (sweet flag) meant "get to arms," "Sho" being "get to" and "bu" arms. A century or two later, pedantic Japanese scholars of Chinese formulated a series of mistaken ideas about the meaning of the Tango-no-Sekku, which festival was then fixed by them in the form in which it is now found.

Illustration on Opposite Page

Little Girls Celebrating the Peach Festival on the Third Day of the Third Month With Shelves Full of Dolls and Toy Utensils

The New Year Ritual and the Feast of Lanterns

By Kunio Yanagida

In Japan, New Year rituals are served twice within half a month. he first celebration is called "Oh- shi" or the "Old Year" and the cond, "Waka-doshi" or the "Young ear." The former is held on the st of January according to the lunar lendar, when the new moon is just rn, and the latter, on the fifteenth the same month, when the moon is ll. The more conservative people e, the more elegantly they celebrate e "Young Year."

The most prominent feature of such uals is the erection of "Kado-matsu" the sacred pines; the trees used are t always pines, but sometimes wil- ws or ash trees. People do not cut wn any wayside tree they find for is purpose but have a method of oosing. Every year the lucky direc- n varies, and the sacred trees are ught in that lucky direction. The ethod of determinating the lucky rection is a simple one. It is decided on by old people on inspiration. one place in Northern Japan, the cky direction is determined according where the last thunder of the year is pposed to have vanished.

Now the sacred trees are called Wakagi," and people believe that a d dwells within them. By the ection of the sacred trees, this god received and, at the same time, the ew Year.

About four days before the New Year uals, the sacred trees are cut down d brought home to "lie down." hey are put in the cleanest quarters of e house, and covered with straw mats d have wine offered to them. The ection of the trees takes place on ew Year's eve, or on the evening of ecember 31st for the "Old Year" and nuary 14th for the "Young Year."

Although the trees are erected in irs at present, according to the old stom, they were always erected in ld numbers. Parts of the trees are ed for the making of "lucky chop- icks," which are sometimes an inch two in diameter. The chopsticks e made on New Year's eve and used supper that evening d throughout the ew Year rituals.

Another feature of e New Year rituals the yearly fortune- lling. First, the ew Year trees are t in length averag- g from 6 to 9 inches, the edge of which cross incision is ade. Such pieces, the number of elve in ordinary ars and thirteen in ap years, are thrown to the pot in which the "Fifteenth Day ice Pudding" is being cooked. After while, they are taken out and the dge is examined. By the number of e grains of rice found in the incision, eople determine that particular year's arvest time fortune. This custom as gradually changed and, at present, in bamboo sticks or reeds are used stead of the New Year trees. An- ther kind of fortune-telling is done y baking chestnuts, walnuts or beans. hey are arranged one for each month y the fireside. When one bakes hite, the month it represents will be ne; when one is underdone, its month ill be wet and when steam comes ut of a crack in one, its month will be indy! In this way, peasant folk ecide what to plant for each month.

Arranged around the New Year ines are pieces of wood on which onthly marks are made. In certain quarters of Japan, more attention is paid to these month-woods than to the pines themselves.

For the peasant folk, the most important ritual of the New Year is the rice-planting ceremony. The snow-covered yard is smoothed over and a ridge is made, along which pine needles to represent blades of rice are planted, and rice chaff is thrown over them, after which, the "Bird-Driving" ritual is observed. By this means, the peasants believe that the evil of the mole, the mole-cricket and the heron is successfully prevented. On the occasion of the observation of this ritual, the farm-hands to be engaged in rice-planting in June are contracted for. The pieces of wood used in the "Yearly Fortune-Telling" are preserved until the day of rice planting, when they are used as fire-wood to cook the rice for lunch for that particular day.

It will be seen that every ritual observed at the New Year is more or less closely connected with the desire for good crops.

On the morning of the 16th day, the New Year trees are burnt. On the smoke of the burning New Year trees, the New Year Deity is supposed to go away, satisfied with all the rituals performed by the people. That is why the "Tondo," or "New Year tree burning ceremony" is performed on the village boundary, or at the foot of a bridge, the idea being that it is a sending-off ceremony. Open air dancing used to be associated with this ceremony, but it has practically died out now.

In the old days when the lunar calendar was used, the rituals were observed every six months. At the end of the winter season, the New Year was celebrated and at the end of summer, "Bon" or the Feast of Lanterns. Both ceremonies were associated with the harvest, but the New Year has now become a good luck festival, and the Summer Feast, a memorial service for the dead.

In the New Year rituals, on the "Toshidana," or "New Year Shelf," so arranged that it faces the lucky direction, are piled many offerings for the Deity. At "Bon," on the "Bon Shelf" many flowers are arranged and rice-balls offered. Some of them are offered to the Wandering Spirits. The dance associated with the Feast of Lanterns is really a hooting. By stamping the feet and striking the gong or drum, the people believed they could drive away evil spirits. Thus, the dance is not held only in one spot, but keeps on the move, until the dancers reach the village boundary where they think they have successfully "hooted away" the evil spirits from their own village.

New Year Tree Erected at the Entrance of a House

Setting Lanterns Adrift at the Feast of Lanterns

"Tondo" or New Year Tree Burning Ceremony

"Bon" Dance at the Feast of Lanterns, to the Accompaniment of a Drum and Singing

The Feast of Lanterns is opened at twilight on the evening of July 13th, dried hemp stalks are burnt in the family grave yard and, before the fire is extinguished, the lantern hung in the yard is lighted from the fire, and from the hunging lantern, a hand-lantern is lighted, which is carried home, to light the family Buddhist shrine, the idea being that the spirit of the departed has come out with the burning of fire, and in order to conduct the spirits, the fire or light must not be extinguished during the feast. At the first burning of the dried hemp stalks, children may sing "Old folks, come out with the fire," or one may offer one's back to carry a spirit. This is called "The Receiving Fire."

During the stay of the family spirits, such things as rice-cake, rice, noodles and various agricultural products are offered on the "Bon Shelf." Then the time comes when the spirits depart again through the burning of a fire. This is late in the night of the 15th or early in morning of the 16th.

Originally, torches were burnt, but lanterns have gradually come to be used. At Aomori, at the north end of Japan Proper, lanterns in the shape of human figures and as much as twelve feet in length, hanging on strong poles are carried to the sea and thrown away. During the march, the people dance continually around the lanterns. In some places, such as Akita, the number of lanterns is increased, the size being much smaller, and they are arranged on big frames and thrown into the sea or the rivers.

In Kanto, around Tokyo, such lanterns are called "Ten Thousand Lanterns," and in Tokyo itself, the lantern launching ceremony is observed on the river Sumida. On this occasion, lanterns shaped like water-birds, lighted, are set adrift to float away on the black surface of the water—a most spectacular sight.

In Western Japan, the "Farewell Fire" takes the shape of boats, some big lantern-boats and many small ones.

Sometimes, a big bon-fire is lighted in the graveyard, or fireworks are let off. There are two ideas involved in the letting off of fireworks, the one that it may drive away the evil spirits and the other that it may, at the same time, send off the family spirits, although such fireworks have now come to be a summer-evening's entertainment.

Before lanterns were invented, the Bon ritual was observed with the burning of big bon-fires on the tops of strong poles. Parts of such customs are still observed at the town of Tanabe, where bamboo baskets in the shape of funnels are hung on long poles, and firewood is thrown into them. Before the fire is lighted, the company is divided into two parts, each member of the two companies holding a torch. At the command, both party start throwing the torches up into the baskets to light the wood, the winning party being the one whose pole is first lighted.

The manner of throwing up the torch varies—sometimes it is thrown backward, the thrower kneeling on the ground, or the lighters may climb up the poles by means of ropes.

The Bon feast is always associated with outdoor dances. The Bon dance is performed to the accompaniment of drumming. In the old Bon dances, there were more dancing than singing, but the singing has now come to predominate over the dancing. The singing is to keep the time, or is a narrative song, to no other accompaniment than the beating of drums.

In connection with the Feast of Lanterns, mention should be made of the feast of the 7th day of the 7th month of the lunar calendar. This feast is really held in preparation for the Bon feast. On this occasion, it is generally understood that the stealing of agricultural products is not against the social code, as long as they are stolen to be offered on the Bon shelf.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TEA DRINKING HABIT IN JAPAN

"Ordinary Tea Party"

There is a romance in tracing developments of the tea-drinking habit in Japan. Directly after its introduction from China in the 7th century, the use of tea was confined to a religious rite. In the Heian Period, 794-1185, the scope of tea-drinking was gradually widened to the court nobles and literati, but as a diversion. The tea used at that time was a round brick tea with a design of a phoenix or dragon in gold on the surface. Before using, the ball tea had to be crushed to small pieces and then powdered in a hand-mill. Poems of the period show that sometimes the noise of grinding tea was accompanied with a harp. Salt, ginger or sweet juice from a creeper called "amazura" was added to the infusion of tea when it was drunk. However, toward the end of that period, tea-drinking customs and the cultivation of tea began to wane, owing to political disturbances.

Through the efforts of Yeisai, a buddhist monk, tea-drinking was revived. On his return from China in 1191, he brought back new tea seeds and planted them. He also wrote a book entitled "Kitcha Yojoki," in which tea was highly praised as "an infallible medicine for longevity." Its use spread rapidly among the warriors but it was abused by them in prize drinking contests, rather than drunk for the real enjoyment of the beverage. Fifty or a hundred cups of tea, of different kinds, were prepared, and the one who guessed the most by tasting them won the game. Ashikaga Takauji, the Shogun, tried to prohibit such an evil practice by proclamation but all in vain. As if in reaction, there arose tea ceremonial "Chanoyu" with a formula for salvation. It was introduced by Musokokushi, with the object of teaching social etiquette, and was later developed into the cult of teaism by such geniuses as Chuko, under the Shogun Yoshimasa, and Rikyu, who served under the Taiko Hideyoshi.

In the 16th century, the influence of Chanoyu had reached such a climax that tea became a pivot around which revolved all arts such as painting, pottery and lacquer making, garden construction, flower arrangement and the like. In Nobunaga's time, tea utensils were considered great treasures and were given to warriors as prizes for valor and handed on as heirlooms. Hideyoshi showed an exceptional interest in tea ceremonial. His tea party held in 1587 at Matsubara (Pinefield) in Kitano, Kyoto, was of such magnitude that it extended over 3 miles and was attended by more than 360 persons.

From Japan the early knowledge of tea radiated to the Western World. Chanoyu and tea utensils were first recorded by Louis d'Almeide, a Portuguese Jesuit, in 1565. Engelbertus Kaempfer, a physician and naturalist, gave a more authentic and detailled account in his "Amoenitatum Exoticum," published in 1712.

In this old and familiar Japan green tea used in these ceremonies, Prof. Suzuki and the late Dr. Miura, in 1925, discovered Vitamin C, which, according to the latter's report, exists in greater quantities in this tea than in fresh vegetables and fruits. Beside, Japan green tea contains many other health giving properties. A cup of this tea restores the tired nerves and makes one fit for his work. Japan green tea constitutes a most appropriate beverage in the daily menu and for the entertainment of friends.

About 100,000,000 lbs. of tea are produced annually in Japan, out of which more than three quarters is used at home and the remainder exported to foreign countries, roughly as follows: 18,000,000 lbs. to the U.S.A., 3,000,000 lbs. to Canada and 3,500,000 lbs. to Soviet Russia.

Directions for Making

A Perfect Cup of Japan Green Tea

First warm the pot with hot water.
Put in the pot a teaspoonful of tea for each cup.
Be sure the water is thoroughly boiled and let it cool down for a minute, before pouring it into the teapot.
After from three to five minutes, the tea is ready.
Tea, prepared in this way, is the most fragrant and delicious.
Serve it with or without lemon, milk or sugar.

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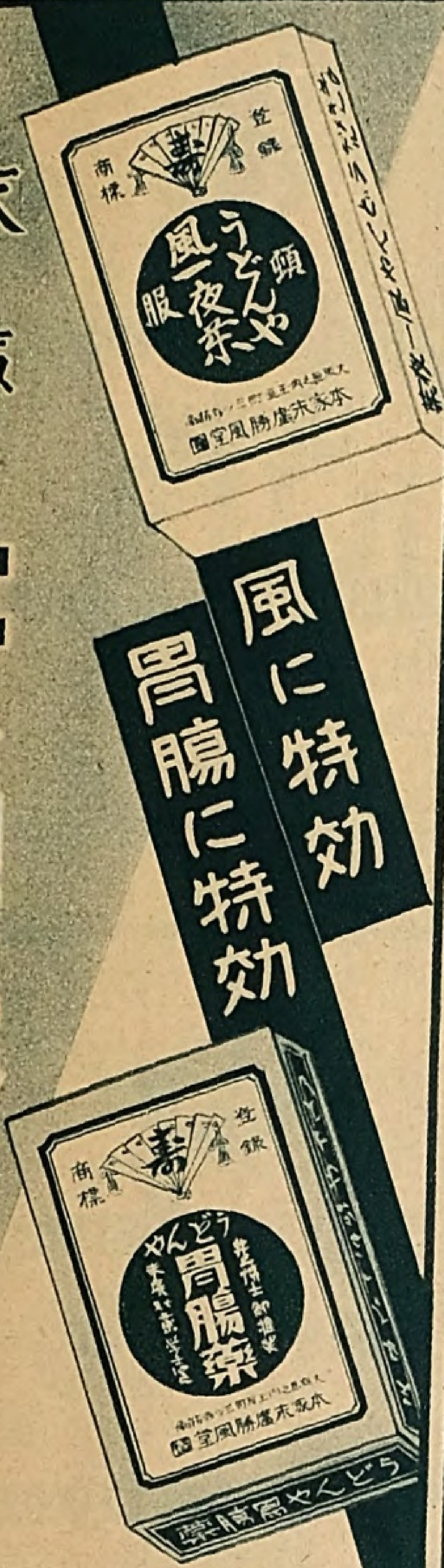
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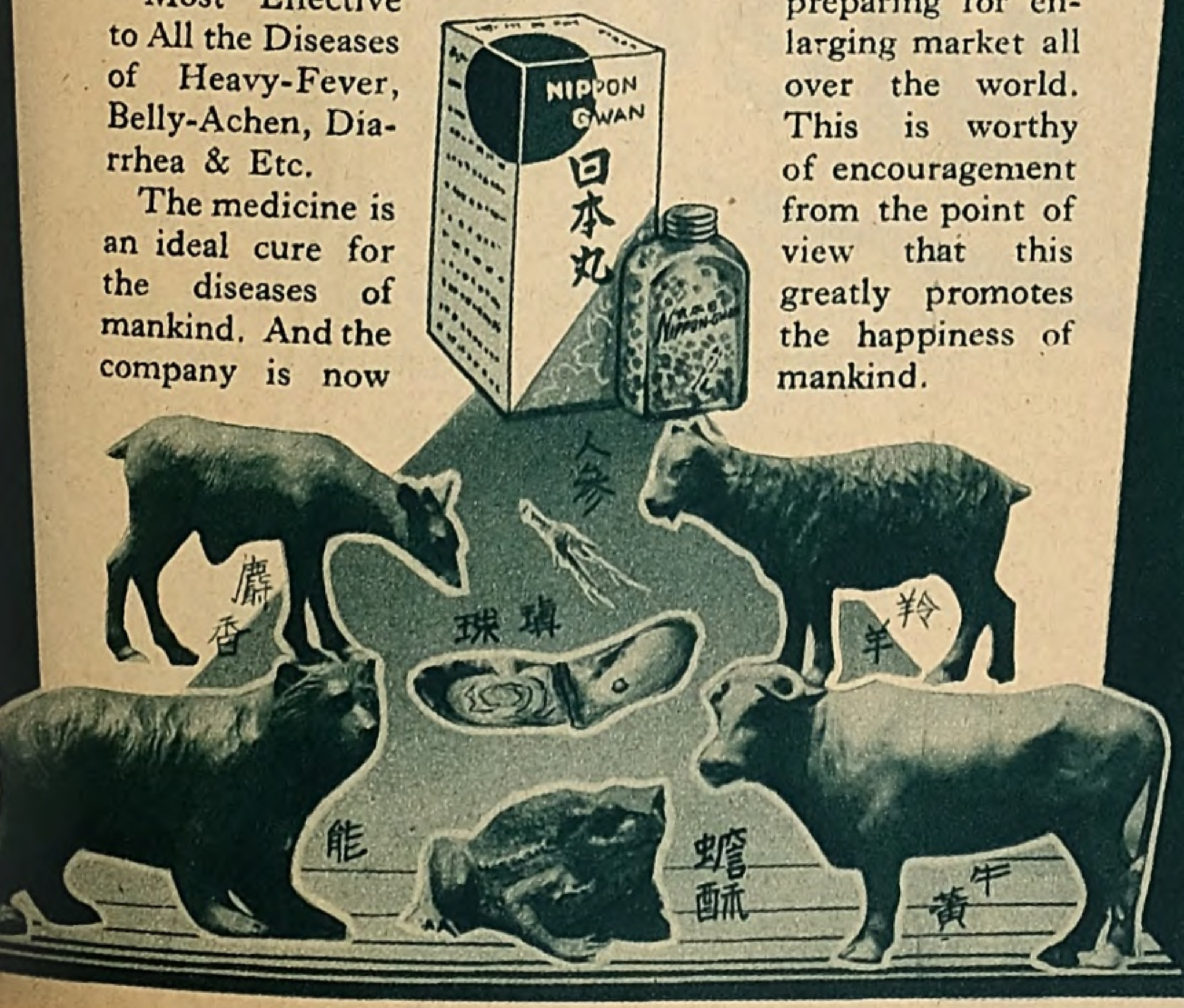

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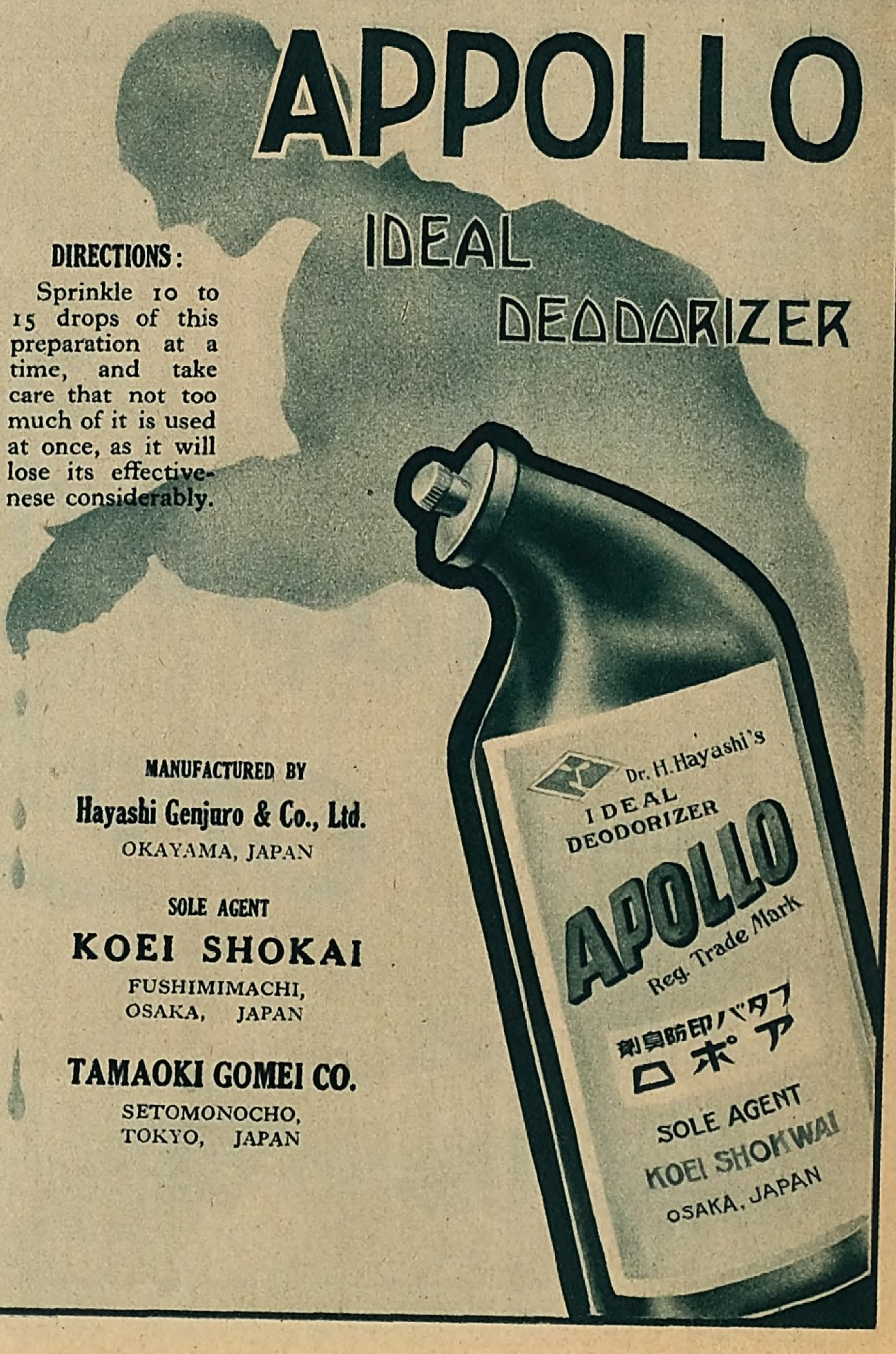

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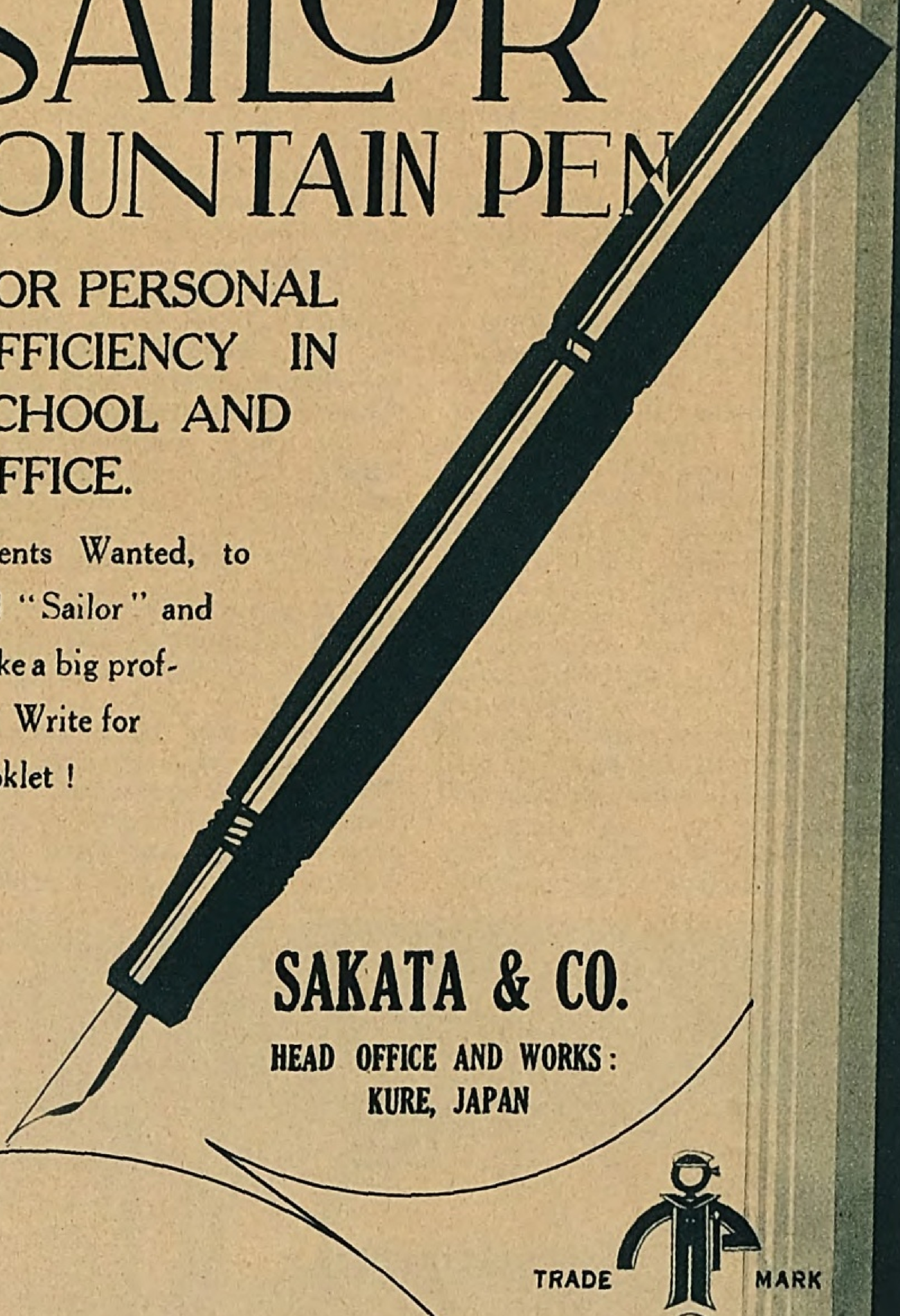

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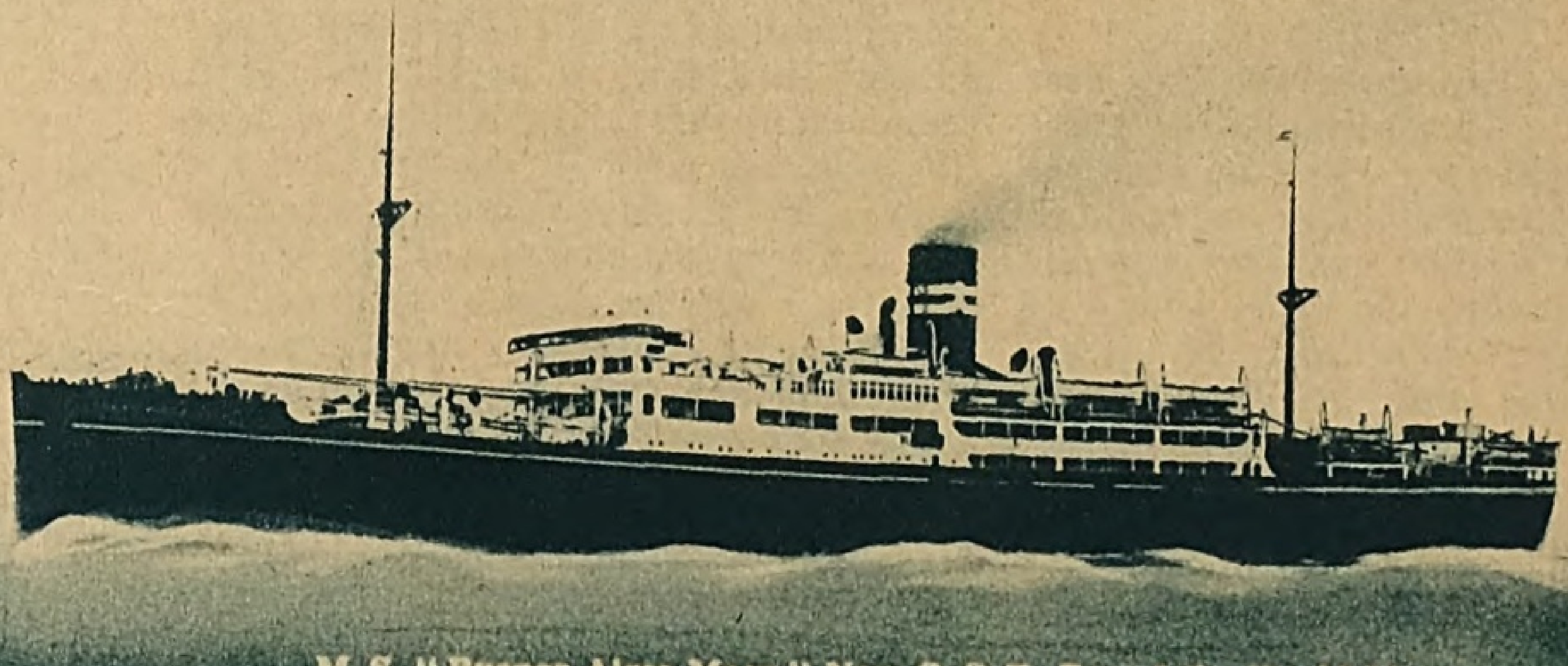

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A General Guide for Foreign Tourists to Japan

As the unique tourist land of the world, Japan has made remarkable progress in recent years in all phases of her tourist business; and 1930 has been marked by the establishment of the Board of Tourist Affairs, which is to act as the central and controlling organ in this field under the supervision of the Railway Minister. Objectively observed, Japan may be said to have just stepped into the second period of her tourist business, and to be about to prepare in a substantial manner to entertain travellers from every part of the world in her unique position as the world's greatest vacation-land,—with her romantically beautiful scenery, century-old traditions and legends, quaint customs and costumes, temples and shrines, ancient spectacular festivals, exquisite fine arts, and a thousand other charms and attractions.

The following is a budget of brief information regarding a visit to Japan:

Komaga-take from Onuma Park, Hokkaido

Time of Visit

Travel in Japan has no particular season. In fact, Japan is in season for travellers all the year round. If any period is to be recommended as more suitable than another it is the spring or the autumn.

Clothing

As Japan proper has about the same climate as that of the middle belt of the United States and the central and southern parts of Europe, the clothing worn in those sections is suitable for Japan. In summer, light overcoats or wraps should be carried for use on shipboard and for cool evenings in Japan. Raincoats should be included in the outfit.

Passports

All foreign visitors to the Far East must provide themselves with passports, viséd before starting by a consul or other authorized representative of each country the traveller intends to visit. Location of the offices of such representatives can be ascertained through the Tourist Agencies. Ordinarily passports are not needed after landing for travel in Japan, but it is advisable to carry them for indentification.

Customs Examination

At the port of entry, although the customs examination of baggage is thorough, it is not severe, the examining officials being allowed considerable discretion. As a general rule, personal effects of travellers are exempt from duty. Only 50 cigars or 100 cigarettes, and ¼lb. of cut tobacco are admitted free; excess tobacco, in any form, is subject to a duty of 355% ad valorem. For the customs examination, many travellers hand their keys over to the runners of the leading hotels, a procedure which results in having the baggage cleared more quickly than If attended to by the owner himself.

Currency

The nominal par value of the Japanese yen compared with the coinage of other countries is approximately as follows:

1 yen or 100 sen equals 50 cents (American), 2s. (British), 12½ fr. (French), $1 (Mexican), 1½ rupees (Indian), 2m. (German). The market rates of these currencies, as is well known, have fluctuated widely since the war, and present values depend on the rate of exchange prevailing on the day of conversion.

The denominations of Bank Notes are 1 yen, 5 yen, 10 yen, 20 yen and 100 yen. The coins are bronze—1 sen; nickel—5 sen, 10 sen; silver—20 sen, 50 sen; gold—5 yen, 10 yen and 20 yen. Gold coins are not usually in circulation.

Expenses

Changes in railway and steamer fares, hotel and other rates, make estimates of travelling and other expenses unreliable. The best way to calculate them is to ascertain what the principal tourist agencies charge for the trip proposed. However, average travelling expenses per day may be estimated roughly at ¥35 ($17.50), distributed as follows: ¥16 ($8), hotel charge including 3 meals: ¥10 ($5), motor-car fare for 2 hrs.; ¥6.90 ($3.45), 1st cl. railway fare for 100 miles; and ¥2 ($1), incidental expenses. If desired, English-speaking guides may be hired through the hotels. The fee is about ¥10 ($5) a day, hotel and travelling expenses extra.

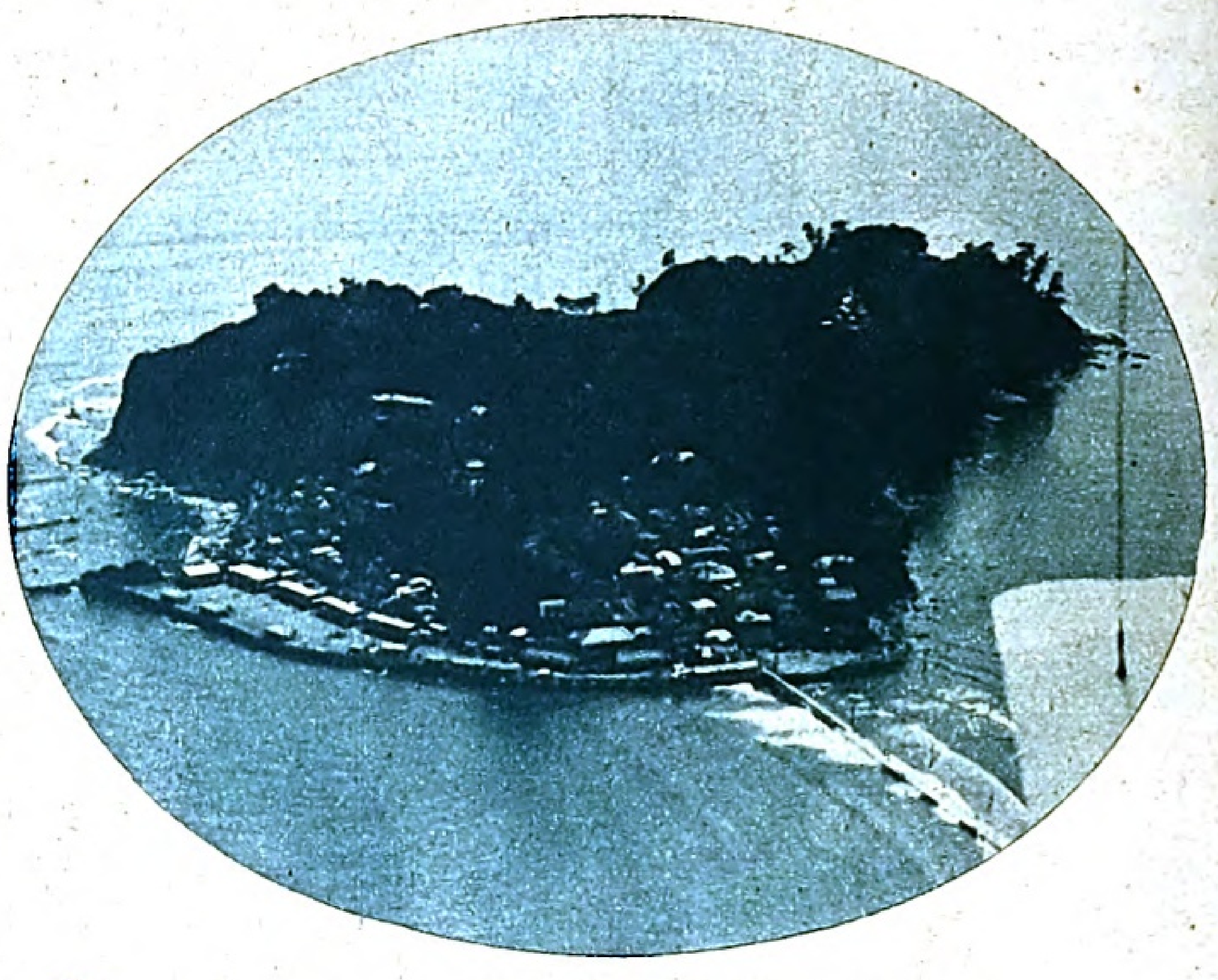
Railways

Every important part of Japan is reached by the Japanese Government Railways and connecting branch lines of private railways. The main line trains are equipped with sleeping and dining cars. Passenger cars are all clean, well upholstered and comfortable, and are equipped with all modern facilities demanded by the travelling public. Observation cars are attached to the limited express trains.

Three classes of accommodation are provided: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, the 2nd cl. fares being twice and the 1st cl., three times, those of the 3rd class. The 3rd cl. rate is 1.56 sen a kilometre for the first 80 kilometres; 1.31 sen for the second 80 kilometres; over 320 kilometres, 0.87 sen; over 480 kilometres, 0.75 sen; over 640 kilometres, 0.69 sen; and 0.63 sen a kilometre for distances over 800 kilometres. Return tickets are available.

Motor-car and Jinrikisha

The Jinrikisha ('man pulled carriage'), popularly called the "ricksha" is omnipresent in Japan, but recently motor-cars and taxicabs have been fast taking the place of jinrikisha, especially in the large cities. The charges for conveyances are regulated by the police authorities of each place. In general they are similar to those of Tokyo, which are:



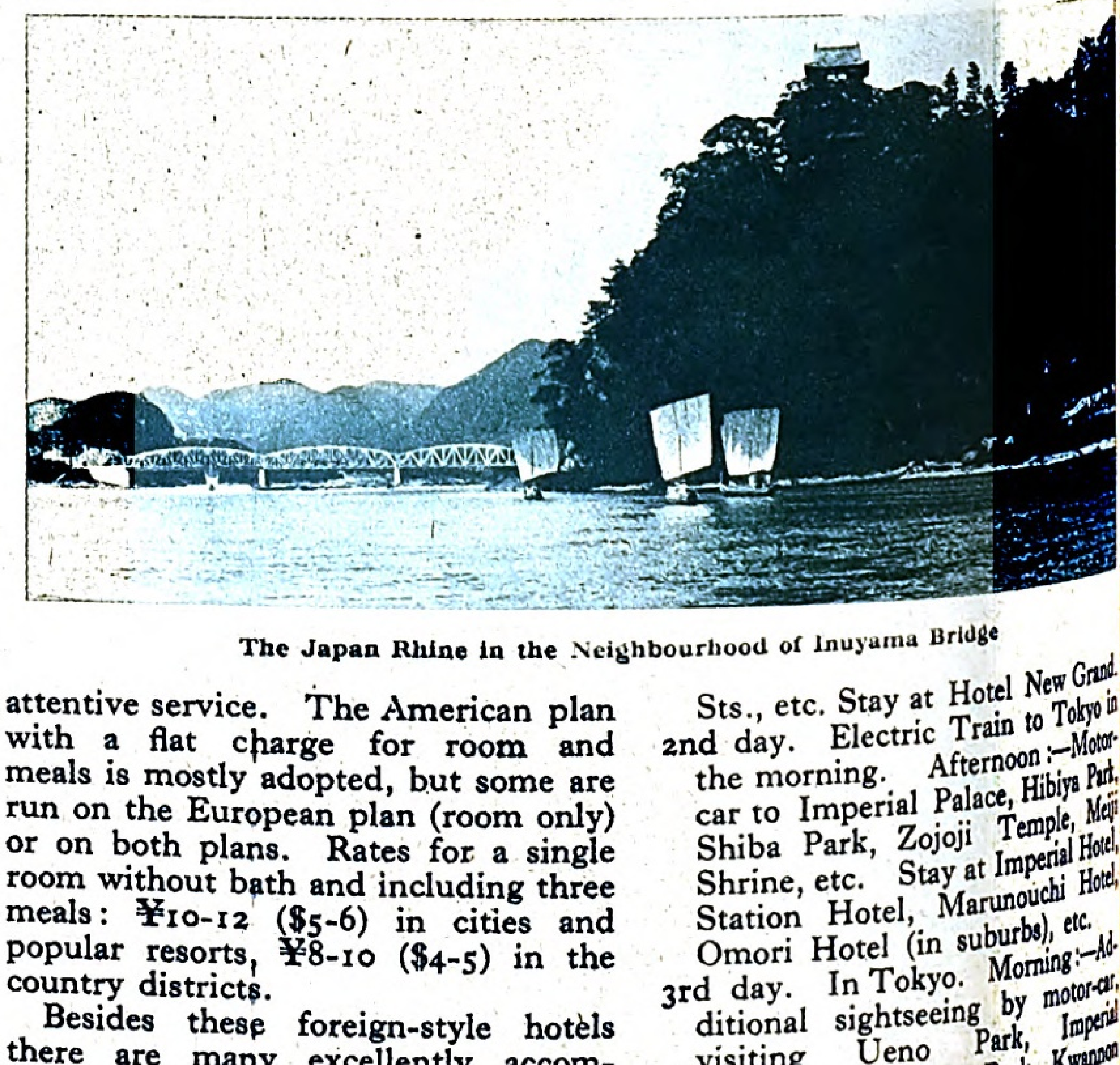
Enoshima Island

Motor-car. . ¥4.00—5.00 per hour.
Jinrikisha. . 80 sen—¥1.00 per hour.

In every large city and town, taxis are found in great numbers and usually charge ¥1.00 per trip irrespective of distance within city limits or within a radius of 3 miles.

Hotels and Inns

The principal cities and tourist points of Japan proper, Chosen (Korea), Manchuria, and Taiwan (Formosa) are provided with foreign-style hotels. Most of them are really fine with every modern convenience and high grade accommodation, excellent cuisine and attentive service. The American plan with a flat charge for room and meals is mostly adopted, but some are run on the European plan (room only) or on both plans. Rates for a single room without bath and including three meals: ¥10-12 ($5-6) in cities and popular resorts, ¥8-10 ($4-5) in the country districts.



The Japan Rhine in the Neighbourhood of Inuyama Bridge

Besides these foreign-style hotels there are many excellently accommodated Japanese inns where one may have the novel experience of living in the real Japanese way.

For the purpose of providing satisfactory accommodation for foreign visitors, there has been organized the Japan Hotel Association, comprising the leading hotels in Japan proper, Chosen, Manchuria, and Taiwan. The address of its headquarters is, c/o Traffic Bureau, Japanese Government Railways, Tokyo.

Japan Tourist Bureau

In order to save time, trouble, and expense, visitors to Japan should avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Japan Tourist Bureau, an organization established in 1912, which co-operates with the Japanese Government Railways, other railways and steamship companies, hotels, and other interests catering to foreign visitors. The Bureau is not conducted as a money-making enterprise. Its service, of the highest order, is rendered free of charge, its aim being to assist travellers and business men in every possible way, and, with an organization covering Japan and China, its aid is invaluable to strangers. Its ticket and inquiry offices furnish travel information, plan tours, arrange itineraries, secure hotel accommodations, provide letters of introduction, social and business, obtain admission to private places of interest, museums, etc., supply travel literature, issue traveller's cheques and different kinds of railway and steamer tickets, etc.

HEAD OFFICE: Tokyo:—Tokyo Central Station.

TICKET AND INQUIRY OFFICES: Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Taihoku, Keijo, Fusan, Antung, Mukden, Dairen, Changchun, Harbin, Manchuli, Tientsin, Peiping, Shanghai, etc.

Specimen Itinerary

I. 14 DAY OVERLAND TOUR
Visiting

Yokohama, Tokyo, Nikko, Kamakura, Atami, Miyanoshita, Kyoto, Nara and Kobe.

1st day. Arrive Yokohama. Sightseeing tour of the city by motor-car, visiting the Bund, the Bluff, Negishi Race Course, Sankeien Garden, Nogeyama Park, Honcho & Bentendori Sts., etc. Stay at Hotel New Grand.

2nd day. Electric Train to Tokyo in the morning. Afternoon:—Motor-car to Imperial Palace, Hibiya Park, Shiba Park, Zojoji Temple, Meiji Shrine, etc. Stay at Imperial Hotel, Station Hotel, Marunouchi Hotel, Omori Hotel (in suburbs), etc.

3rd day. In Tokyo. Morning:—Additional sightseeing by motor-car, visiting Ueno Park, Imperial Museum, Asakusa Park, Kwannon Temple, Nihombashi & Ginza Main Streets, etc. Afternoon train to Nikko. Visit "Sacred Bridge" and Nikko Shrines by motor-car. Stay at Kanaya Hotel.

h day. Morning :—Motor-car excursion to Kegon Waterfall and Lake Chuzenji. Afternoon train to Kamakura via Tokyo. Stay at Kaihin Hotel.

h day. Morning :—Visit by jinrikisha Hase Kwannon Temple, Daibutsu, Hachiman Shrine, Treasure Museum, and Enoshima Island by motor-car. Afternoon train to Atami. Stay at Atami Hotel or Mampei Hotel.

h day. Morning :—Sightseeing about the town visiting the Plum Garden, Nishikiga-ura (Brocade Beach), etc.

Horyuji, the Oldest Temple Building in Japan

Train to Odawara in the afternoon, thence to Miyanoshita by motor-car. Stay at Fujiya Hotel.

day. In Miyanoshita. A splendid 100-mile motor-trip to the Lake District at the base of Mt. Fuji, visiting Nagao Pass, and picturesque lakes, Kawaguchi, Saiko and Shoji.

day. Leave Miyanoshita for Numazu by motor-car in the morning via Lake Hakone and catch the Limited Express Train for Kyoto. Arrive Kyoto in the evening and go to Kyoto Hotel, Miyako Hotel or Station Hotel by motor-car.

day. In Kyoto. Morning :—Motor-car to Imperial Palace (permit required), "Gold Pavilion," Nishijin Silk Weaving Factory, Nijo Castle (permit required), and Higashi Honganji Temple. Afternoon :—Jinrikisha to Heian Shrine and Garden, Chionin Monastery, Big Bell, Maruyama Park, "Tea-Pot Lane," Kiyomizu Temple, Museum, Shijo Main St. and Theatre St.

th day. In Kyoto. All day excursion to Mt. Hiei (by funicular railway. Alt. 2,800 ft.) and Lake Biwa.

th day. Half day excursion for shooting the Hozu Rapids and half day shopping by jinrikisha.

th day. Morning train to Nara and go to Nara Hotel by motor-car or jinrikisha.

Afternoon visit by jinrikisha Deer Park, Kasuga Shrine, Big Bell, Daibutsu, Five-Storied Pagoda, Imperial Museum, etc. Stay at Nara Hotel.

th day. Morning :—Visit Horyuji Temple (the oldest temple in Japan, built about 1300 years ago) or Momoyama Imperial Tomb via Uji Tea Plantations by motor-car.

Afternoon train to Kobe (Sannomiya Station) via Osaka. Stay at Oriental Hotel or Tor Hotel.

14th day. Morning : Sightseeing by jinrikisha, visiting Nunobiki Waterfalls, Suwayama Partk, Theatre St., Motomachi Shopping St., etc. Afternoon : Motor-car drive to Suma, Maiko and Akashi (beautiful seaside resorts).

II. 21 DAY OVERLAND TRIP

Visiting

Yokohama, Tokyo, Nikko, Atami, Miyanoshita, Nagoya, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Kobe, Beppu, Miyajima, Unzen and Nagasaki.

1st day. Arrive Yokohama. Visit by motor-car the Bund, the Bluff, Negishi Race Course, Sankeien Garden, Isesakicho St., Honcho and Bentendori Shopping Sts., etc. Lunch at Hotel New Grand and afternoon train to Tokyo. Balance of day sightseeing tour of Tokyo by motor-car, visiting Imperial Palace, Shiba Park, Zojoji Temple, Meiji Shrine, Akasaka Palace, etc. Stay at Imperial Hotel, Station Hotel, Marunouchi Hotel, Omori Hotel (in suburbs), etc.

2nd day. In the morning additional sightseeing by motor-car, visiting Ueno Park, Imperial Museum, Asakusa Park, Kwannon Temple, Ginza Main St., Department Stores, etc. Afternoon train to Nikko. Stay at Kanaya Hotel.

3rd day. In Nikko. Morning motor-car drive to Lake Chuzenji and Kegon Waterfall. In the afternoon visit Sacred Bridge, "Hall of Three Buddhas," Toshogu Shrine, Kirifuri Waterfall, etc.

4th day. Leave Kanaya Hotel for Imaichi by motor-car in the morning through the famous Cryptomeria Avenue and catch train for Tokyo. Arrive Tokyo in the afternoon and continue rail journey to Atami. Stay at Atami Hotel or Mampei Hotel.

5th day. Morning visit by motor-car, the Geyser, Plum Garden, Nishikiga-ura(Brocade Beach), etc. After noon train to Odawara and thence to Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita by motor-car.

6th day. In Miyanoshita. All day motor-car excursion to Lake Shoji via Nagao Pass and three picturesque lakes at the base of Mt. Fuji.

7th day. Leave Fujiya Hotel for Numazu by motor-car in the morning, stopping at Lake Hakone en route. Leave Numazu by the Limited Express Train and arrive Nagoya in the afternoon. Motor-car to Nagoya Hotel.

8th day. In the morning excursion to the Kiso River (popularly known as the "Rhine of Japan") for shooting the rapids by boat. Afternoon motor-car to Nagoya Castle (permit required), cloisonne or porcelain factory, Hirokoji Main St., etc. Depart Nagoya for Kyoto in the afternoon by the Limited Express Train. Stay at Kyoto Hotel, Miyako Hotel or Station Hotel.

9th day. In Kyoto. Morning :—Motor-car to Imperial Palace (permit required), "Gold Pavilion," Nijo Castle (permit required), Higashi Honganji Temple, etc. Afternoon visit by jinrikisha Heian Shrine and Garden, Chionin Monastery, Maruyama Park, shops and factories.

10th day. In Kyoto. Motor-car to Kameoka for shooting the Hozu Rapids by boat. Afternoon excursion to Mt. Hiei or Lake Biwa.

11th day. Morning train to Nara and visit by jinrikisha, Deer Park, Kasuga Shrine, Big Bell, Daibutsu (Grand Buddha), Imperial Museum, Horyuji Temple (the oldest temple in Japan built about 1,300 years ago), etc. Stay at Nara Hotel.

12th day. Morning train to Osaka and sightseeing in the city by motor-car, visiting Theatre St., Shinsaibashi St., Osaka Castle, the Mint, Nakanoshima Park, City Office, etc. Lunch at Osaka Hotel or Dobuil Hotel. Afternoon train to Kobe (Sannomiya Station). Motor-car to Oriental Hotel, Tor Hotel, etc.

13th day. In Kobe. Morning motor-car drive to Suma, Maiko and Akashi, beautiful sea-side resorts along the Inland Sea. Afternoon visit by jinrikisha, Nunobiki Waterfalls, the Bluff, Suwayama Park, Motomachi Shopping St., etc.

14th day. Morning, shopping in the city. Leave Kobe for Beppu in the afternoon on the beautiful steamer of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha through the picturesque Inland Sea (Sailings: twice a day).

15th day. Arrive Beppu. Visit by motor-car Beppu Park, Sansui-en Garden. "Hells" (solfataras), etc. Stay at Kamenoi Hotel.

16th day. In Beppu. Excursion to Yabakei Valley by motor-car and train.

17th day. Leave Beppu for Miyajima by the O.S.K. steamer, arriving in the afternoon. Stay at Miyajima Hotel.

18th day. In the morning make a circular tour by motor boat around the Island and afternoon visit Itsukushima Shrine, for which this island is noted, Maple Valley, Omoto Park, etc. Leave Miyajima for Nagasaki by Express Train in the afternoon.

19th day. Arrive Nagasaki in the morning and go to Hotel du Japon for breakfast. In the morning sightseeing of the city by jinrikisha, visiting Suwa Park, Suwa Shrine Sofukuji Temple, Motokago-machi Shopping St., etc. Afternoon, a wonderful motor-car drive to Unzen (about 3 hours) and stay at Kyushu Hotel, Unzen Hotel, Yumei Hotel, etc.

20th day. In Unzen. Visit "Hells" (solfataras), Golf Links, Nita Path, Kinugasa Walk, etc.

21st day. Leave Unzen for Nagasaki by motor-car in the morning. Fast and luxurious steamers on the Japan China Rapid Express service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha leave Nagasaki every 4 days, the voyage to Shanghai taking 22 hours.

Osaka Castle

III. 13 DAY OVERLAND TRIP

Visiting

Yokohama, Tokyo, Nikko, Sendai, Matsushima, Lake Towada, Hakodate, Yunokawa, Lake Onuma, Noboribetsu, Shiraoi (Ainu Village) and Sapporo.

1st-3rd days. Same as No. 1 or No. 2 itinerary.

4th day. Leave Nikko for Sendai by rail in the morning. Arrive Sendai in the evening, thence proceed to Matsushima by electric car. Stay at Park Hotel.

5th day. In the morning sightseeing at Matsushima Beach, Godaido Island, Zuiganji Temple, Kanrantei, etc. Lunch at Hotel. Afternoon, cross the bay to Shiogama by motor boat. After visiting Shiogama Shrine, etc., electric car to Sendai. Sightseeing in the city by motor car, visiting Toshogu Shrine, Zuihoden, Sendai Castle, Sakura-ga-oka Park, etc. Stay at Sendai Hotel.

6th day. Depart Sendai for Furumagi in the morning by the Express Train. Arriving Furumagi in the afternoon, proceed Nenokuchi, thence to Yasumiya, crossing Lake Towada by motor boat. Stay at Sekai-koenkan Hotel.

7th day. In the morning leave Lake Towada for Furumagi to catch the Express Train for Aomori. From Aomori, ferry steamer to Hakodate. Arrive Hakodate and take motor car to Yunokawa Hot Springs to stay overnight.

8th day. Leave Hakodate for Abuta by rail in the morning. Stopover at Onuma for sightseeing in Onuma Park. In the afternoon leave Onuma, to continue the rail trip. Arrive Abuta and take motor car to Doyako Hot Springs. Stay at a Japanese inn.

Descending the Hozu Rapids near Kyoto

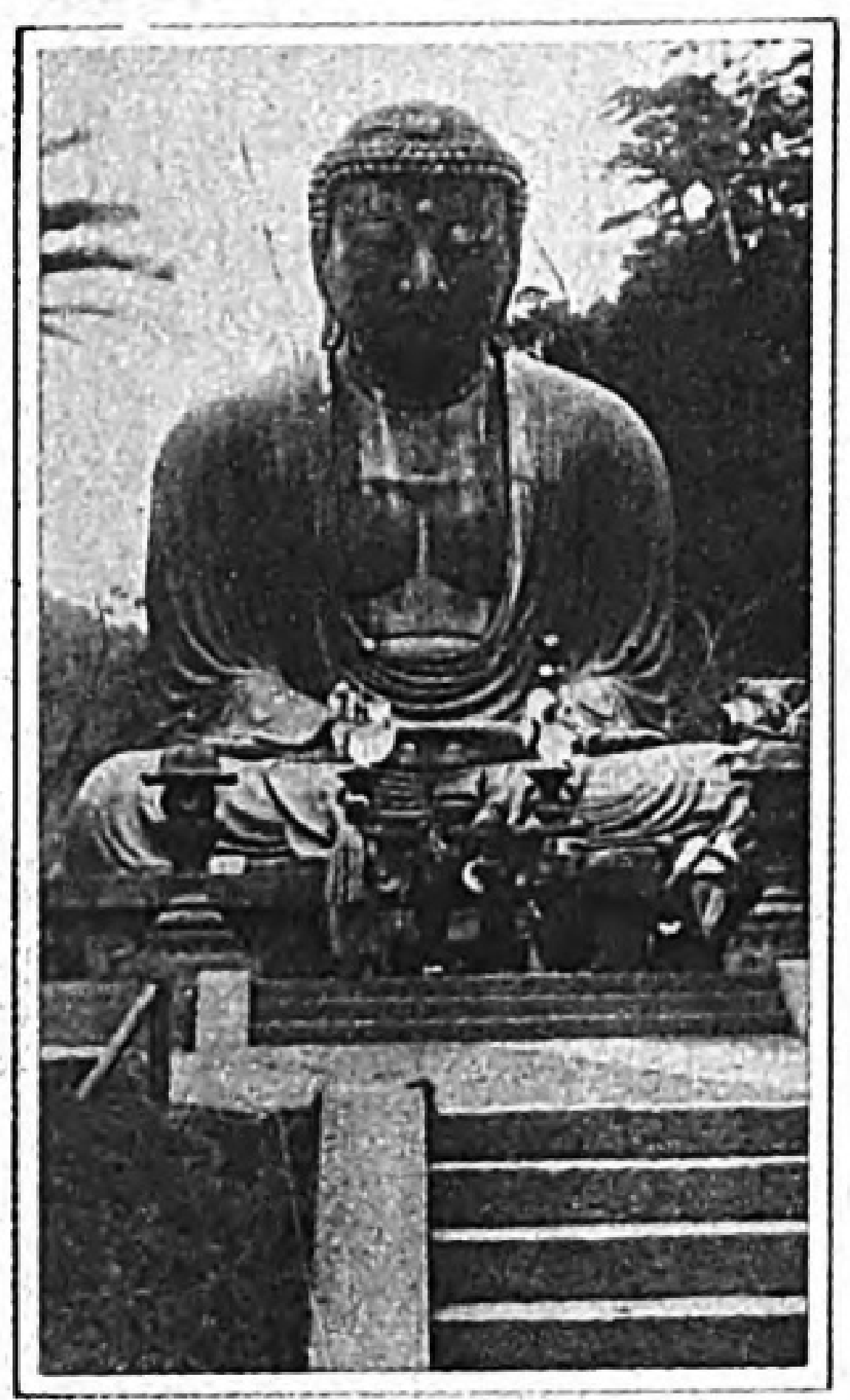
9th day. Morning, sightseeing at Lake Doyako and other places of interest. In the afternoon, leave Doyako for Abuta, thence by rail to Noboribetsu. Arrive Noboribetsu and proceed to Noboribetsu Hot Springs by motor or electric car. Stay at a Japanese inn.

10th day. Depart Noboribetsu for Sapporo by rail in the morning, via Shiraoi. Stopover at Shiraoi to visit Ainu Village. In the afternoon, leave Shiraoi, arriving Sapporo in the night. Stay at Yamagataya Hotel.

11th day. Morning, sightseeing in the city by motor-car, visiting Hokkaido Imperial University, University Botanical Garden, Commercial Museum, Nakajima Park, Sapporo Shrine, etc. In the afternoon, motor excursion to Jozankei Hot Springs. Leave Sapporo by night train.

12th day. In the morning, arrive Hakodate, thence by ferry steamer to Aomori. Leave Aomori for Ueno by the express train in the afternoon.

13th day. Morning, arrive Ueno, Tokyo.



Hase Daibutsu, Kamakura. (Kanagawa Prefecture)

Kegon Waterfall, Nikko, (Tochigi Prefecture.)

Above: Mt. Fuji From the Fuji-gawa. (Shizuoka Prefecture)
Below: Miyanoshita, Hakone. (Kanagawa Prefecture)

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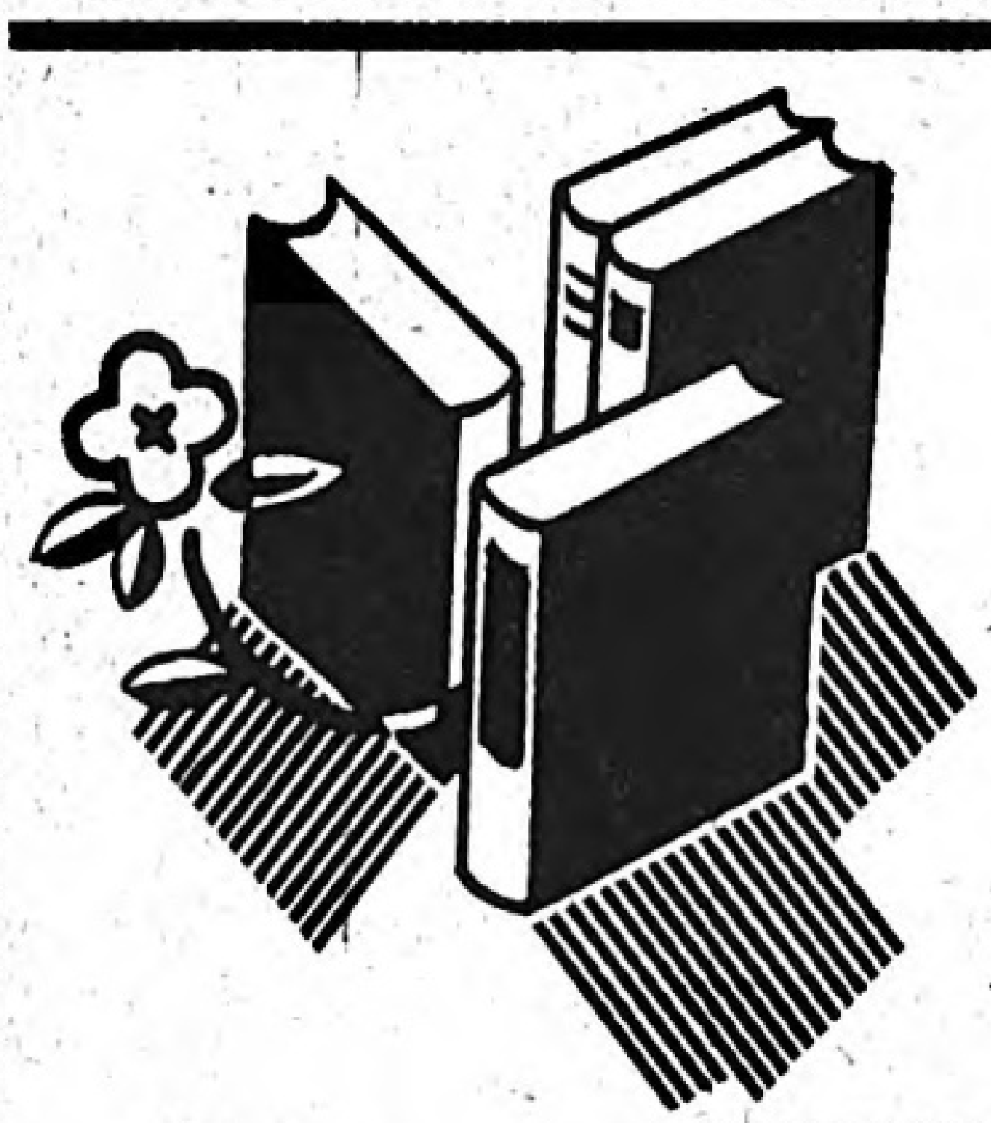

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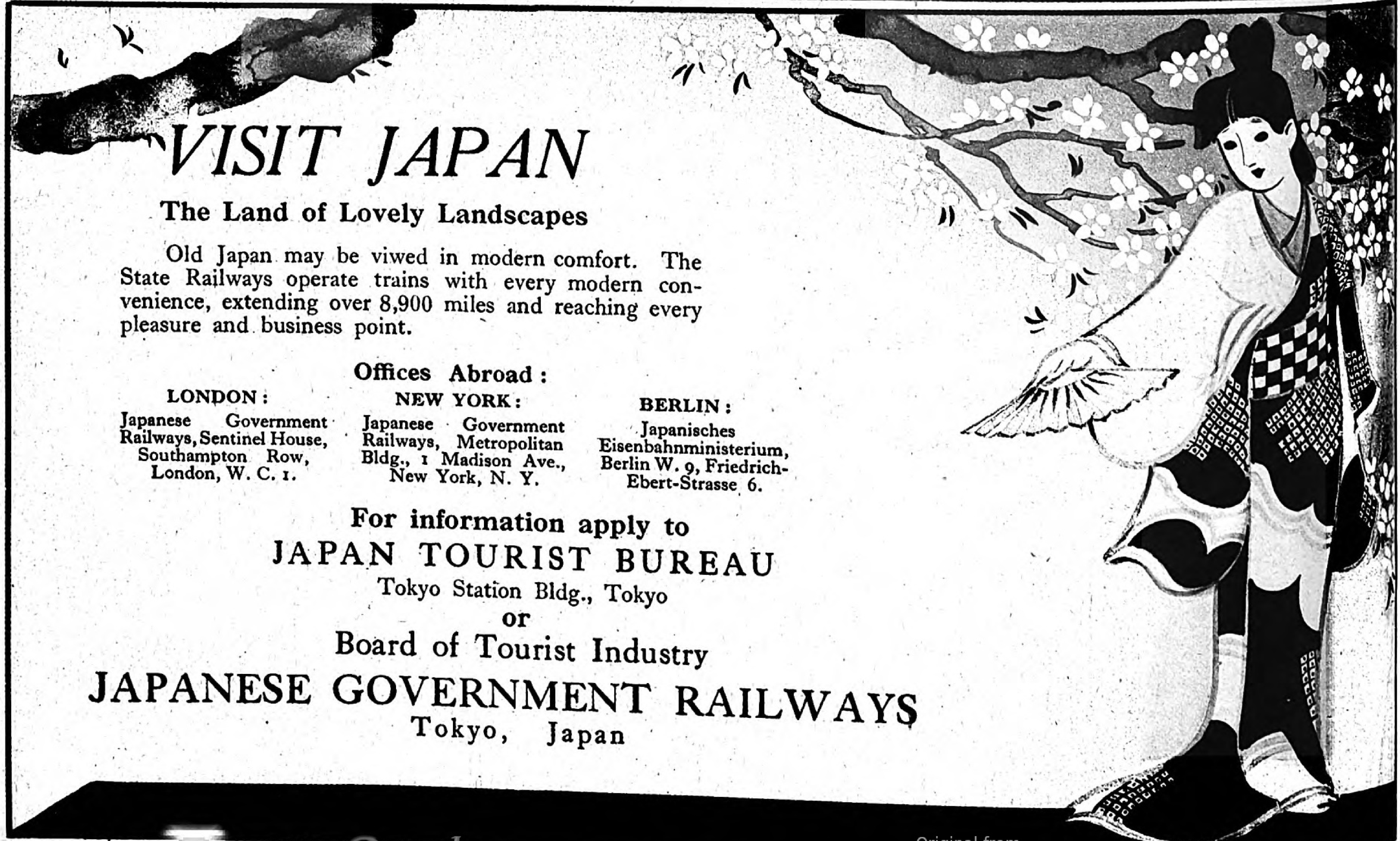

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(*Continued from Page 31*)

Hot Springs and Volcanoes in Japan

JAPAN, THE LAND OF VOLCANOES

As hot springs are not always the satellites of volcanoes, neither do volcanoes always accompany hot springs. They often exist by themselves. Doubtless, however, hot springs and volcanoes stand in close relation in general, as more hot springs are found near volcanoes. It is because she is the land of volcanoes that Japan has so many hot springs.

Almost half the mountains in Japan are volcanoes. Accordingly, her landscape owes much to volcanoes. We shall introduce here, Fuji, Myogi and Aso.

Mt. Fuji

Mt. Fuji (3,776 meters high) is not only representative of the volcanoes but of all the mountains of Japan. More it is representative of the landscape of Japan.

Mt. Fuji stands between Tokyo and Osaka, but nearer Tokyo. The express train reaches its foot in two hours from Tokyo and runs half way round it in another two hours. This semicircular course is the most scenic section of the Tokaido Line of the Government Railway.

Those who come across the Pacific to Yokohama from San Francisco by ship are welcomed first of all by this beautiful mountain as their boat approaches the shore of the Empire. And they return its greeting, shouting "O, Fuji, Mt. Fuji !"

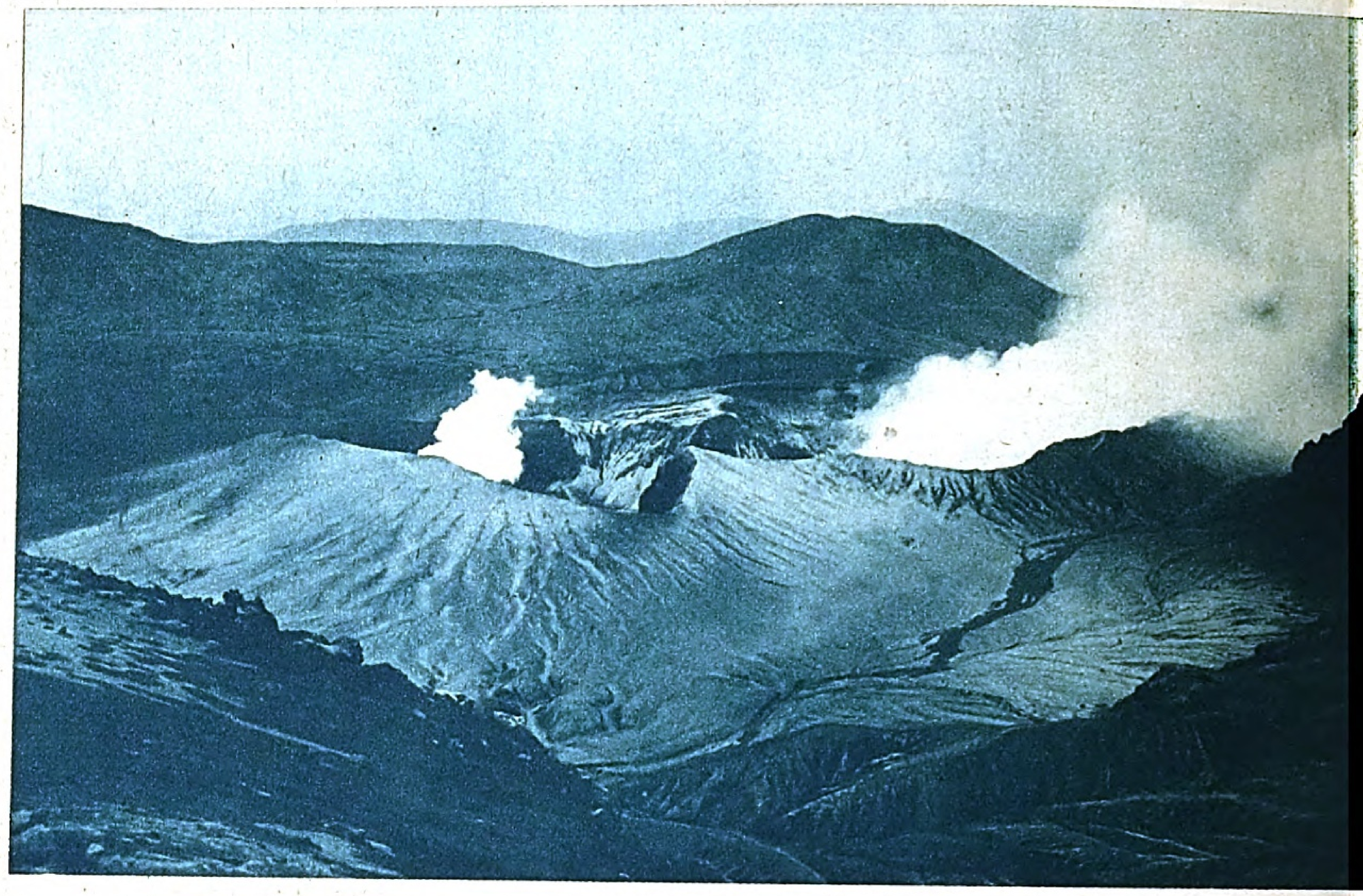
Mt. Fuji is a conically shaped volcano, but its curved line is too beautiful and delicate to be merely called conical. The unparalelled sublimity of this sacred mountain begins with the peaceful sweep of its vast susono (skirts), above which it rises in sacred solemnity. Then the sloping sides, without the slightest ruggedness, run up into the sky till they come to the summit, which is even and soft and without roughness.

Since heaven and earth
Each from each were torn asunder,
August and sacred,
High aloft and noble standing,
Suruga Fuji's
Ever towering summit,
When towering summit,
When looked upon
Up through the Plain of Heaven
The sun in passing
Hides its burning beauty,
The full shining moon
Veils its light from eye of man,
And the piled white clouds
Cease their ceaseless drifting,
While endlessly
Falls and falls the piling snow.
It will be sung and sung for aye-
Fuji's peerless towering crest !
From Tago's beaches
Putting off and looking back,
I see pure white
On Fuji's lofty crest
The snows have fallen.

Yamabe no Akahito.

The clustering mountains'
Long lines of sky-towering peaks
O'er-passing,
On the trailing skirts of Fuji
Hang the white cloud masses.

Kagawa Kageki.



Craters on the Summit of Mt. Aso

These poems fully express the unrivalled sublimity of Mt. Fuji. For three quarters of the year, the summit is capped with snow, and inside the crater bowl, remnants of permanent snow remain unmelted through the hottest summer.

There are five routes up Mt. Fuji, one from the south side, called Omiya-guchi, three from the east side, called Suyama-guchi, Gotemba-guchi and Subashiri-guchi, and one from the north side, called Yoshida-guchi, of which the first is regarded as the front route and the last the back route. Each of the trails goes through 3 ri (7.2 miles) of grassy region, 3 ri of woody region and 3 ri of barren region and the surface of Mt. Fuji is distinctly divided into three zones, grassy, woody and barren. At the entrance of each route stands a Sengen shrine; then going up a little, one comes to Umagaeshi, and then the cottage of Tarobo, where are sold Kongo-zue (sticks for climbing), mats (for protection against sun and rain) and other necessities for climbing. Then we come to the first, second, third, fourth and succeeding stations till we come to the tenth which stands at the summit. These stations are to be found on all the routes, but the lengths of the routes are not all equal, the Omiya-guchi route being 24 kilometers, the Gotemba-guchi, 21 kilometers and the Yoshida-guchi, 22 kilometers. It is easiest to climb from Yoshida-guchi and go down to Gotemba-guchi. Umagaeshi, which means "sending back horses," is an empty name nowadays. To the eighth station on each route, we can climb by horse or kago, and to Umagaeshi or Tarobo cottage, we can go by motor car. At the eighth stations are stone huts in which climbers put up at night, enjoying the splendor of the sunrise the next morning as they go on up to the summit.

The crater of Mt. Fuji is 1,400 meters in diameter, and on the top of the crater wall there are eight little pinnacles, of which Kengamine, which stands 3,778 meters above the sea, is the highest. This is the greatest of Mt. Fuji.

About the base of Mt. Fuji are scattered, from north-east to north-west, five lakes, Yamanakako, Kawaguchiko, Saiko, Shojiko and Motosuko, a description of each of which is given in another article.

Mt. Myogi

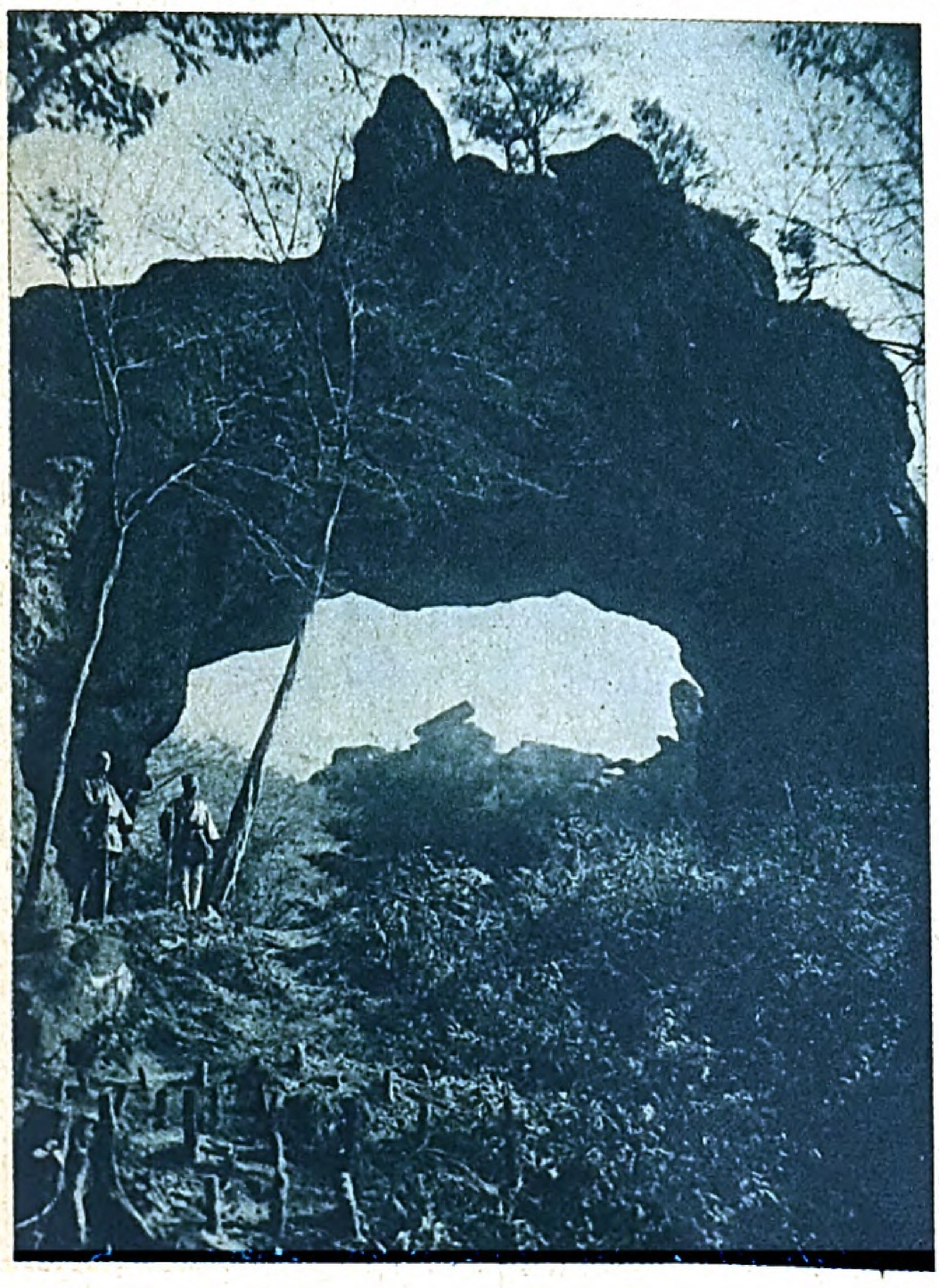
Mt. Myogi, one of the oldest volcanoes in Japan and well-known for its quaint formation, is four and a half hours run by train or motor car from Tokyo, and only 20 kilometers west of Mt. Haruna, on the side of which lies kaho hot spring resort.

Mt. Myogi is composed of three rocky pinnacles, Hakuun on the right, Kinkei on the left and Kindo in the center, of which Kindo is the highest. In height, Mt. Myogi is nothing. But it abounds in so many queer shaped rocks that it is called a "fairy land of volcanic rocks." One traveller has remarked that Mt. Myogi looks as if it has been created by the wand of a magician, while another has said that when he went into the mountain he felt as if he was entering a den of goblins, which we know only in fairy tales."

The quaint formation of Mt. Myogi is chiefly due to the nature of its colcanic rocks. It consists of agglomerates of vertical and horizontal joints subject to easy erosion by the weather. The queerest is Kindozan, the central pinnacle, where are four naturally built stone arches. The first arch is 45 meters high and 35 meters wide in outside measurement and 27 meters high and 24 meters wide in inside measurement. The second arch is larger than the first as a rock, but smaller as a gate. The third is the smallest, while the fourth rivals the first, being 27 meters high and 27 meters wide. These rocks are climbed by iron ladders or iron chains.

On Kindozan there is another quaint rock called Taiho-iwa (Gun rock) shaped like a huge gun, as its name suggests, hanging out over the ravine and looking as if it would fall at the lightest touch. Other less quaint looking rocks are, Tengu-no-nageishi, Hitoiwa and Komochiiwa, while Umanosewatari and Higesuriiwa are difficult to climb. From the east peak of Kindo we can go to the top of Hakuun, taking the pass along the mountain ridge. But this route is the hardest of the hard to conquer, for it requires climbing up and down with the help of a rope, the breaking of which would cost a life. And it requires some hours to cover the distance, which is only 4 kilometers.

Mt. Myogi is unrivalled in quaintness and steepness. The upper half of the mountain is a pile of rocks, covered with pines, and maples and other trees whose leaves turn red in the autumn. In autumn the mountain offers an incomparable sight, with its green and crimson foliage interwoven among its crowding rocks.



Cannon Rock Seen Through the Fourth Gate, Mt. Myogi

Mt. Aso

Mt. Aso, an active volcano with a height of 1,609 meters, stands in the center of Kyushu island and can be reached from Nagasaki from in nine to nine and a half hours by train.

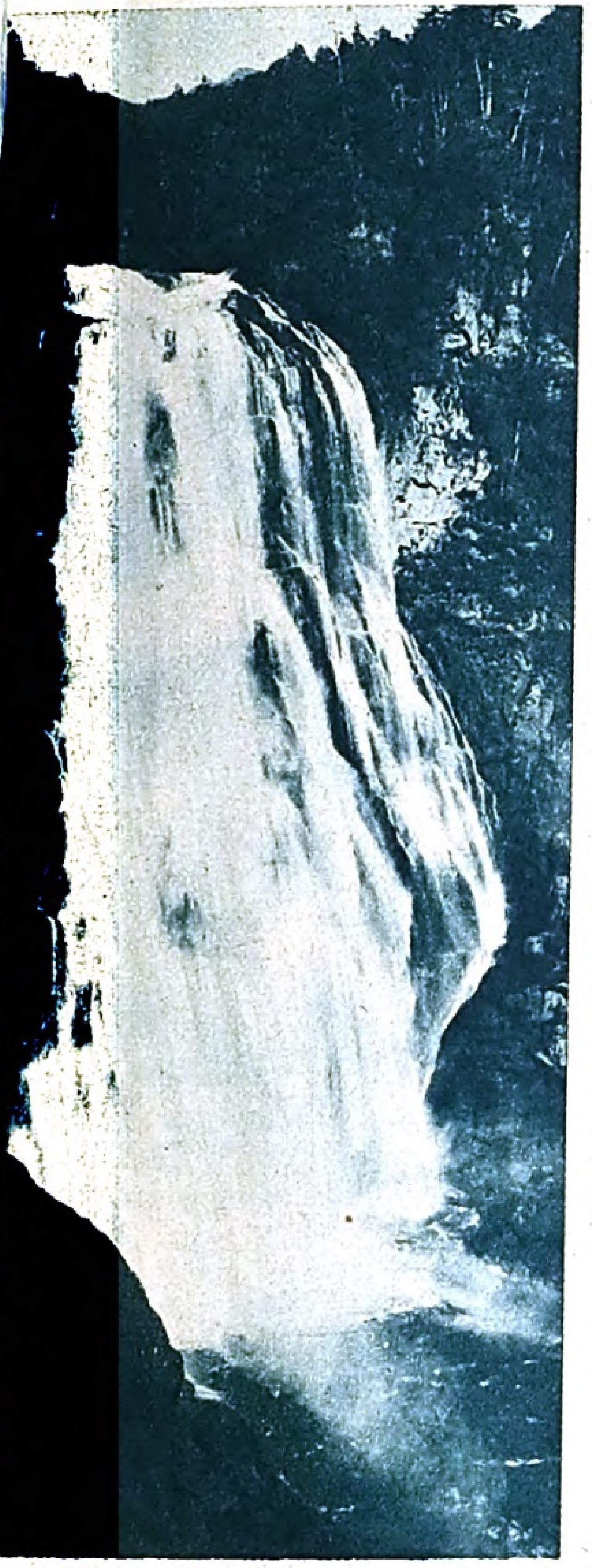
Mt. Aso is famous for its crater, which is the biggest on the globe, and the unpalarelled complexity of its structure. The volcanological institute of the Kyoto Imperial University is situated there. The crater has a vast area of 1,154 square kilometers, and in it stand five central cones, Nekodake, Takadake, Nakadake, Yeboshidake and Kineshimadake. These central cones lie from east to west and at their northern and southern bases have two atrios, Asodani and Nangodani, which embrace, in all, three towns and eleven villages, the inhabitants of which, numbering 50,000, lead peaceful lives in this huge orifice.

Mt. Aso is low in proportion to the vast area of its crater, 1,609 meters being the height of the highest central cone, Takadake. Its outerwalls average 1,000 meters in height, the highest point Kammuridake, not exceeding 1,226 meters. Each of the central cones has craters, but, among them, only Nakadake has active ones, which emit great quantities of steam, sulphrous anhydride, hydrogen sulphide and other gases. Nakadake is the youngest cone and is a dual volcano, having an atrio, a barranco, outer walls and four craters. Of the four craters, the first is the biggest, measuring 500 meters in diameter and 125 meters in depth down the surface of its walls. The walls stand upright as if cut vertically and in the bottom, greenish gray water can be seen boiling. The third and fourth craters are also active, and only the second is at rest, exposing its bottom painted pink by the abundant flowers of suphur deposited there.

Continued from Page 40)

NIKKO

hen passing through woods of *Betula* *rmanii* and green alders, you come out a clearing covered with alpine ants, crossing which and climbing a eep slope, covered with shrubs, you last reach the top, where a small rine dedicated to the guardian god the mountain stands. From here ou look down upon pretty lake Goshinuma, and the garden of pretty pine flowers beside it. The water the lake appears in different colors, om which came its name (five colors), d on account of this changing of its lors, it was regarded with awe in ncient times. The flowers, when en through white clouds like a sheet light silk poplin, are so beautiful at they suggest the beauty of Paraise. At the foot lies the plain of enjogahara and Chuzenjiko, and to e east stand Nantai and the other ountains of Nikko. To the north e whole region of Back-Nikko lies eneath you. The way back is northest by way of Suganuma and Maruuma. For the people with no previus experience of this mountain, it is dvisable to hire a guide at Yumoto.



Sanjo Waterfall, Nikko

VII. Back-Nikko

The lake of Suganuma is situated orth-west of Yumoto across the Konei pass. It is 1,719 meters above seaevel, and its shore line is much inented, extending about 14 kilometers, urrounded by such beautiful primeal forests of both needle-leaved and road-leaved trees as are rarely met ith in this country. The water is eep, clear, and dark blue, with the orests reflected in it, and exceedingly eautiful to look at. On account of its emoteness, this lake has only recently ecome well known.

The stillness is now and then broken y the melodious songs of "uguisu" a kind of bush-warbler), and big trout eaping out of the water. The scene s most beautiful in the morning and vening, and after the rain when the og is rising off the surface of the water. The water flowing out of the lake, after making the cataract of Hatchotaki, runs into Marunuma, and thence to Ojirinuma. These two lakes lie in the same quiet valley with Suganuma, surrounded by mountains on all sides.

Marua numis a good resort for anglers, for the temperature of the water being low and the food abundant, trout flourish in the lake. A number of hot springs are found in this neighbourhood. There are hotels in Japanese style at Shirane Hot Spring, and villas with hot baths at Marunuma. The place is easily accessible, now that auto buses run between Marunuma and Numata station.

Following a mountain path north of Yumoto, you reach the shore of lake Tadenoko in a dense forest, and near a clearing fit for skiing purposes. If you proceed farther, passing by this clearing and two small romantic lakes and across a pass, you will come to Yuzawa, where you can see the famous sinter cones. Hatcho-no-yu hot spring, which is found on the upper reaches of the River Kinu, is within easy reach from Yuzawa. If you climb farther up, you will reach the top of Mount Kinunuma. The water running down from this mountain to the east makes the River Kinu, and that running to the west makes the Katashina-gawa, the upper stream of the River Tone.

There is another way up this mountain. It is from Senjogahara, running to the north across the Sanno pass, and passing the hot spring of Kawamata, situated on the upper stream of the River Kinu, follows up this stream to the summit. The third course is from the Nikko range by way of Kawamata hot spring, and follows the upper stream of the River Kinu. As this course is rather hard for a day's trip, it is well to put up at Kawamata hot spring. This hot spring is situated on the upper reaches of the River Kinu. It is a clear and odourless spring. A little way up from Kawamata the River Kinu is met by the Yuzawa, which is famous for its sinter cones on the cliff on the left bank of the stream. There are four of them and the largest measures one meter in diameter at the foot and 60 centimeters in height. They consist of calcium carbonate and are still growing. These sinter cones are specially preserved by the Government as rare natural monuments. The place is located about 20 kilometers north of Yumoto.

Going farther up along the stream of the Kinu, you reach another hot spring place called Hatcho-no-yu, where you find clear hot water overflowing a bathing pool constructed in the open air. By the pool is a hut built by the Forestry Bureau, and in the neighbourhood are places fit for camping purposes. The whole region is covered with beautiful thick forests of hemlocks, firs and *Abies Veitchii* which together with the picturesque gorge of the Kinu, make up the characteristic beauty of Back-Nikko.

Kinunuma is a series of lakes found on the top of Mount Kinunuma. They are longer than wide, with a thick growth of trees all around. They are covered with the pretty flowers of paludal plants such as *Geum dryadoides*, sundews, marsh holy-roses, bogberries, *Shortia soldanelloides*, etc. Patamogeton natans (pond weed) floats on the water, and a rare opportunity is offered here to students of botany for the investigation of the characteristic plants of Back-Nikko. The top of Kinunuma commands wonderful views of the wood-covered mountains of Back-Nikko, and of the whole region of Ozenuma, which can be reached by a path through the woods to the north-west.

VIII. Ozenuma and Neighbourhood

Ozenuma is a lake of very fine scenery situated about 20 kilometers south of Kinunuma. The neighbourhood is full of mountains, primeval forests, plains, gorges, and cataracts, and the whole region constitutes a wild and secluded land such is but rarely to be found in this country. The beauty of the place is now much talked about by the general public and mountaineers.

To reach this region, people commonly take the way from Numata station. For about 30 kilometers from Numata to Kamata, auto bus service is available. Proceeding another 30 kilometers north from Kamata along the Numata highway, you reach Ozenuma. If you take the way from Nikko, you either cross the pass of Konsei to reach Numata highway, or proceed by way of Kinunuma and the passage among the woods. The last course is preferred by mountaineers.

The lake is about 1,665 meters above sea level, and about 8 kilometers round. The shore line is very much indented and affords a great variety of scenery. The water is shallow on the northern shore, forming a marsh, in fine contrast to the southern shore where the water is deep with rocks of curious and strange shapes in it, presenting a quiet scene. On the east, a long stretch of white sand and several small islands make a fine view.

The mountains that surround this lake like ramparts are indispensable to the beautiful scenery of the lake. The highest among them is Hiuchidake, rising to the north-west of the lake, its summit 2,346 meters above sea level and 616 meters above the level of the lake. This noble mountain exhibits different views according to the positions from which it is observed. Across the lake, face to face with it, stands to the south-west the graceful form of Mount Sarabuse.

The treasure of this place is the marsh, in which grow in abundance such very rare plants as *Lysichiton camtschatense*, Iris setosa, etc. The extensive Ozegahara plain, called a treasury of rare plants, is about 3 kilometers west of Ożenuma. The primeval woods found in the plain are extremely gay in spring and autumn. The pointed tops of needle-leaved trees, and the gentle foliage of broad-leaved trees are well matched by a blossoming undergrowth of *Sobus sambucifolia*, rhododendrons, and azaleas.

In order to obtain a general view of this locality you must climb Hiuchidake. Starting from the hut on the eastern shore of the lake, you walk for about 4 kilometers along the shore to the west end, where the path up the mountain commences. It is about 3 kilometers to the top, which commands a very extensive view. The three lakes of Ozenuma, Onuma and Jiemonnuma lie just beneath you. The peaks of the Nikko range stand like sentinels to the south-east. To the north stretches the river Tadami, which forms a splendid gorge comparable with the famous gorge of Kurobe, and the big cataract of Sanjo. This river starts from Ozenuma and passes Hiuchidake. To the north the eye is caught by noble sight of Bandai mountain, and the immense ranges that constitute the backbone of Honshu (the main island).

Lake Ozenuma, Seen from Mt. Hiuchidake

Great Achievements Made by Chemical Industry of Japan in RUBBER MANUFACTURE

We Introduce here the Leaders in the Industry

A. Commission - Merchants for Rubber Goods

The Iida Shoten, Ltd.—Karamonocho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

B. Importers of Raw. Rubber

The Otomune Shoten, Ltd.—Junkeimachi, Osaka.

C. Dealers in Chemicals for Rubber Manufacturing

Matsumura Shoten (Colouring Materials)—1, Kizugawacho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
Uchimoto Kogyosho (Rubber Substitutes)—8-chome, Matsu-dori, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.
Daito Toryo Kogyosho (Paint for Rubber Shoes)—306 Igainocho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.
Yamaguchi Bengara Seizosho (The Yamaguchi Red Ochre Manufacturing Co.)—769, Tsumoricho, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.
Shintani Shoten (Marble Clay and Calcium Carbonate)—2-chome, Saiwaicho, Nishi-ku, Osaka.
Taihei Kogyosho (Red Ochre)—4-chome, Nagahashi-dori, Nishinari-ku, Osaka.
Suzuki Gohei Shoten (Chemicals for Rubber Manufacturing)—Tatebacho, Naniwa-ku, Osaka.
The Shiono Gi Shoten, Ltd. (Magnesium Carbonate)—Doshomachi, Osaka.
The Fujisawa Tomokichi Shoten, Ltd. (Magnesium Carbonate)—Doshomachi, Osaka.
Emisu Kogyosho (Substitutes for Rubber)—3-chome, Itachibori Minami-dori, Osaka.
Take Shokai (Dealers in Chemicals for Rubber Manufacturing)—Dojima Building, Osaka.

D. Machines for Rubber Manufacturing

Takagi Tekkosho (Takagi Iron Works). (Takagi's Rubber Manufacturing Machine)—1-chome, Kita-Izuocho, Minato-ku, Osaka.

E. Manufacturers or Rubber Goods

Ikuno Rubber Works (Rubber Shoes)—Unagidani Nakanocho, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Maru A Rubber Works (Rubber Shoes)—2-chome, Uraenaka-dori, Nishi-yodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Matsushita Rubber Works (India Rubbers)—4-chome, Momodanicho, Higashi-nari-ku, Osaka.
Miki Kosaku Rubber Works (India Rubber or Erasers)—Nakamiyacho, Higashi-Nari-ku, Osaka.
I. K. Rubber Works (Sponge Rubber)—2-chome, Ebie-Shimo, Nishi-yodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Okabe Rubber Works (Rubber Shoes)—1488, Igainocho, Higashi-nari-ku, Osaka.
The Kyowa Rubber Co., Ltd. (Rubber Bands)—Nishi-Tengachaya, Osaka.
The Hannan Rubber Co., Ltd. (Rubber Shoes)—Nishi-Tengachaya, Osaka.
Nakamura Risaburo Shoten (Rubber for Medical Use)—2-chome, Bingomachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
Kanatani Rubber Co., Ltd. (Rubber Balls)—Kawarayamachi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Muneta Shin Shoten (Rubber Bands and Rubber Gloves)—Doshomachi, Osaka.
Naniwago Rubber Works (Rubber Shose)—4-chome, Higashi Momodanicho, Higash-inari-ku, Osaka.
Okada Rubber Works (Rubber Shoes)—Chaencho, Konohana-ku, Osaka.
Ito Rubber Co. (Tubing)—Matsuyamachi, Minami-ku, Osaka.
Izumi Rubber Works (Rubber Shoes)—678, Igainocho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka.
Harimaya Rubber Works (Rubber Shoes)—Kitanocho, Tsuruhashi, Higashi-nari-ku, Osaka.
Daito Rubber Works (Tyres)—Horigamicho, Higashi-yodogawa-ku, Osaka.
Tsujimura Rubber Works (Rubber Shoes) 1024, Igainocho, Higashi-nari-ku, Osaka.
Murabayashi Rubber Bands Works—1-chome Minamihorie Kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

F. Moulds for Rubber Shoes

Okagaki Aluminium Casting Works—3-chome, Ōbirakicho, Konohana-ku, Osaka.

As Mr. Risaburo Nakamura, Chairman of the Osaka Union of Rubber Manufacturers, says, "The stoppage of the importation of rubber from abroad during the World War and the postbellum low price of raw material, stimulated the rubber industry of Japan and, helped by the progress of technical skill, has given birth to the present prosperity of the industry. "The rubber industry of Japan has truly made remarkable progress of late and has attracted the attention of the world.

The following are the outstanding figures among rubber manufacturers.

IKUNO RUBBER WORKS. The manufactures of the Ikuno Rubber Works, with their trade mark of Sphinx and 555, are highly esteemed in markets abroad. With raw materials well chosen, the most excellent skill and thoroughly equipped factory, the firm has rationalized its work and produces on the mass system, turning out the best goods at the lowest possible prices.

THE KYOWA RUBBER CO., LTD. was the first manufacturer of rubber bands in Japan, and is the only producer of rubber tubing in the Empire.

THE MATSUSHITA RUBBER WORKS was the first exploiter of the India rubber industry, and the great success achieved by the firm is highly appreciated by the nation. It was also the pioneer in the manufacture of rubber shoes.

THE MIKI KOSAKU RUBBER WORKS is now briskly engaged in the manufacture of India rubber, which is exported abroad in great quantities. The employer and employees of the firm are bound together in friendly cooperation, which raises its productive efficiency. The Miki Kosaku Rubber Works is now known as the king of India rubber manufacturers.

THE **I. K.** RUBBER WORKS is the pioneer in sponge rubber manufacturing in Western Japan. Sponge rubber is made into saddles, pillows, rubber rolls for industry and various other articles, all of which have won a high reputation.

THE HARIMAYA RUBBER WORKS AND THE MARU A RUBBER WORKS are two noted rubber shoes manufactories. It is a well known fact that the rubber shoes manufactured at both of these factories are highly welcomed in foreign markets.

The colouring matter and chemicals for the manufacture of rubber supplied by Matsumura Shokai (Mr. Heikichi Matsumura, Proprietor) are of excellent quality.

DAITO TORYO KOGYOSHO (Daito Paint Manufacturing Factory) is the best supplier of colouring matter for rubber shoes.

THE SHINTANI SHOTEN which supplies Sun Brand Marble Clay and Calcium Carbonate is highly appreciated by the rubber industry.

That substitutes for rubber are now manufactured in Japan is entirely due to the never ceasing efforts of the Uchimoto Kogyosho, which manufactures the Moon and Sun Brand substitutes for rubber. Equally prominent is the Emisu Kogyosho, which manufactures White Roll Sub. and Black Castre Sub., both of excellent quality.

The Iida Shoten, Ltd., as a rubber commission house, has now secured a strong position both at home and abroad. The rubber industry of Japan owes much to the endeavours of the Otomune Shoten.

In Japan, there are two leading red ochre manufacturers : the Yamaguchi Red Ochre Manufacturing Co., which started the business two hundred years ago and has achieved great success with its long experience and the application of modern science : the other the Taihei Kogyosho, which, installing machinery, produces on the mass production system and offers its goods at moderate prices. The red ochre manufactured by both of these factories has gained a reputation for excellent quality and is welcomed everywhere.

Mr. G. Suzuki, the proprietor of Suzuki Shoten, which is the manufacturer of the chemicals used in rubber refining, regards confidence as the indispensable quality for business men. Carp Brand magnesium carbonate is sold by the Shiono Gi Shoten, Ltd., which stands preeminent in the chemical industry of Japan. O. T. magnesium carbonate, is supplied under the combined business organization of Mr. Tomita, a pioneer in the magnesium carbonate industry of Japan, and Mr. Tomokichi Fujisawa, a well-known figure among the manufacturers of chemicals. The rubber industry of Japan is greatly favoured by the supply of magnesium carbonate furnished by these leaders. It is of the best quality and absolutely pure.

The rubber shoes manufactured by the Okada Rubber Works, the rubber bands and tubing from the Ito Rubber Co., the "F.F.F." rubber shoes manufactured by the Izumi Rubber Works and the tyres manufactured by the Daito Rubber Works, of which the proprietor is Mr. Teinosuke Watanabe, are all articles safely to be recommended. The Tsujimura Rubber Works, the manufacturers of the G.G.G. and Imp brands of rubber shoes, are ever studying how to produce better articles, and encouraging their fellow manufacturers toward the same end. The best aluminium moulds for rubber shoes are manufactured by the Okagaki Aluminium Casting Factory.

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PHOTOS:

1. Mr. R. Nakamura
2. Mr. Namikawa, President of the Ikuno Rubber Works
3. Mr. Watanabe (President of Daito Rubber Works)
4. Mr. Motozo Yamaguchi
5. Mr. Nakai, Head of the Harimaya Rubber Works
6. Mr. Takagi, Head of the Takagi Iron Works
7. Owner of the Daito Toryo Kogyosho
8. Mr. Matsumura
9. Mr. W. Yoshizumi
10. Mr. Kosaku Miki
11. Mr. M. Tsujimura
12. Owner of the Emisu Kogyosho
13. Mr. R. Kanatani
14. Mr. Ito, Owner of the Ito Rubber Co.
15. Mr. Matsui, President of the Naniwago Rubber Works
16. Mr. G. Suzuki

The Harumoto Soap Manufacturing Co., which is known as the manufacturer of "Kikusui Soap", is the pioneer of the soap industry of Japan, having started the business as early as 1872, under the supervision of Mr. Jusuke Harumoto, the then proprietor of the company. The company now has a big factory at Junikencho, Higashiku, Osaka, and is conducting a prosperous business.

Rubber shoes, by the Naniwago Rubber Works, with leather straps and leather soles covered with rubber sheets, are being so skilfully made that they are hardly to be distinguished from leather shoes and are welcomed in the markets as high grade articles. The rubber bands and rubber cooking gloves sold by the Muneta Shin Shoten, Doshomachi, Osaka, and Murabayashi Rubber Bands Works, are now found everywhere in Japan. Their quality is superior.

Glass for modern lighting is manufactured by the Tamai Glass Works, Shigitacho, Higashi-Nariku, Osaka. It is of the finest quality and is adorns all the cities of Japan.

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The Murabayashi Rubber Band mpany supplies bands of the best ality and a rich variety. Also rthy of recommendation are the ld, silver, enamel and other paints nufactured by Mr. Waichiro Yo-izumi, who has devoted a lifetime to paint manufacturing. Mention should also be made of Mr. Shintaro Kumagai (Minami-kyuhoji-machi, Osaka), whose invention of "Cleanol", a chemical washing liquid, marks an epoch in the laundry business.

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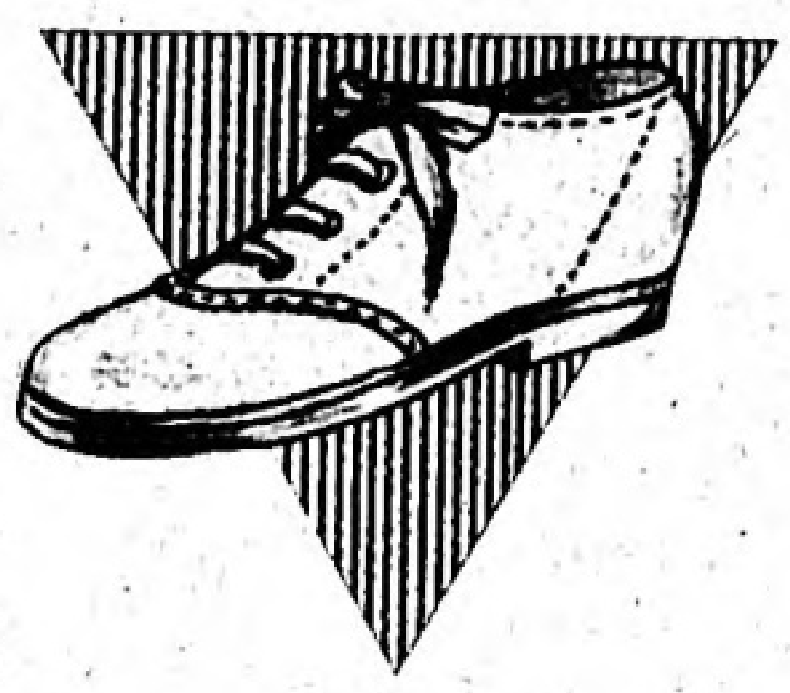

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Phones: 1078 Tennoji, 555 Hirano

AD.

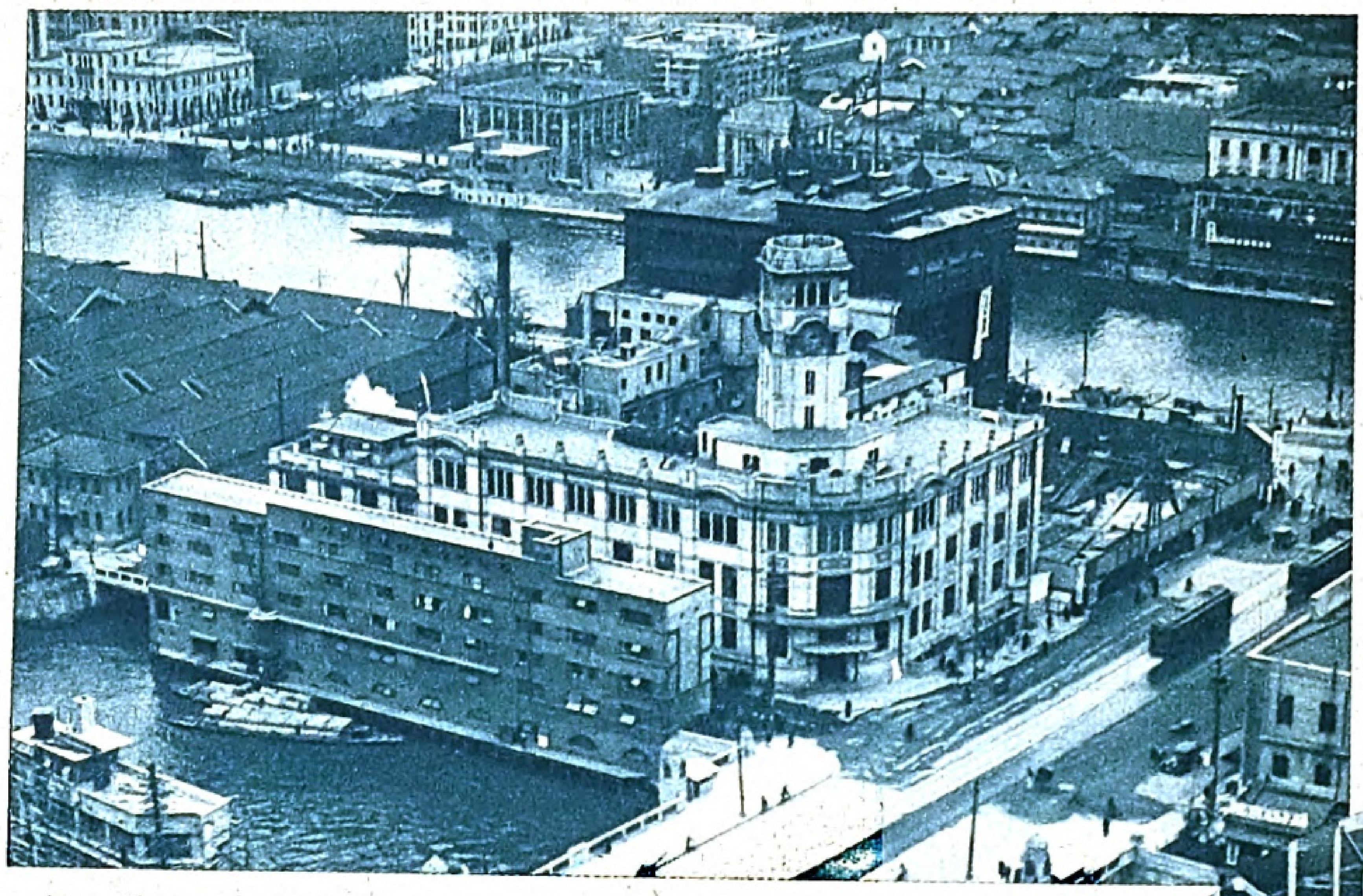
THE ASAHI

A Short Sketch of the Origin, Growth and Accomplishments of the Orient's Most Highly Respected Newspaper

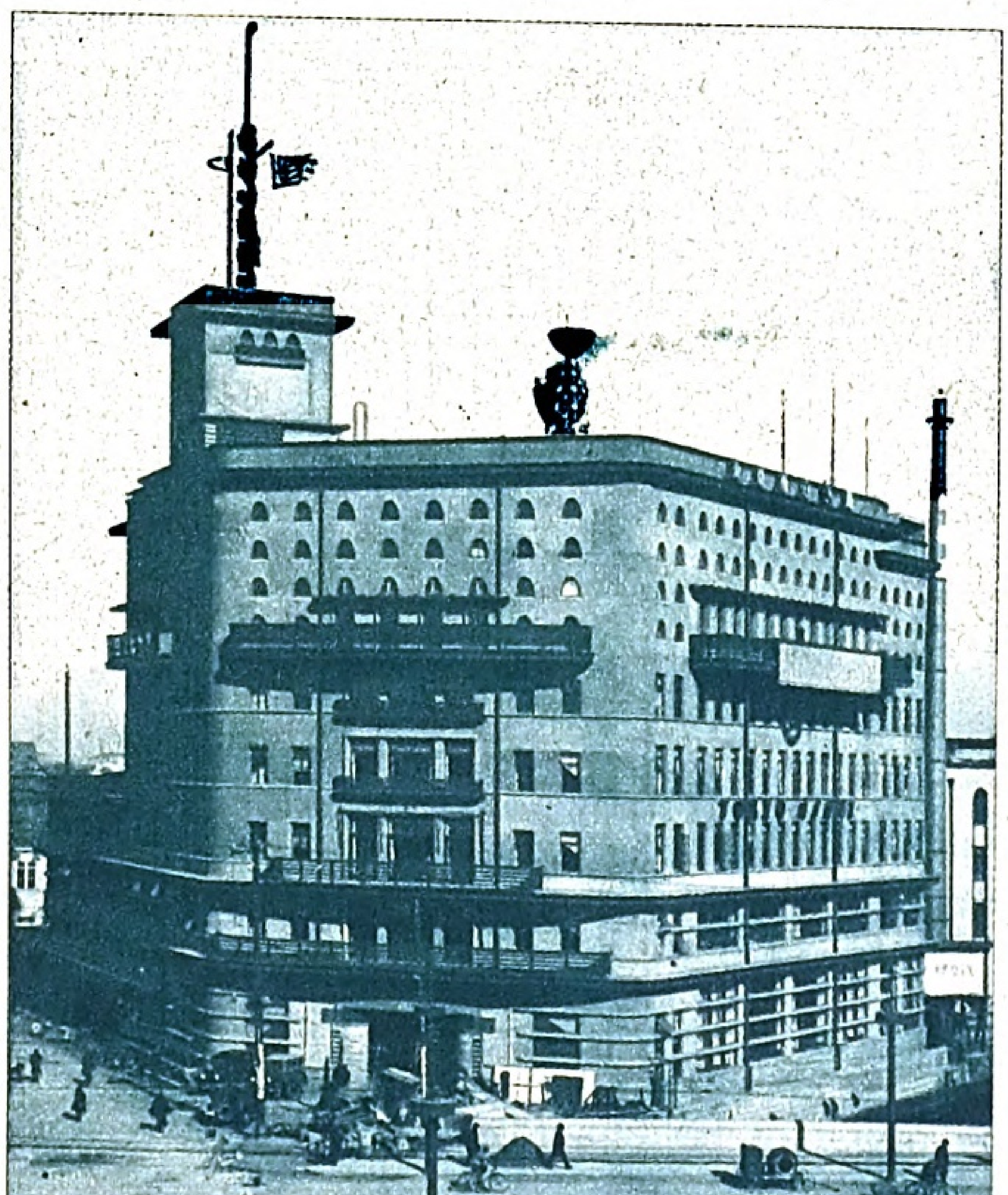
Mr. Ryohei Murayama, President of the Asahi Publishing Company, Osaka and Tokyo

The Asahi, in making up its daily paper, takes for spiritual guidance no less a document than the famous Imperial Oath of Five Articles proclaimed by the late Emperor Meiji when he ascended the Throne. In a hall of the Osaka Asahi hang in a big frame the Five Articles, written by the late Viscount K. Fukuoka, who was connected with the work of issuing the Oath. One of the Articles reads: "Seek knowledge abroad, and thus develop the foundation of the Empire." This command especially is the guiding principle of the Asahi, for the chief of its editorial purposes is "to lead the nation through the channel of right ideas and contribute to the development of culture and increase of the national fortune, so that the nation may keep pace with the progress of the world." The Asahi has always kept pace with the progress of the world, as is proven by its history.

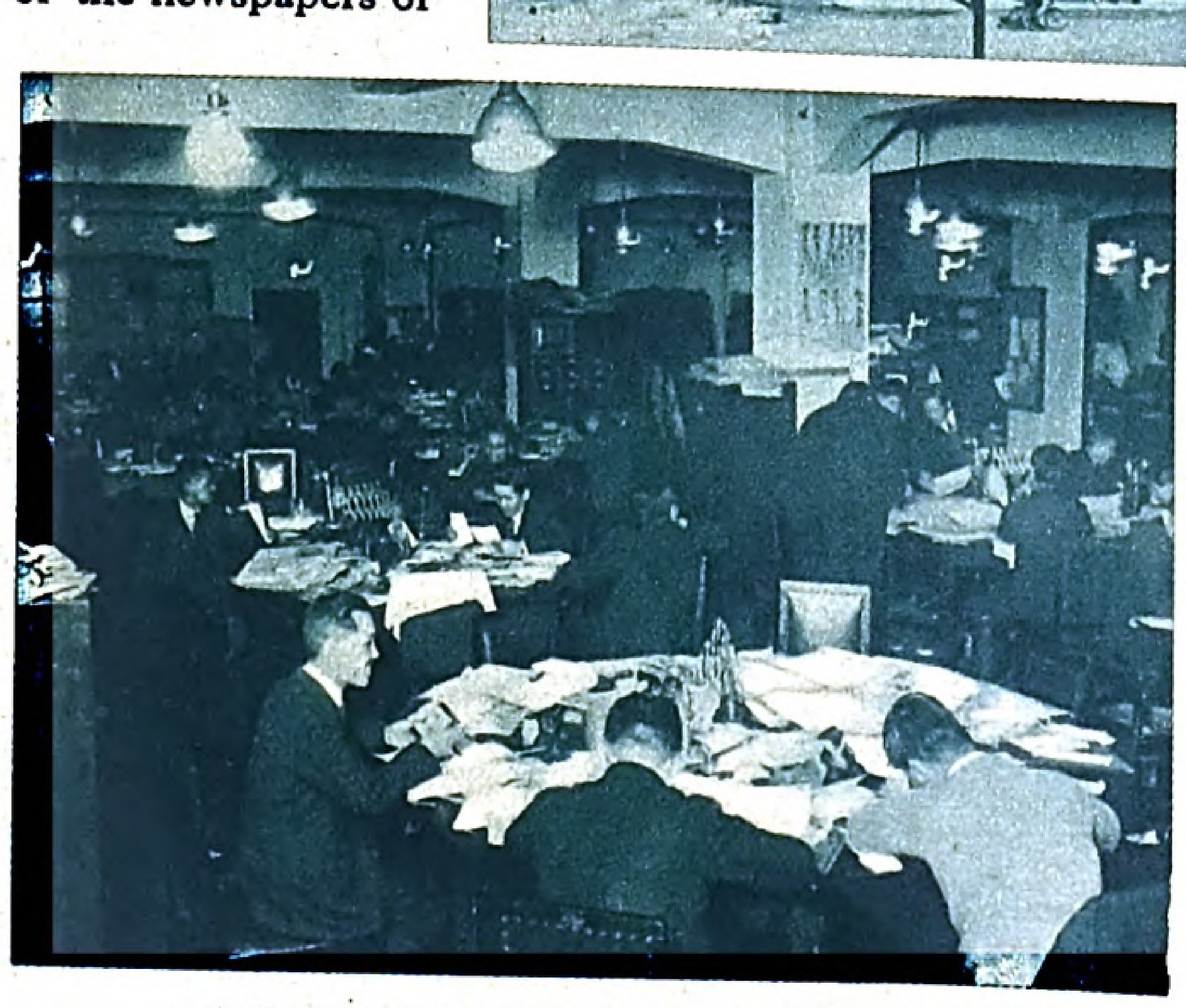
The Asahi was established on the 25th of January, 1879 at Kyomachi-bori, Osaka, with the support of its present President, Mr. Ryohei Murayama, under whose control it came in 1881. The late Mr. R. Uyeno furnished one-third of the capital. The originality and enterprising spirit of Mr. Murayama, combined with the scrupulous management of the late Mr. Uyeno, caused the Asahi to stand out prominently among its contemporaries. One of the common drawbacks of the newspapers of the time was their excessively critical attitude. The Asahi stressed the reporting of plain facts, and special care was taken to present these in a style made as easy as possible, so that the masses might be able to read them. Moreover, the Asahi's leading articles were known for their impartial and moderate views. These qualities which its contemporaries lacked, strongly appealed to the public and accelerated the development of the journal. In 1888 was started the Tokyo Asahi, the sister paper. In the following year, the Asahi imported from France Marinoni rotary presses, which were the first printing machines of the kind ever to be used in Japan. Before long the Osaka Asahi enjoyed the largest circulation of any paper in Japan, and since then it has firmly maintained a leading position among its contemporaries.



The Osaka Asahi Shimbun Main Building, with Asahi Kaikan beyond, and Annex in Foreground. The New Asahi Building is now Under Construction at Right of Asahi Kaikan



Asahi Shimbun Building, Tokyo



A Corner of the Editorial Room, Tokyo Asahi

The Tokyo Asahi enjoys the position of being the biggest daily in Tokyo.

Besides the daily, the Asahi publishes the following periodicals: the Asahi Weekly, the Asahigraph, Asahi Sports, Screen and Stage, the Children's Asahi, Asahi Camera, Women, Library Editions of both the Osaka and Tokyo Asahi and Annuals of various kinds. Books and pamphlets, also, are published from time to time. In 1911 the Asahi invited an American aviator, Mr. Mars, to Japan, and gave the general public their first sight of flying. In 1925 the Asahi arranged a flight to Europe. Two Asahi planes visited the big cities of Europe, covering 17,000 kilometres. A regular air-mail service between Sendai, Tokyo and Osaka was started in 1922, and five years later a passenger service was opened between Tokyo and Osaka.

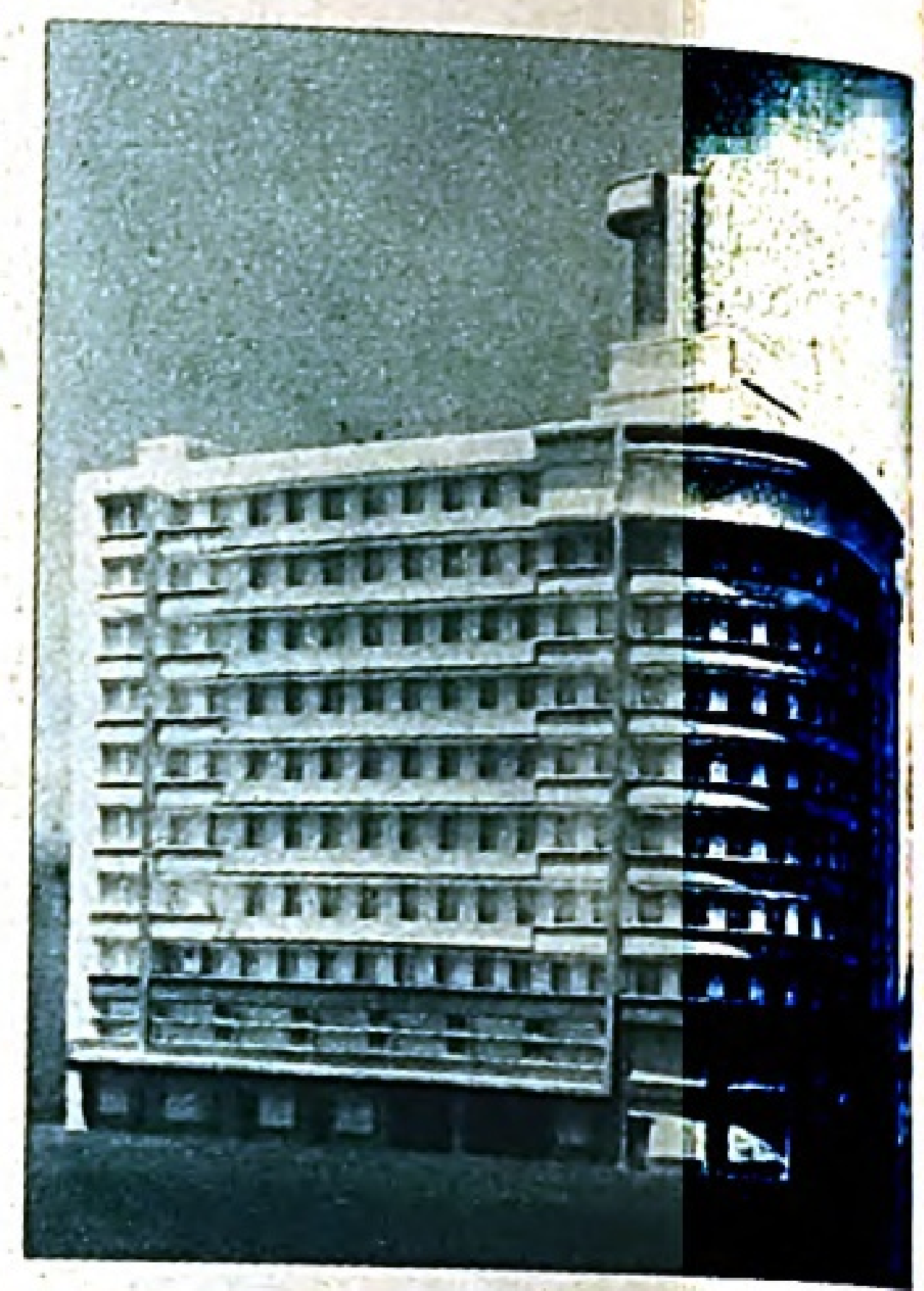
In 1916 a national series of baseball games between intermediate schools was held under the auspices of the Osaka Asahi, and this series is now one of the important annual national events. In 1920 the Federation of Women's Societies of Western Japan was organised under the control of the Osaka Asahi, and later the Federation of Women's Societies of Eastern Japan was formed by the Tokyo Asahi, thus perfecting a Federation of the Women's Societies for all Japan. This Federation has become the centre for various social movements by Japanese women.

In 1926 the Asahi Public Hall was built on the premises of the Osaka Asahi. Representative musicians, dancers and artists of the world appear in the auditorium and contribute much to the enlightenment and culture of the citizens. The social activities of the Asahi were broadened by the establishment of a Social Service Department in the form of a juridical person in 1928.

The perusal of the above outline of the Asahi's career and organization will convince the reader that the journal may be ranked without prejudice among the world's first-class dailies. The Osaka Asahi recently purchased an adjoining lot and now owns a whole block of 100,000 square feet facing rivers on three sides and the main street on the fourth. At present the buildings have a total area of 210,000 square feet, and a new Asahi Building of 160,000 square feet is under construction. The Tokyo Asahi is housed in buildings covering 170,000 square feet in Tokyo near the Imperial Hotel.

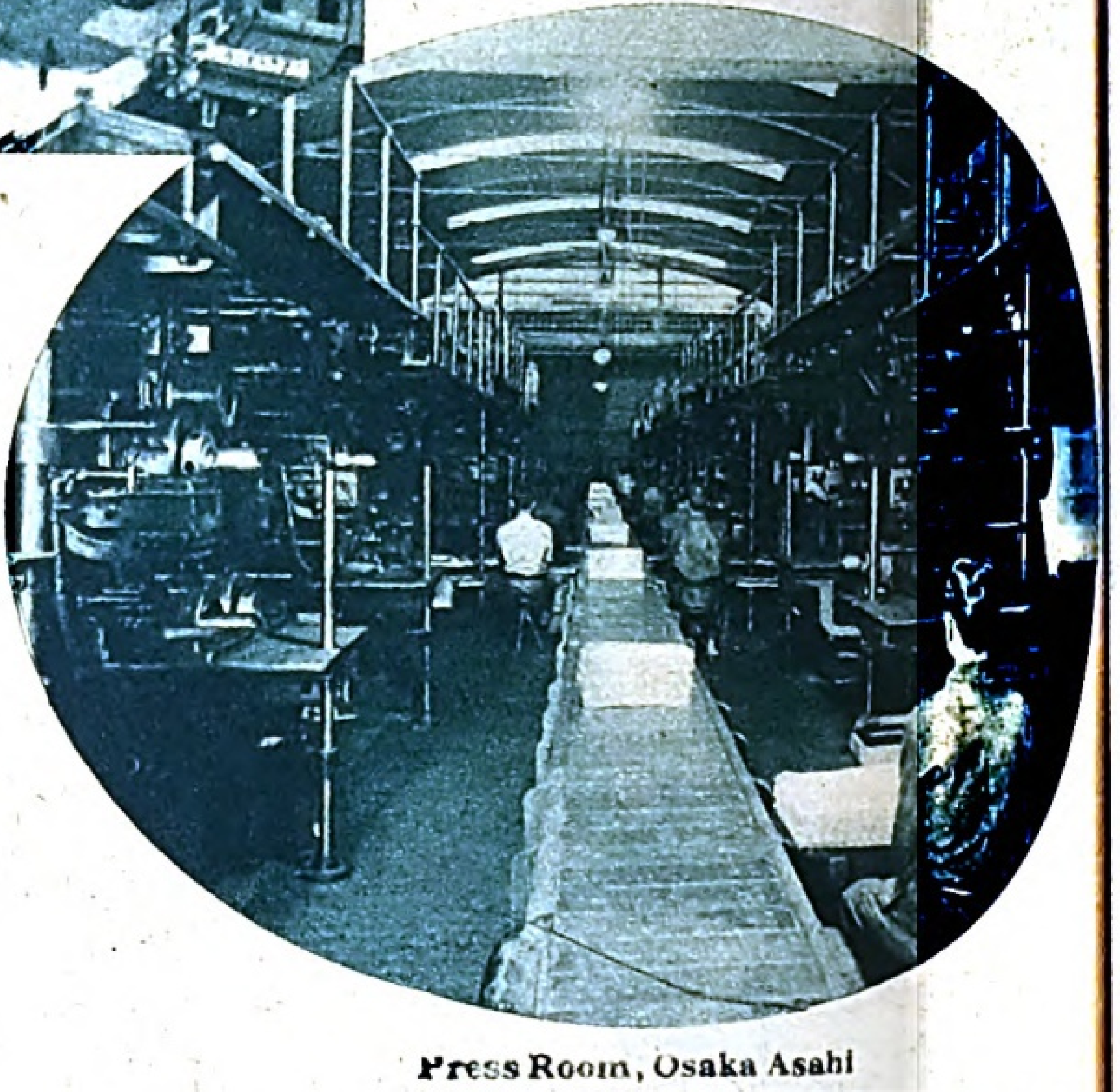
The printing presses of the two Asahis' consist of seven units of Asahi Ultra-High-Speed Printing Machines, recently manufactured in Japan, 29 units of the American Hoe Company's presses and similar presses of Japanese make. Of the above presses, the Asahi Ultra-High-Speed Printing Machine prints 135,000 sheets (of 4 pages each) an hour, and 160,000 at maximum speed. The Hoe Company's machine prints 80,000 sheets an hour. The 3 presses together can print 3,300,00 sheets an hour.

The German Siemens Karols Telefunken Picture Telegraphy Apparatus, installed in the offices of the Asahi in Tokyo and Osaka, enables the journal to report graphically the events of the day in the two biggest cities at the same time.



Model of New Asahi Building Under Construction in Osaka

Besides the above the Asahi is equipped with "Street News Apparatus" manufactured by the British Scintillating Sign Company, German Koenig Bauer Gravure presses, and German Iris four colour presses. The Asahi's fifteen aeroplanes are ever ready in the aerodromes in the two cities for its news service. Three hundred carrier-pigeons are also kept by each of the Asahis.



Press Room, Osaka Asahi

The perfection of the equipment of the Asahi was highly spoken of by Mr. Black, proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, who was kind enough to change his trip plans and visited Mr. Murayama in April this year. The men responsible for the management of the Asahi offices are the President, Mr. R. Murayama, to whom the journal owes its present prosperity, who is 81 this year and "still going strong"; Mr. S. Uyeno, Chairman of the Board of Directors and son of the late Mr. R. Uyeno, whose able assistance to Mr. Murayama during the early years of the Asahi contributed much to its present prosperity; Dr. H. Shimomura, Vice-President; and Mr. K. Konishi, Managing Director, who has served the Asahi for fifty years. The total number of officials and employees of the Asahi is estimated at 3,800, of whom 2,200 belong to the Osaka Asahi. If those engaged in the sale of the paper in local districts are counted, the number will be about ten thousand. All these men are daily working, consciously or unconsciously, for the enlightenment of the nation and the promotion of the peace of the world.

The Asahi Prize

The Asahi Prize was instituted by e Asahi-shimbun, as one of its works perpetuate the memory of its bilee, on the first of January, 1929, en it was announced that, beginng with that year, a prize should be arded each year to those who had rformed specially meritorious seres for the culture and civilization of e country during the year. It was novel an undertaking as was the air vice between Tokyo and Osaka, rted by the journal some ten years o.

The Asahi Prize Committee, after refully comparing and weighing the erits of things accomplished during e past year, chose four as worthy of e Asahi prize, and published the mes of the first recipients of the ize on the 25th of January, 1930, e 51st anniversary of the founding the journal. At three o'clock in the ternoon on that day, the Asahi ize, accompanied by a certificate of erit and a present of 1,000 yen was nded to each of these persons, with e ceremonies, in the special hall of e Tokyo Office of the newspaper.

The recipients of the prize were :

Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi

Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi, for translation of the complete works of Shakespeare, and establishment of the Theatrical Museum.

Dr. Toyotaro Subara, for the invention of the super high-speed camera for taking cinema pictures.

Mr. Seison Maeda, for the painting of "Yoritomo in the Cave."

Mr. Toshio Irie, for establishing two world records, in the 200 and 400 yard back swims.

In the case of Mr. Irie the monetary present was withheld in compliance with the rules of the international amateur games.

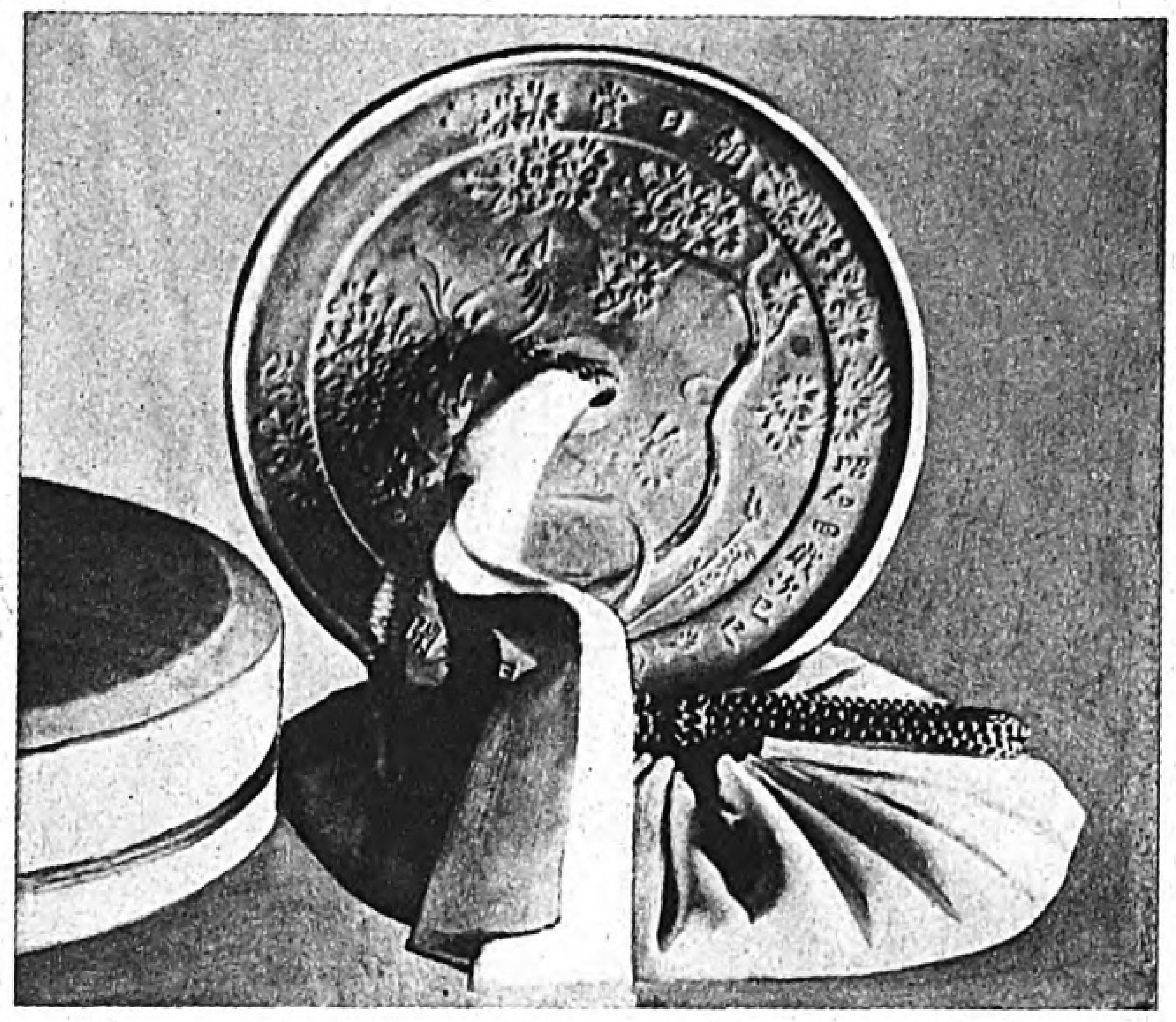
The prize consists of a round nickel irror of the most elaborate workmanip by Mr. Hotsuma Kadori, a asting expert of the first rank and a ember of the Imperial Academy of rt. It is in the style of a pure old apanese mirror of the Fujiwara era bout 1,000 years ago) 212 millimeters diameter, and on its back is repreented in bold relief a wild cherry in ll bloom, symbolical of the Japanese mpire, and associated with "Asahi," the rising sun). From the center of e back hangs a very fine ornamental ord, and the case is made of very fine aulownia wood, tied with a beautiful ibbon.

Below are brief sketches of the forunate recipients of the prize :

I. Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi

Dr. Yuzo Tsubouchi, who is better nown by his penname of Tsubouchi Shoyo, is one of the greatest men of etters that modern Japan has produced, nd has been an important link connecting old and new Japan in literature, he fine arts, drama, thought and instruction. He was born in a small country village in Gifu Prefecture in the year 1859, and after completing the course in political economy at the Kaisei-ko (the present Tokyo Imperial University) at the age of 25, was given the post of lecturer in literature at the Tokyo Semmon-gakko, which from its small beginning has grown into the present Waseda University. Through all these years, Dr. Tsubouchi has held an important position in the Waseda University and has been so very successful that out of his classes have come many renowned men of letters.

It was he who brought about a revolution in novel writing and, for that matter, the written language of the country. He took special interest in the theater and spared no pains in writing, discussing and studying theatrical performances and dramas, giving counsel to actors, instructing new actors, and advocating theatrical reforms. It was from this interest in theatricals that he set about the translation of the complete works of Shakespeare some forty years ago, and being a learned scholar in English literature, he last year gave the world the standard translation of Hamlet and 39 other plays.



The Asahi Prize

Dr. Toyotaro Subara

Dr. Tsubouchi is also a reformer of Japanese dancing, and the birth of new dances in Japan is largely due to his initiative. The last, but not the least important, of Dr. Tsubouchi's achievements was the establishment of the famous theatrical museum, which was built on the Waseda campus in 1929. In founding the museum, liberal aid was given him by many of his former pupils and influential persons of the day. It is the first of its kind in Japan and is the outstanding feature of Waseda University.

Of the works of Dr. Tsubouchi, the most noted are "Ennogyoja," "Onatsu-Kyoran," "Kiri-no-hitoha," "Honan," and "Urashima."

II. Dr. Toyotaro Subara

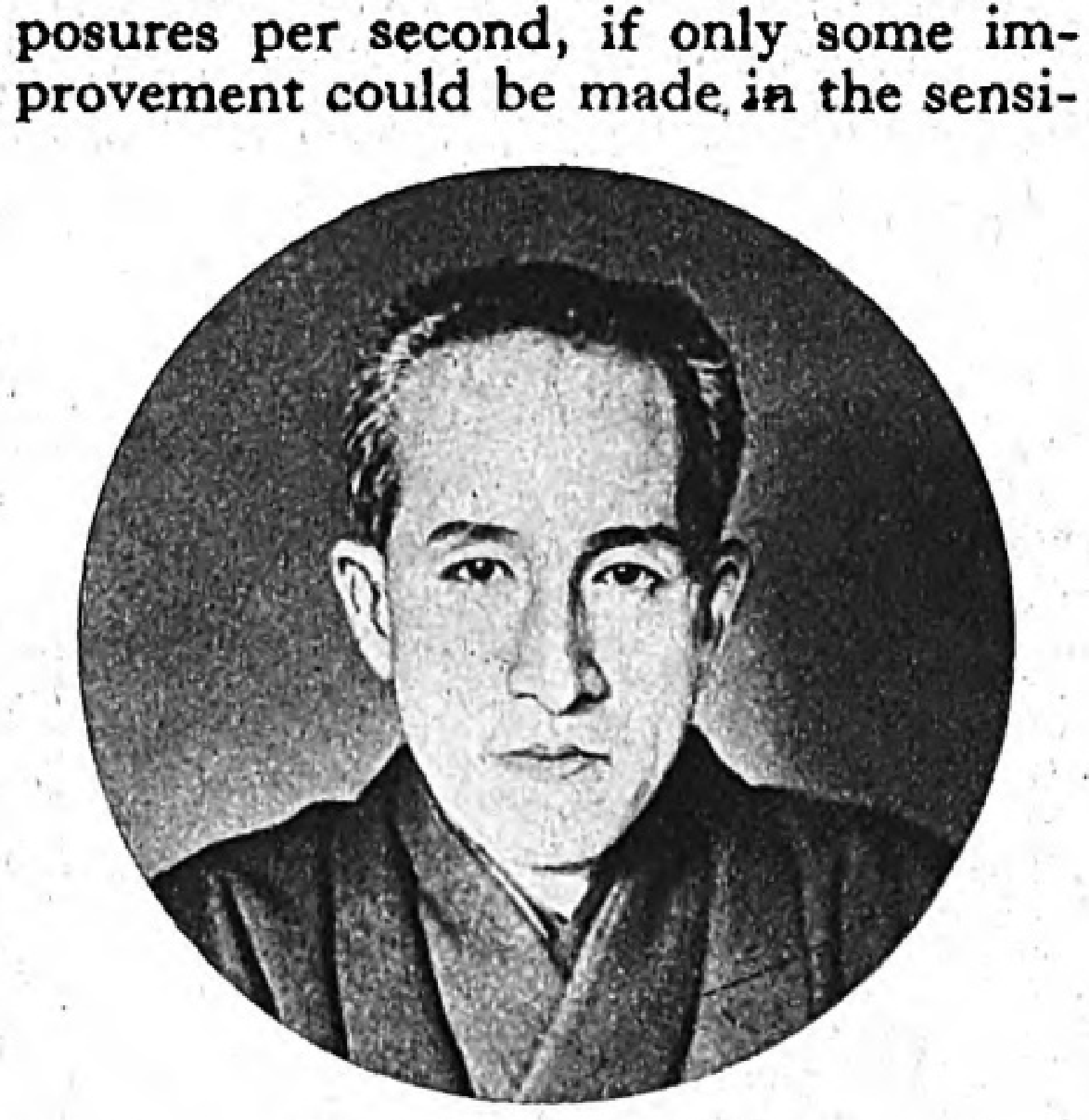
Dr. Toyotaro Subara, who is the inventor of the high-speed camera, is professor of aeronautics at the Tokyo Imperial University. He was born in Hakodate, Hokkaido, in 1886. After graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University in 1910, he was connected with the aircraft division of the army until 1919, when he was appointed professor in aeronautics at Tokyo Imperial University.

Some 8 or 9 years ago, Dr. Subara tried to film the currents of the air, in connection with his aeronautical studies. The first trial with an ordinary cinema camera failing, he made a second trial with a high-speed camera, which could take 200 exposures per second, but no satisfactory result was obtained. It was not fast enough to reproduce currents of air of 10-20 meters per second.

After many years of hard labour, Dr. Subara, with the hearty co-operation of Messrs. Naozo Sato, Shizutake Kamei, Ryukichi Yanagisawa, and Takesaburo Sato, succeeded in completing in the spring of 1927 an apparatus for taking 20 thousand exposures per second. He was not yet content with this success, but continued his experiments, and the next year he increased the speed to 40 thousand exposures per second and introduced his invention at the International Engineering Conference, held in Tokyo in April last year, to the amazement of the world delegates assembled there.

The speed capacity of the camera was further increased, and by the end of 1929, it was developed to take 60 thousand exposures per second. It was a wonderful improvement on the camera, even at 20 thousand exposures per second. This number has now been increased threefold. This super high-speed camera is an accurate machine, of which Japan may well be proud before the world, and for this reason the invention was declared worthy of the Asahi prize.

In Dr. Subara's opinion, the speed can be increased to 100 thousand exposures per second, if only some improvement could be made in the sensitivity of the film and in the steel of which the machine is made.



Mr. Seison Maeda

III. Mr. Seison Maeda

Mr. Seison Maeda, the painter of a historical picture representing the famous general Yoritomo hiding in a cave with some of his followers after defeat in his first attempt against his enemy, is an outstanding figure in the Japan Academy of Fine Arts, which was founded by Mr. Taikan Yokoyama in 1914. The picture was displayed at the Academy's exhibition in 1929 and gained the fame of being a great masterpiece, which the Asahi Prize Committee decided worthy of the prize.

Mr. Renzo Maeda, Seison being his penname, was born in Nakatsugawa in Gifu Prefecture in January, 1885. His debut in the painting world was in 1902, when he displayed his historical picture of Kaneko Tadaiye, an ancient warrior, at the 12th exhibition of the Japan Painting Association in 1903 and obtained the third prize. After that his paintings were seen at many exhibitions, always taking high prizes.

When the Japan Academy of Fine Arts was reinstituted by Mr. Taikan Yokoyama, Mr. Maeda was elected a member, and at the first exhibition of the Academy, he exhibited a series of pictures illustrating the old story of "Taketori-Monogatari." He went on putting out one series of excellent paintings after another. Later he made a journey to France and Italy, and returning home in 1922, published many paintings of Italy. He now occupies the foremost position among the painters of the day.

Mr. Maeda says he got the hint for his picture of "Yoritomo in the Cave", from the statue of Kannon (a Buddhist god) standing in the midst of twelve guardian gods in the dim light of the precincts of the Yakushi-ji temple of Nara. The god was quite composed, and there was no sign of uneasiness or misgiving in its expression. He thought how he could copy this scene in his picture, and hit upon the story of Yoritomo taking refuge in a cave with his followers, and in painting the picture, he made an exhaustive study of the armour and costumes of those days, and of the portraits and statues of that great general.

IV. Mr. Toshio Irie

Mr. Toshio Irie, who is the holder of two world records, one for the 200 meter back swim and the another for the 400 meter back swim, is a student at Waseda University. He was born in the suburbs of Osaka in November, 1911. In 1924 he entered the Ibaragi Middle School, where he first learned how to swim. In three years he was the holder of a Japanese record. In 1927 he was chosen to represent Japan at the Far Eastern swimming races held at Shanghai. This was the first time Mr. Irie ever took part in any international contest. In August the next year, he took part in the ninth international Olympic games, held in Amsterdam. There this lad of 17 won fourth place in the 100 meter back swim.

In a swimming contest held on the 30th of September, 1929, between the students of the Ibaragi Middle School and the Wakayama Middle School, Mr. Irie covered 400 meters in 5 minutes 42 seconds, establishing a world record for the 400 meter back swim, and in the international swimming races at Tamagawa pool on the 4th of October, he covered 200 meters in 2 minutes 37 seconds, defeating the American champion, who had hitherto been holder of the world record for the 200 meter back swim.

Thus Mr. Irie established two world records in one year. His feat was officially recognized by the committee of the international swimming race association held at Budapest in 1929, and was recorded in the annals for the year.

Mr. Toshio Irie

Mr. Sugimoto, his former teacher, says of Mr. Irie that he had no experience of the water before he came to the middle school, but once he acquired an interest in swimming, he scarcely let a day pass without visiting the pool in the school grounds. Rain or shine, hot or cold, he was seen in the pool every day after school, and even the ice that covered the pool was not sufficient to prevent him from plunging into the water.

Mt. Kongo in Korea

Mt. Kongo in Korea now enjoys world-wide fame. But it was only two or three decades ago that the name began to be familiar to Japanese. In Korea, however, there is an old saying that one who does not see Mt. Kongo is not qualified to talk of natural scenery, proving that the peaks were famous from olden times in Korea.

Mt. Kongo is a group of high peaks running from North to South near the Eastern coast of the Peninsula. They have an area of over twenty square miles and a circumference of over 40 miles. The group are divided into four parts. The Western part is called Uchi-Kongo or Inner Kongo, the Eastern part, Soto-Kongo or Outer Kongo, the part near the Japan Sea, Umi-Kongo or Sea Kongo, and the Southern part of Soto-Kongo, Shin-Kongo or New Kongo.

Of the peaks, Birohô is the highest, reaching an elevation of 1,786 metres; next come Banbutsusô (1,240 metres), Bôgundai (1,529 metres), Hakubahô (1,497 metres) and Naigai-Muzairei (1,303-1,385 metres).

These peaks have branch peaks which in turn have their own branch peaks, the whole forming countless rocks and ravines and producing the grandeur and sublimity of mysterious mountains. Indeed there is something wonderful in the grand scenic beauty and fantastic mysteriousness of the peaks. Everywhere we see charming scenes formed by rocks, ravines and peaks. These natural beauties change their outward forms according to the seasons. In spring and summer they are covered with green verdure, and in winter with white snow, but the season most to be recommended is autumn, when they burn with crimson leaves, presenting an unrivalled sight.

At the Choanji Temple in Uchi Kongo and at Onseiri in Soto Kongo are hotels of wooden construction under the management of the Railway Bureau. These hotels are open from May 15 till the end of October every year. Many days are required for the full appreciation of the peaks, but a week or two are sufficient for a delightful visit to Mt. Kongo. If you can be content with a superficial view, five or even three days will serve the purpose.

For visiting Mt. Kongo from Keijo, or Seoul, there is a choice of two routes. One leads to Soto Kongo and the other to Uchi Kongo first, and then to the other parts of Kongo in turn. If we leave Seoul by night train, we arrive the following morning at Gensan, the biggest port on the Eastern coast. Then we take a steamboat, which carries us to a small port called Chosen, about fifty nautical miles southward. On the way we see the beautiful scenery of Soseki-Tei. From Chosen we go to the Onseiri Hotel by motor-car, or we can go to Umi Kongo and enjoy the view of small isles, or grotesque rocks, in the sea. Small boats are at the disposal of visitors.

After spending a night at the Onseiri Hotel, where there is a hot spring, we may start for Soto Kongo. Or we may make delightful side trips. First visiting a big temple called Shinkeiji, we go on to Kuryubuchi, where there is a big cataract with a height of 170 feet, and Johachitan. The whole distance, including the retrun journey, is only fifteen miles, but as the route is very steep and dangerous it takes a whole day.

Choanji Temple, Mt. Kongo

Westward from Onseiri there is a famous spot called Banbutsuso. The scenery is wonderful but the path is very steep. Going up the rocky path, we at length reach Shin Banbutsuso, where the view is quite beyond description. Here the peaks of Tennyo and Hagoromo stand opposite each other, forming a triangle with Tenyo-Soyokuban, the scene of the famous Korean tradition of the swan. The tradition is similar to the Japanese tradition of Hagoromo at Miho-no-Matsubara, the only difference being that in the Korean tradition, instead of a fisherman, a wood cutter is the chief human character.

Futoku-kutsu, Mt. Kongo, Supported by a Copper Pole

Further back in the mountains, there is a steep path called Oku (interior) Banbutsuso. Beyond Onsen Peak the path becomes level. At Shin Hôri motor cars await us. After a drive of one hour and a half, we reach the Choanji Hotel at the entrance of Uchi Kongo.

There are at Choanji many comfortable summer bungalows to be let. There is a swimming pool, the water for which is led from a rivulet in the back garden of the hotel.

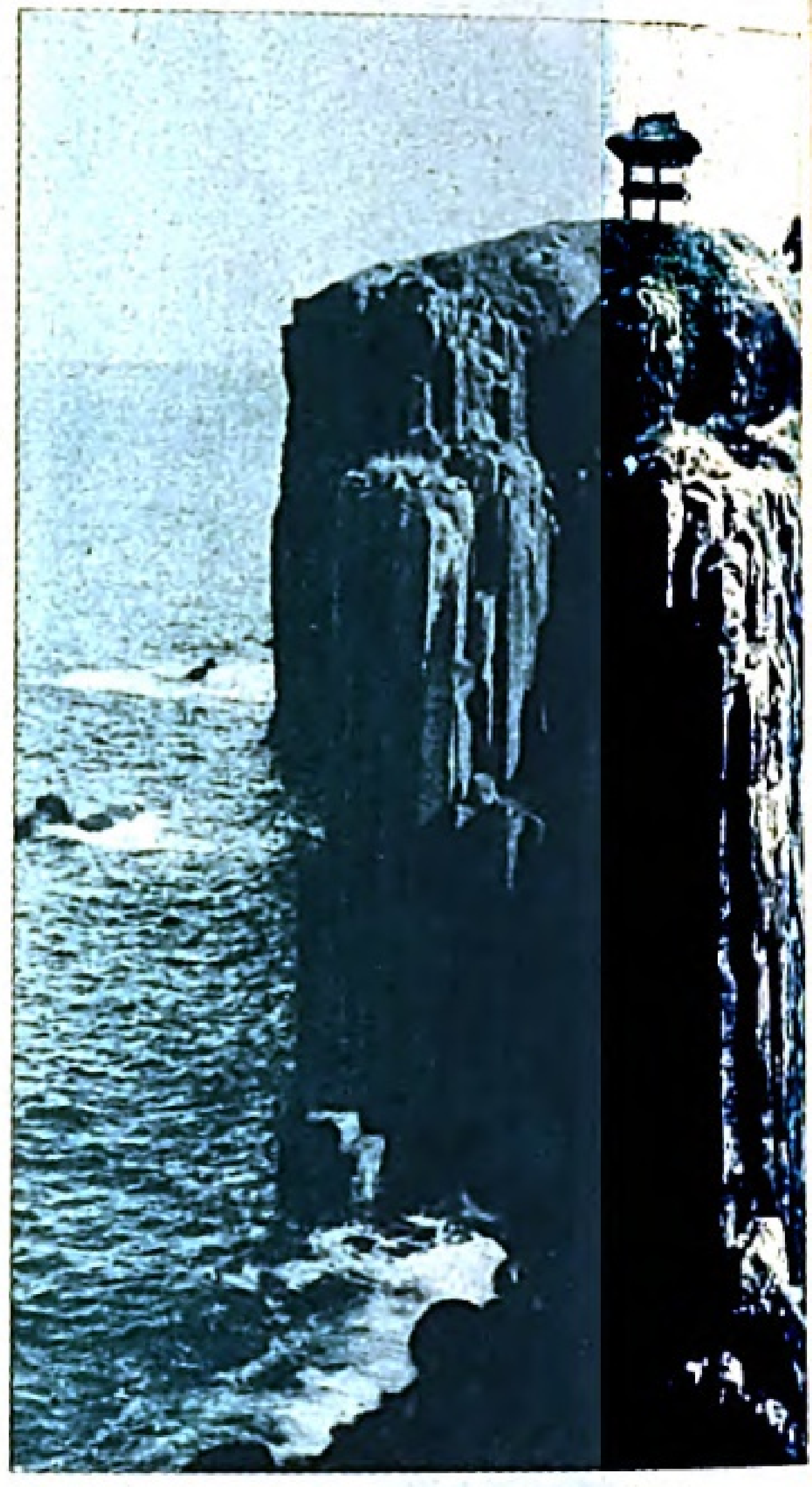
The Choanji Temple is one of the four great temples in the district. It consists of many big buildings. Along a ravine river we proceed to Meikyodai which we climb by means of an iron chain. The top is a flat surface called Bogundai, where scores of people can dance at once. It commands a grand view of the peaks and ravines of Uchi Kongo.

Descending the peak, we proceed along the ravine river of Fuakusendo and reach the big temple Hyokunji. Back of the temple is a steep path, along which we march about half a mile, when the Seiyoji Temple comes into sight. This is a very convenient point from which to survey the various peaks of Mt. Kongo. On the observation platform there is a chart by which all the peaks around can be quickly identified.

Descending the peak, we come amidst the ravines called Banbakudo to eight famous pools. On the hillside stands a quaint building about 600 years old called Futoku-Kutsu. It stands on a cliff, supported by a copper pillar.

Then we reach a temple called Mak-En and further on, we see Myokitsu-Sho which is a giant figure of the sitting Buddha, sixty feet high, engraved in the living rock.

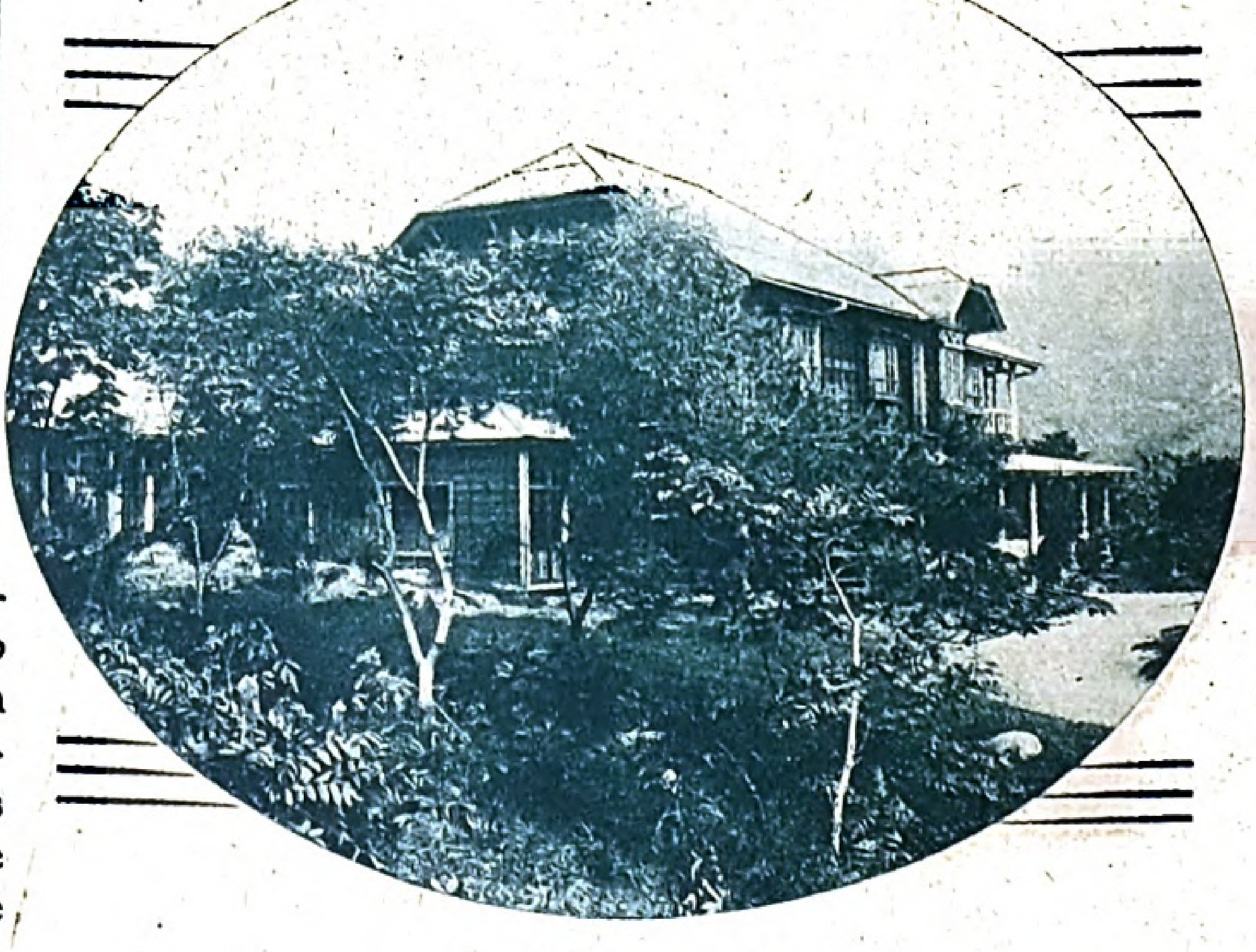
After passing Uchi-Muzai rei, we come to the temple Yukoji. By climbing on up from Myokichi-Sho we reach the highest peak, Biroho. Along the path from Yukoji to Shorinji, are Senbutsu-Dokuko and Sen-Senso-Koku, places of charming ravine and forest scenery which constitute the views of Shin Kongo. In this neighbourhood there are many unexplored peaks and ravines, and the myths of the sacred mountains are still to be investigated.



Seaside Booth of Sosekitei, Mt. Kongo

This summer the Forestry Bureau of the Government of Chosen sent a party into the region to find the best place for a national park, and discovered a number of new places well worth visiting. In the near future these regions will become much more accessible.

The return journey starts from Choanji, whence by motor-car we reach a village called Matuskiri in less than an hour. From the village an electric railway carries us to Teusugen, where we take a railway train, and in three hours we arrive in Seoul. Thus the journey from Choanji to Seoul takes about six or seven hours.



Onseiri Hotel, Mt. Kongo

For the thorough exploration of Mt. Kongo the visitor does well to stay in the two hotels above mentioned, and by hiring a carrier who will act as a guide, to make short daily trips.

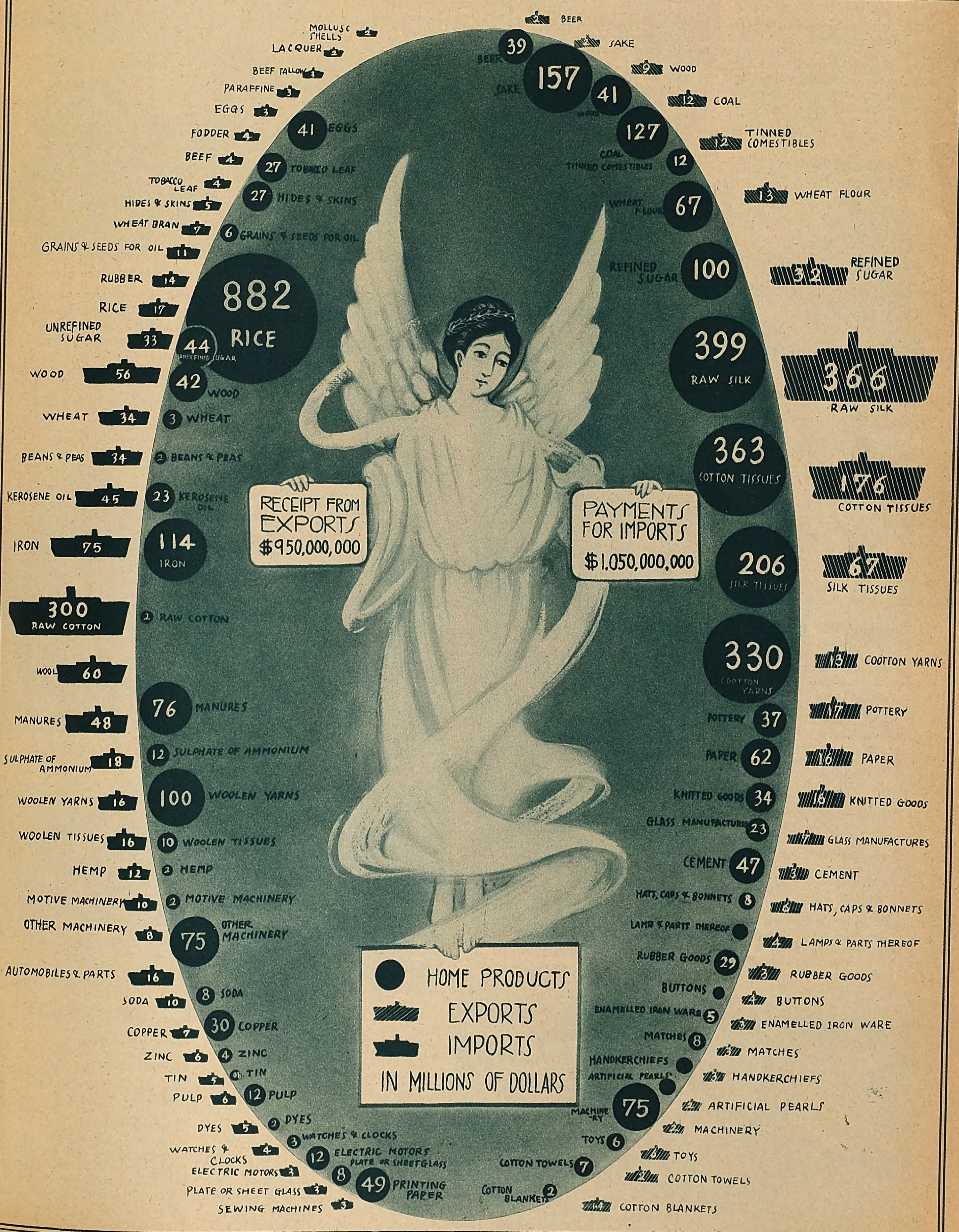
The grand and grotesque scenery of Mt. Kongo is quite unrivalled in the Orient and the mountain is one of the famous mountains of the world.

Illustration on Opposite Page

Autumn Foliage on Shin Bambutsuso, a Weirdly Beautiful Section of Mt. Kongo in Korea, which is being Considered for the Honour of Designation as a National Park.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SECTION

HOME PRODUCTS AND FOREIGN TRADE

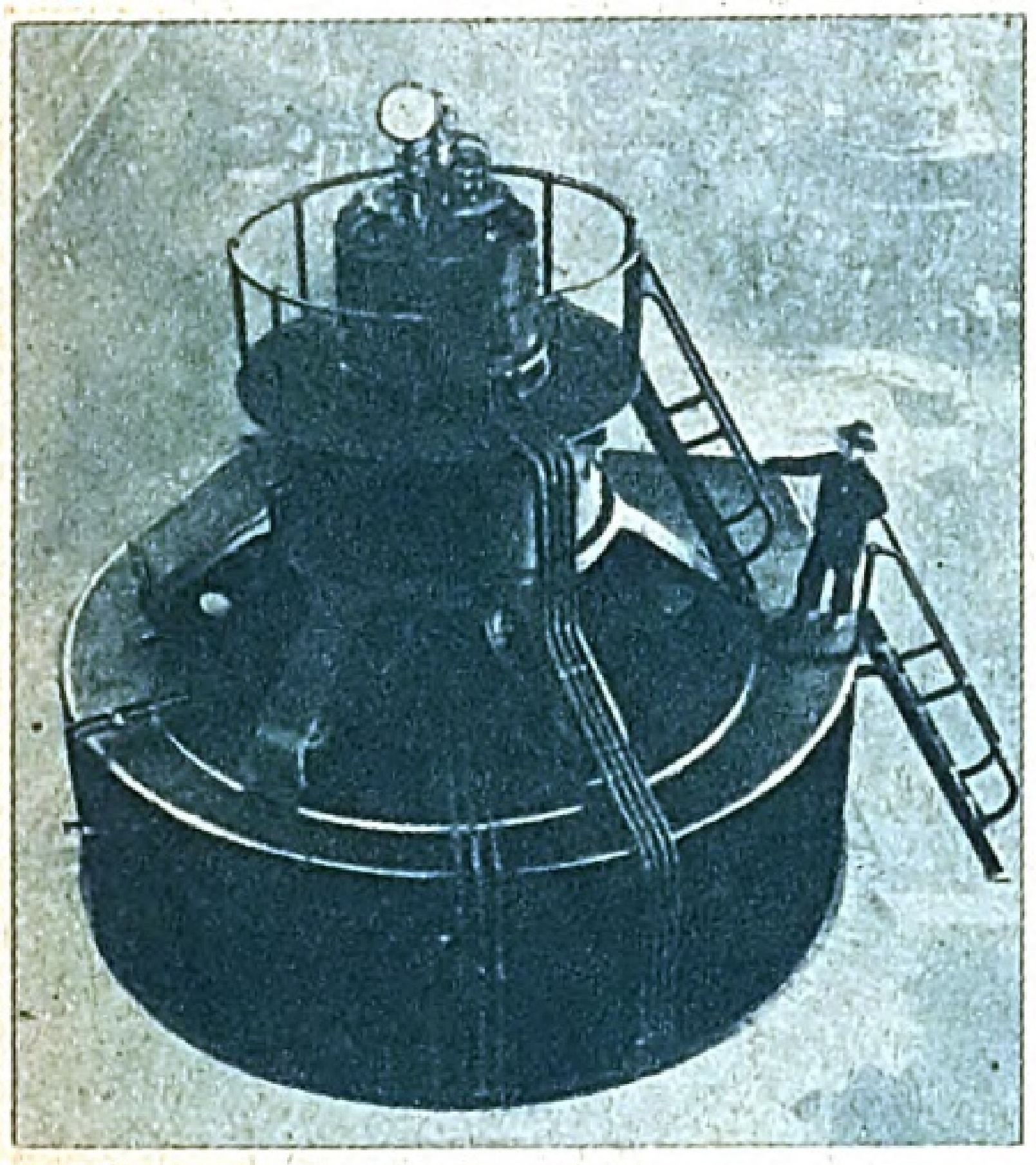


Amazing Progress of Industries in Japan

From Agricultural to Industrial Country

Achievements During Sixty Years

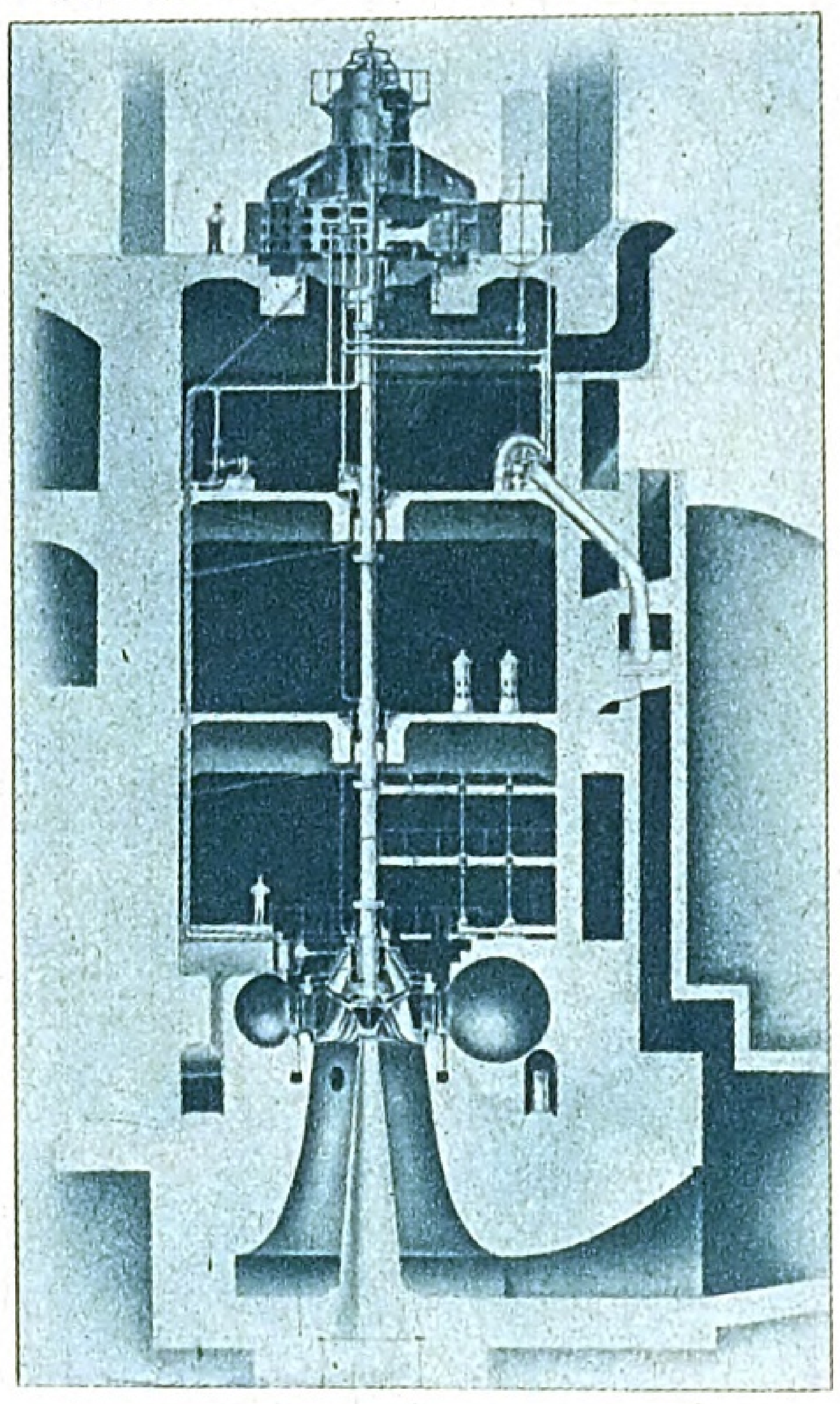
Though it has been only sixty years since modern industries were first introduced into Japan from western countries, they have made amazingly rapid progress, so that today they are able to make anything the nation needs. The percentage of each category of goods exported and imported during this period speaks eloquently of this progress.



Vertical Type Generator, 23,000 KVA

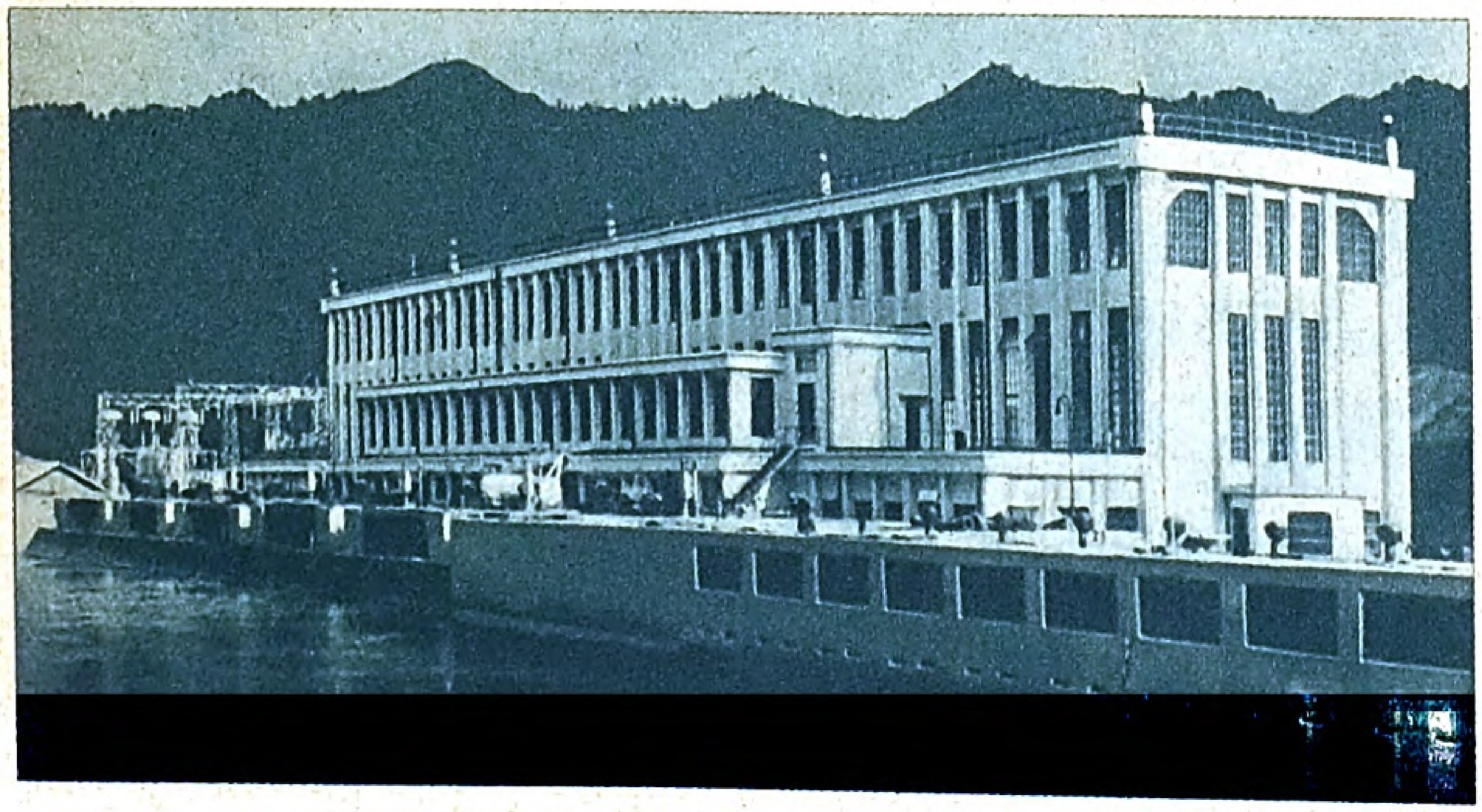
In 1868, the exports of Japan comprised of 44.37% of semi-manufactured goods, 26.27% of raw materials and only 1.14% of wholly manufactured goods, while in 1928, or just 60 years later, the positions of the export of raw materials and wholly manufactured goods were exactly reversed, the figures being 42.52% for the latter, only 4.17% for the former and 43.03% for semi-manufactured goods. The change of export from raw materials to wholly manufactured goods may be ascribed to the fact that Japan has grown from an agricultural into an industrial country. The drastic change brought about in the import trade during these years also accounts for the development of the industries in Japan. In 1868, the imports of Japan consisted of 60.57% of wholly manufactured goods, 15.52% of semi-manufactured goods, 4.98% of raw materials and so forth. That wholly manufactured goods made up the greater part of her import is evidently attributable to her lack of technical skill for the production of such goods. In the year 1868, however, the wholly manufactured goods imported were reduced to the small proportion of 15.16%, while the raw materials and semi-manufactured goods increased to 53.12% and 17.45% respectively. Being a country poorly endowed with natural resources, Japan must get her raw materials from abroad, however remarkable her scientific progress may be, so long as she wants her industrial mechanism to run smoothly and vigorously. But with wholly manufactured goods, the case is different. With the development of her industrial skill, the necessity of importing wholly manufactured goods becomes less and less.

With her highly developed industry, Japan imports wholly manufactured goods, amounting to 15.16% of her whole import. The wholly manufactured goods imported are machinery, dyestuffs, automobiles, etc. These articles are, however, imported from abroad not because they cannot be manufactured technically in this country, but because they cannot be manufactured economically on account of the marketing conditions in the country. If new markets are found abroad or an increase in the demand for these goods arises, making it possible to manufacture them on the mass production system, they will possibly come to be manufactured profitably, obviating the necessity of import. The following table shows the gradual decrease in wholly manufactured goods imported :

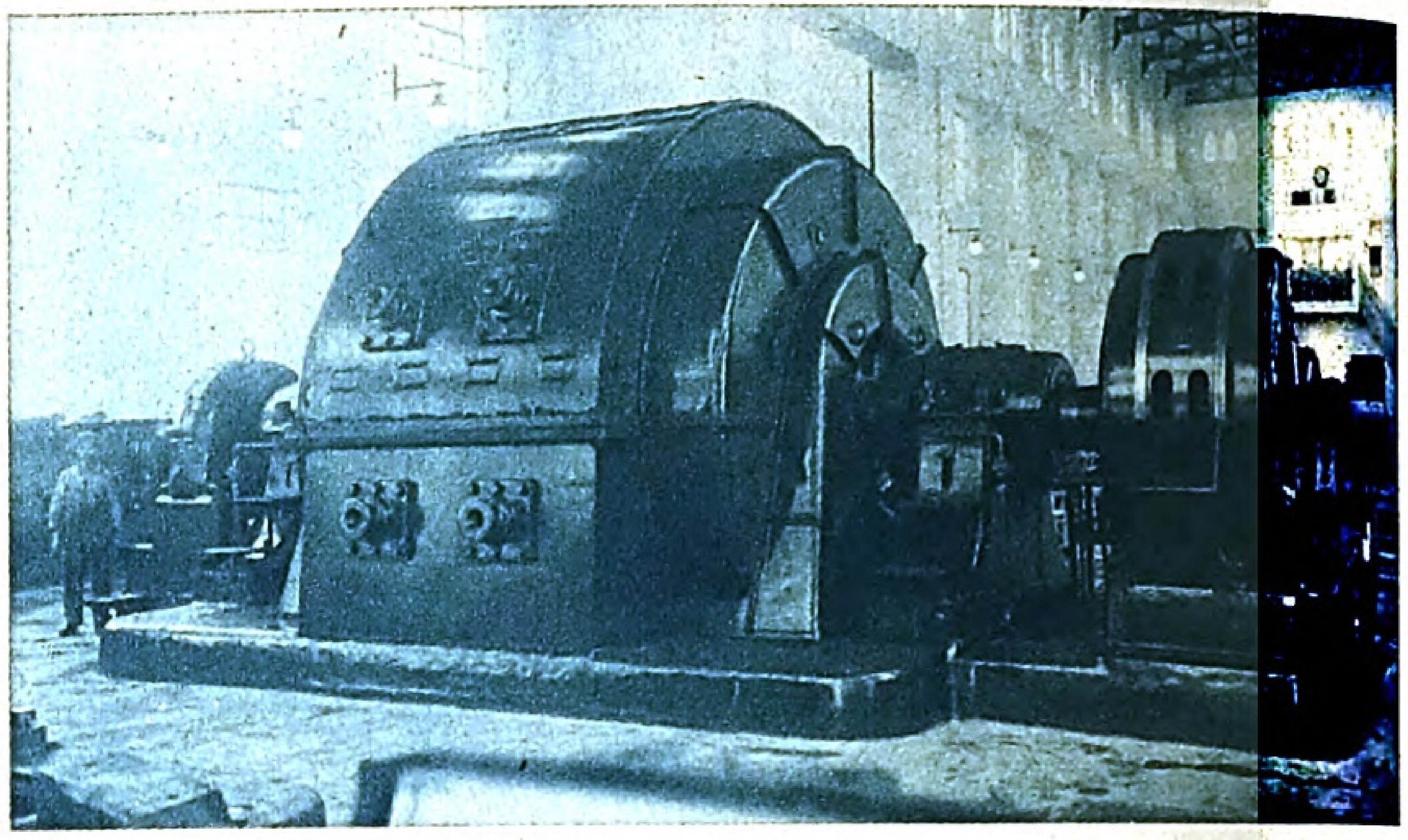


Sectional View of the 16,000 HP Single Vertical Spiral Turbine for Toyomi Power Plant of the Toshin Electric Company

	1923	1928
Glass	$1,616,385	$622,325
Electro-gilded iron plates ..	525,832	—
Dye Stuffs	4,991,019	4,124,734
Electro-gilded iron wire	2,903,190	746,502
Rails	5,183,873	1,884,090
Steamships	7,558,383	5,529,588
Electric machinery	5,679,605	3,890,804
Spinning machines	11,345,026	5,215,435



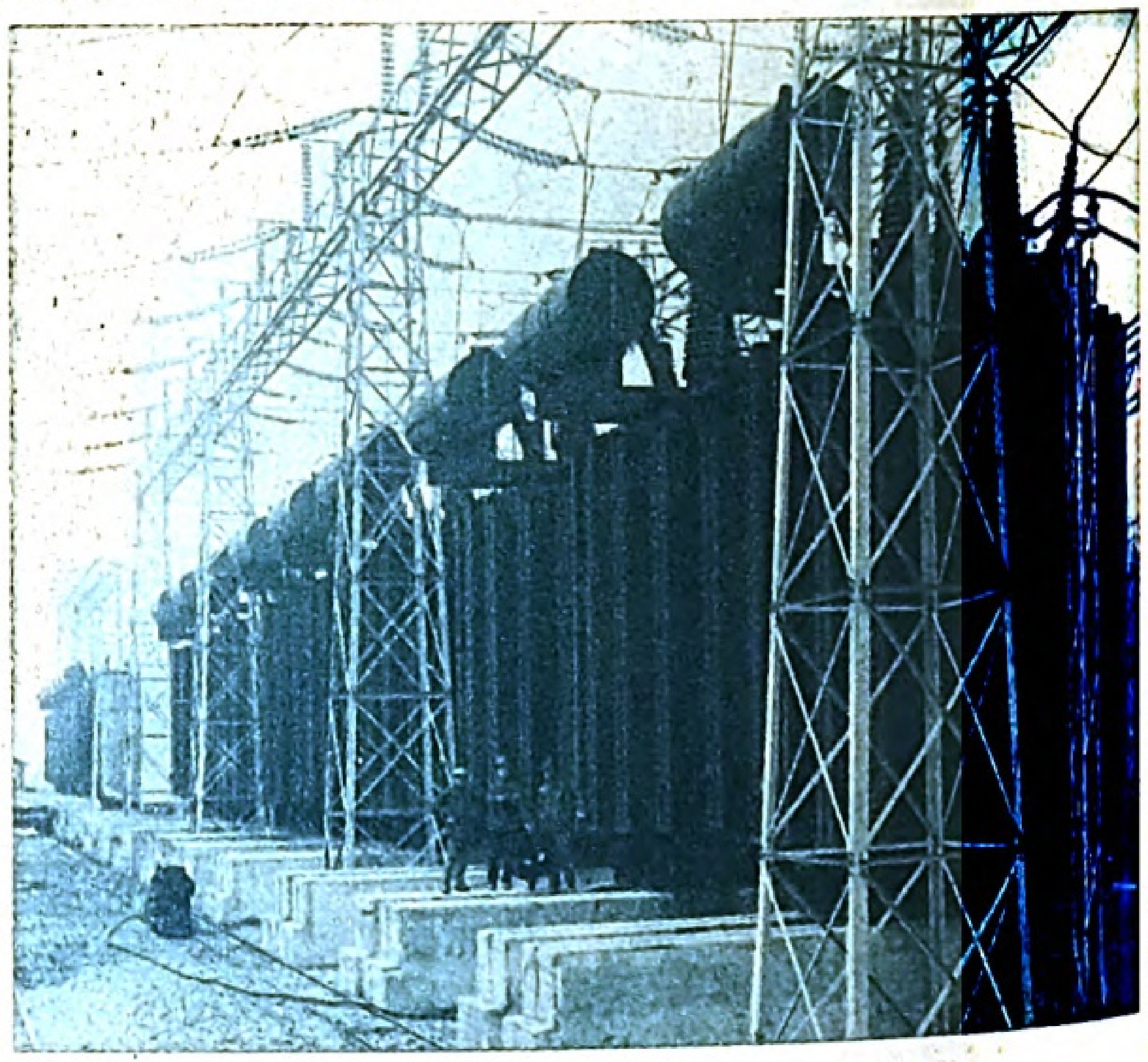
Toyomi Power Station of the Toshin Electric Company



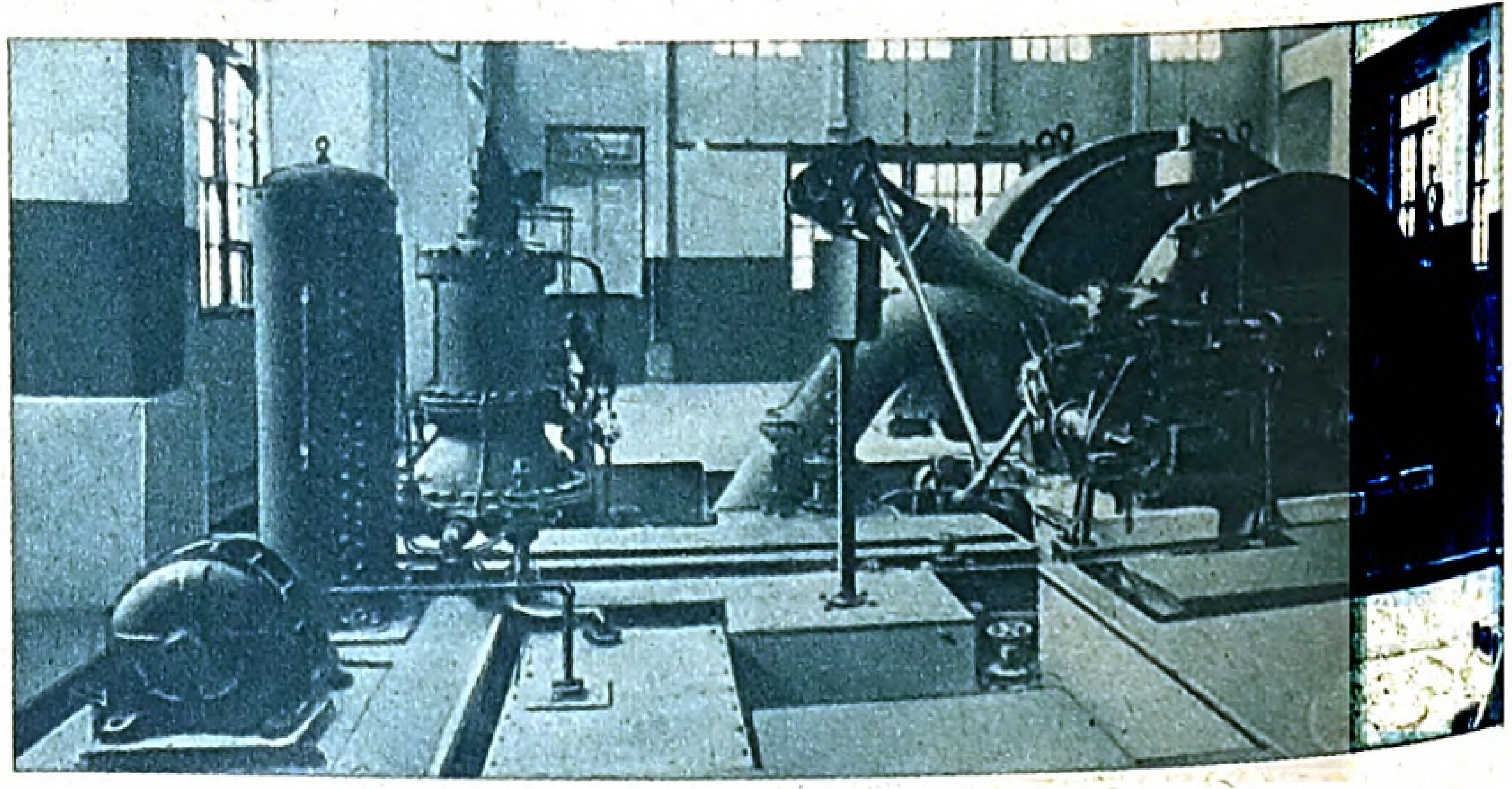
Condenser, 30,000 KVA at the Yao Transforming Station of the Daido Electric Company

ELECTRIC MACHINE INDUSTRY

Among the many modern industries of Japan, those which have made the most noteworthy headway, especially in recent years, are the electric machine and implements manufacturing industries. From small and light electric machines and implements for weak electric current, such as telephone and telegraph apparatus, to big and heavy machines for strong current, such as generators, motors, condensers, transformers and converters, or such things as switch-boards, switches, electric lamps, insulators, electric locomotives and wires, are manufactured of a quality in no way inferior to that of foreign manufacture. There is, therefore, no need of importing electric machines and implements except for high-pressure boilers. The number of factories and operatives engaged in electric machine and implement manufacturing in 1928 were as follows :



23,000 KVA Transformer at the Yao Transforming Station of the Daido Electric Company



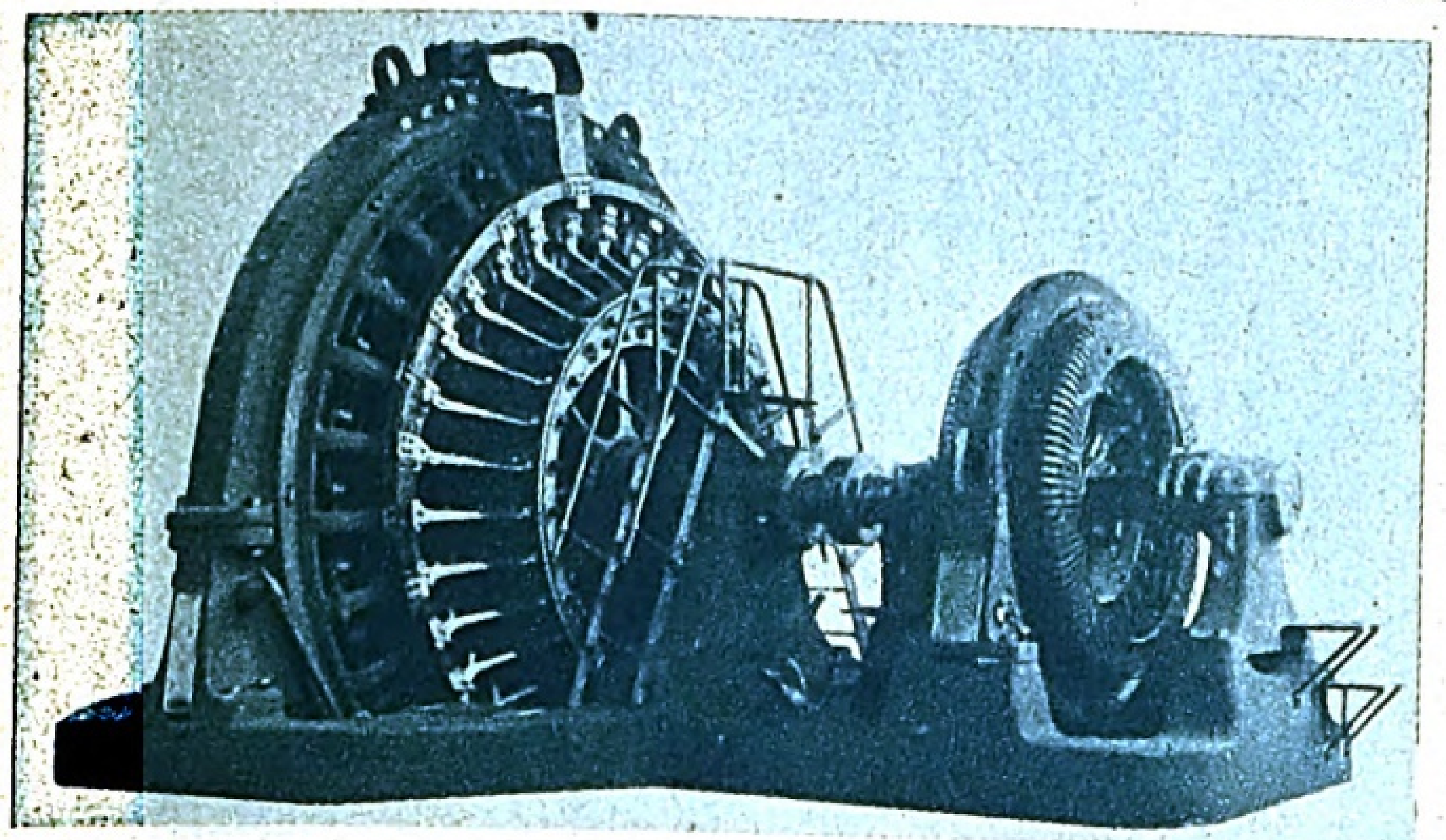
Interior of the Mogawa Station of the Electric Bureau of Toyama Prefecture in which Are Installed Three 18,650 HP Overhung Pelton Wheels

Goods Manufactured	No. of Factories	No. of Operatives	Total No. of employees
Generators, motors and transformers..	68	6,724	12,592
Electric implements..	219	9,437	12,873
Batteries and implements for communication & signals ..	129	7,110	9,010
Electric lamps	105	5,055	5,886
Insulated wire	67	6,164	7,396

Among the manufacturers, the Mitsubishi Electric Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Shibaura Electric Engineering Works and the Fuji Electric Machinery Co., Ltd., each in co-operation respectively with the Westinghouse Electric Co. of America, the General Electric Co. of America and the Siemens Shuckert Co. of Germany, and, availing themselves of the practised skill and valuable experience of their co-operators, turns out superior products. They, however, are not satisfied with merely exploiting the fruits of the study of their partners, but endeavour to make improvements and develop new patterns, in order to suit their products to the weather, climate and industrial conditions of the country, all of which naturally differ from those in western countries. The inventions made on electric machines and implements and patented in Japan during the last three years are as follows :

	1928	1927	1926
Electric machines	300	480	20
Sending and controlling apparatus of electric current	97	86	69
Examining apparatus for electricity and magnetism	334	315	274
Communications by electricity	64	73	51
Application of electric heat	47	45	23
Application of electric current	35	48	53
Electro-chemistry	66	52	53

As the result of the extraordinary progress made by the electric machinery and implement manufacturing industries, the import of these articles, which amounted to $14,577,000 in value in 1912, was reduced to $3,742,000 in 1929, while their export was increased from $350,000 to $1,227,000 in the corresponding years.



4,500 KW Rotary Converter

Turbo-Generators

How enthusiastically the manufacturers of electric machinery and implements in Japan are making efforts to attain the highest stage in technique may be understood by merely throwing a glance at the Mitsubishi Lyungstrom turbo-generators installed in the plants of the Nankai Electric Railway Co., Ltd. and the Hiroshima Electric Co., Ltd. The Lyungstrom turbo-generator was first invented in 1911 by Lyungstrom brothers, the Swedish inventors. The Mitsubishi Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company, purchasing the manufacturing right, proceeded to remodel it to suit the weather and climate of this country.

Japan being a moist country, no electric machine, however fine it may be, can work at full power or keep in order, so long as it remains merely a faithful copy of the prototype made abroad. Special inquiry, therefore, has been made into the quality of copper and iron, ventilation, the choice of materials, etc., and in the course of manufacturing the machines, too, the greatest care is taken to regualte their functions, such as the balance of cycling bodies against high speed and the structure of ball-bearings and their oiling apparatus, thus turning western accomplishments into quite Japanese things.

Automatic Hydraulic Generators and Diesel Generators

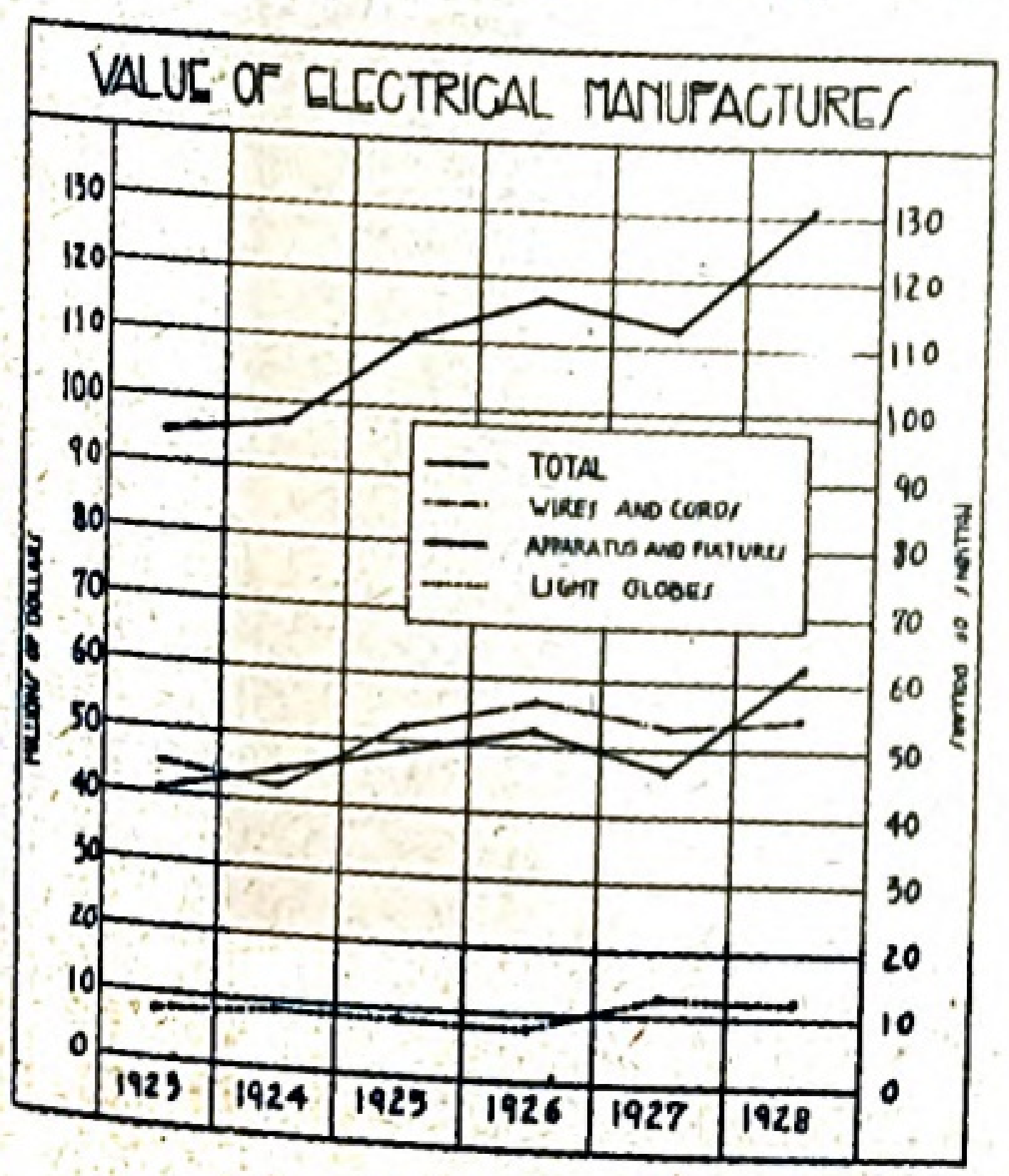
For hydaulic generating plants, horizontal and vertical generators have been made. Recently, however, with the object of curtailing the generating cost and lowering the charge for electric power, automatic hydraulic generators have come to be manufactured, and furthermore, in preparation for the exhaustion of water or the accidental break-down of generators, generators directly connected with diesel engines which can go into action instantaneously, have been found convenient and are manufactured in great numbers.

Propeller Type Water Wheels

The biggest hydraulic generator made in Japan has a generating capacity of 23,000 K.V.A. In water wheels, too, superior products are being manufactured.

The water wheels hitherto installed installed in the generating stations have been of the Francis type, but in recent years propellers type water wheels have begun to be manufactured.

Japan is a country of hydro-electric power Her demand for electric power increases rapidly, being doubled every five years. Hence almost all of the water lanes with high heads, which have been thought able to yield a profit, have been explored, and in these days places with lower water heads are being explored.



The cost of generating stations increases in accordance with the lowering of water heads. The propeller type water wheel, whose cycle is twice that of the Francis type water wheel, enables us to economize half, making up for the disadvantage of the lowness of the water head. This is why propeller type water wheels have come to be manufactured in great numbers.

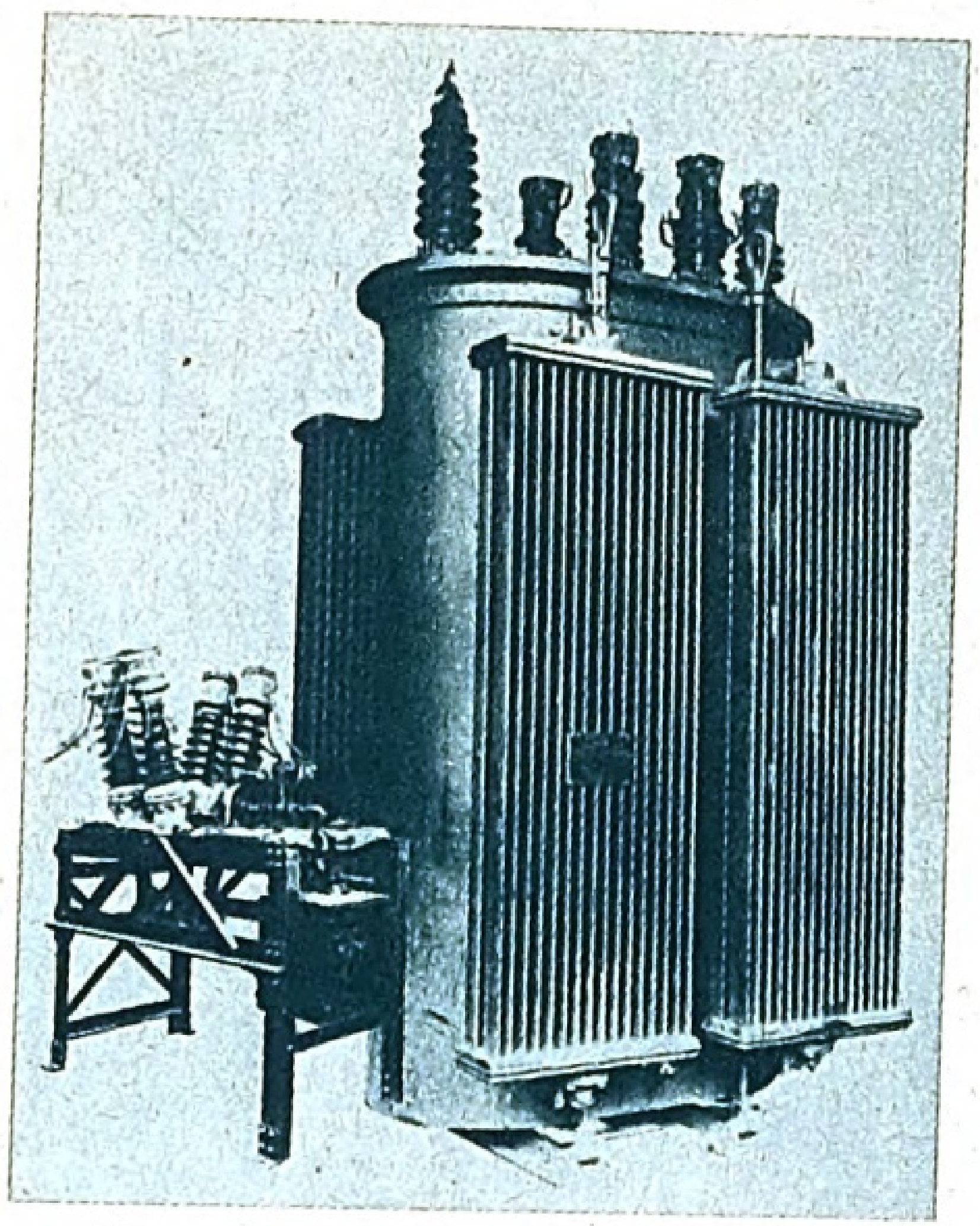
Other Electric Machines

Besides the electric machines mentioned above, a 1,500,000 K.V.A. oil circuit breaker, a 36,000 K.V.A. transformer a 4,500 K.W. rotary converter and a 300,000 K.V.A. condenser are worthy of mention. In minor electric machines and implements, such as electric fans and heaters, too, Japan produces superior goods and recently the manufacture of photo-telegraphy apparatus has made remarkable progress.

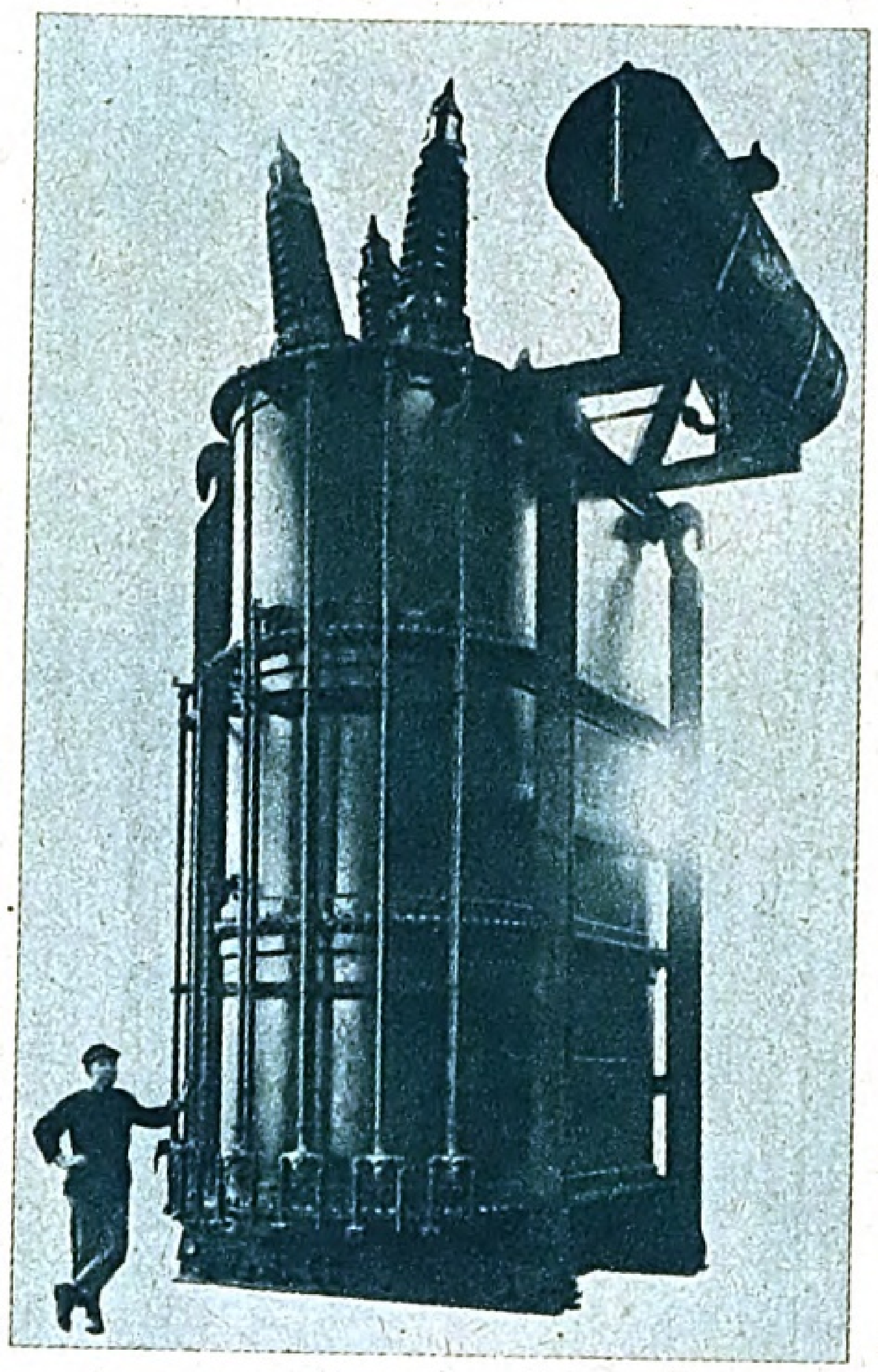
Big Electric Locomotives

In electric locomotives, Japan can now fill her demand with home-made articles. The railways in Japan have many tunnels and sharp gradients and, to make matters worse, they are a narrow 3f. 6 in. guage. It has been thought that some day this would prove a hindrance to the further development of traffic on main lines so long as steam power is used as the motive power on them. The electrification of railways, therefore, has been discussed for a long time. But the electric machinery manufacturing industry of Japan was in so backward a condition that it was beyond its power to manufacture electric locomotives, and the electric locomotives used on the Shinetsu line of the government railway, between Yokogawa and Karuizawa, in 1912, were bought from Germany. Later, however, the suspension of the import of various goods from abroad during the world war caused striking progress in industry of all kinds in Japan. And as a natural consequence, remarkable headway was made in communication facilities, which fact brought the country to a realization that it was advisable to use electric locomotives instead of steam locomotives. Then began the manufacture of electric locomotives.

Thus the electric locomotive manufacturing industry in Japan is of very late origin as compared with that in western countries. But in 1921, when the government determined to electrify the Tokaido line of the government railways, it adopted home-made electric locomotives. The electrification of the line with home-made locomotives from Tokyo to Odawara and from Ofuna to Yokosuka was effected in 1922, proving a great success, and electric railway companies throughout the country have come to use home-made locomotives since then. In the meantime, manufacturers, acquiring self-confidence, have started the manufacture of larger locomotives. In the year 1924, 60 metric tons was the greatest weight for electric locomotives made in Japan, while today, 100 metric ton locomotives, fitted with six 1,500 V. 225 K.W. motors, having a tractive power of 11,000 metric tons, are manufactured, and in case of demand, larger ones can be manufactured.



Peterson Coil, the First Constructed in Japan



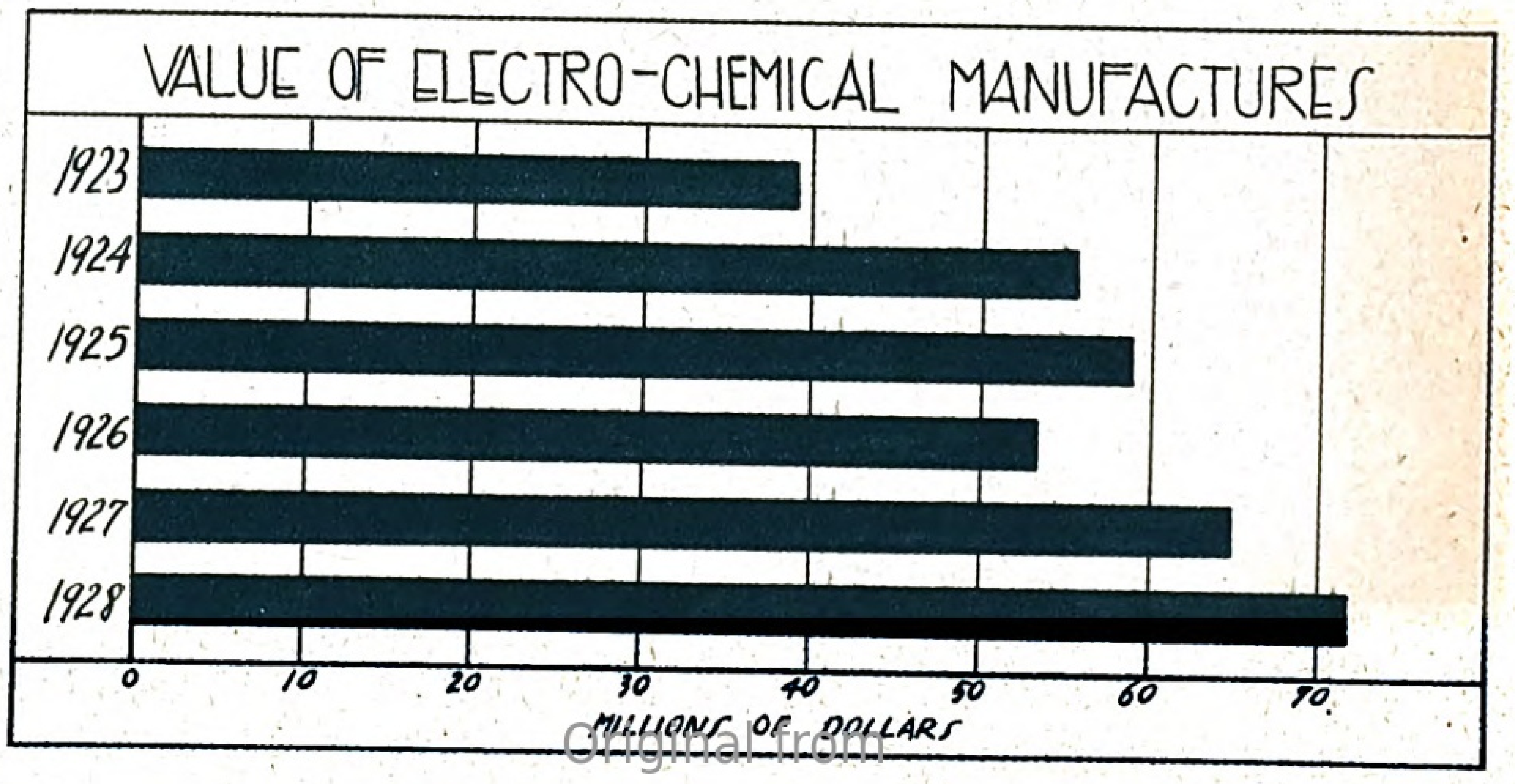
36,000 KVA Transformer

GAS IMPLEMENTS

The gas implements manufacturing industry, too, has made such remarkable progress that there is no need of importing them from foreign countries. Among the implements manufactured, fish broilers, automatic water boilers, cake baking ovens, towel steamers, boilers for baths and cooking utensils are superior both in external appearance and intrinsic merit to imported articles, while their prices are one half or one third cheaper. The fish broiler is a purely Japanese device. In it, the fire-door is covered with a corrugated iron plate so as to make the heat radiate and at the same time to keep the grease falling from the fish from entering the fire-door and, further, to protect the fish from exposure to gas. Fish baked in this broiler lose neither lustre nor relish.

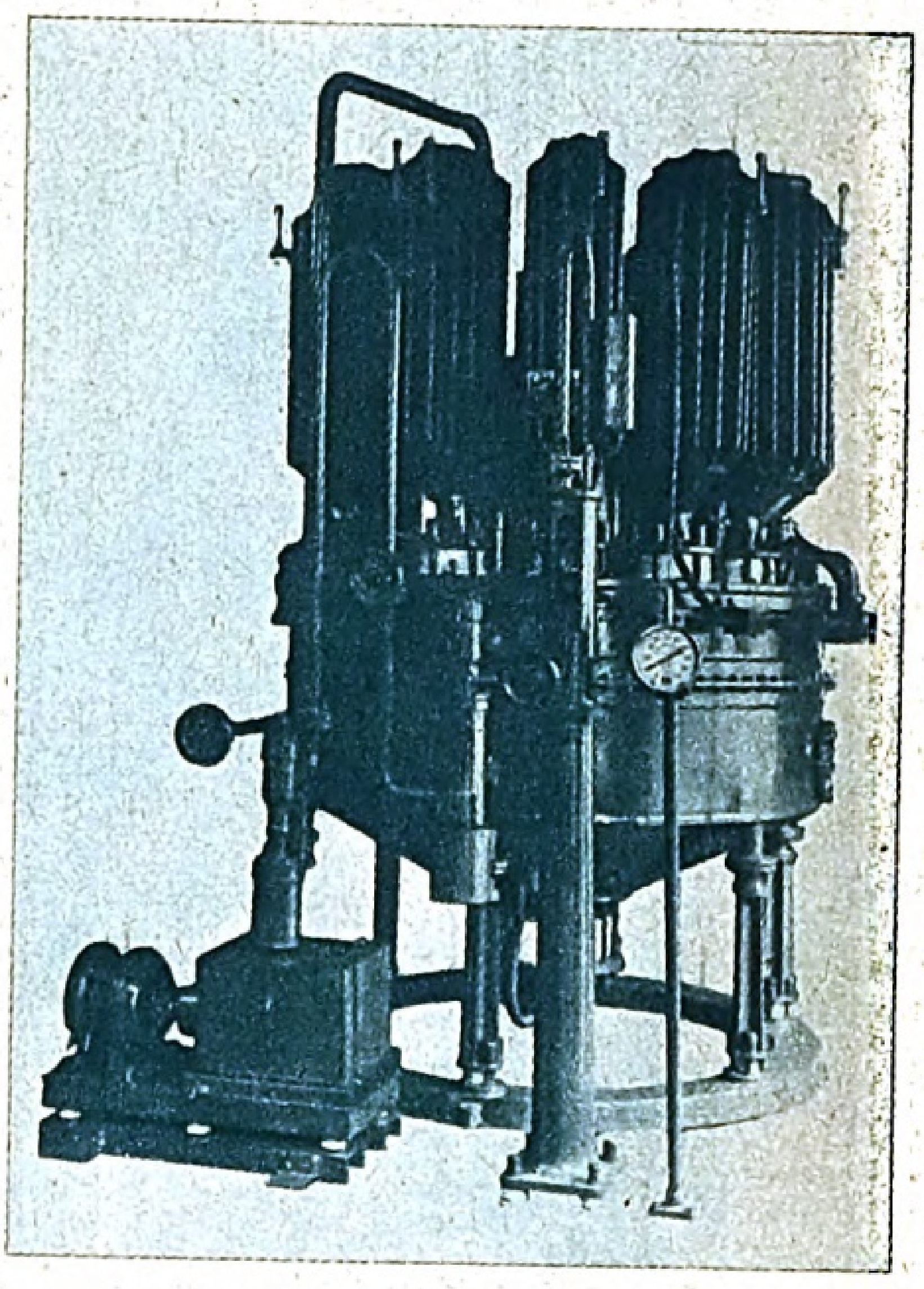
JAPANESE INVENTIONS OF WORLDWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

A few years ago Japan was ridiculed by certain cotton spinners of Lancashire, England, as the "country of imitation." But the industry of Japan by no means stands on imitation alone. Besides 606 salvarsan injection discovered by Dr. Hata, and Taka-Diastase, perfected by Dr. Takamine, Japan has many inventions and discoveries of her own, the rights to some of which have been sold to western enterprisers. For instance, these spinners of Lancashire, who once sneered at us as "imitators," have recently begun to import Toyoda automatic looms invented by Mr. Sakichi Toyoda of Nagoya, and Platt Brothers & Co., the world-famous loom manufacturers, have bought for £50,000 the partial right of manufacturing Toyoda looms. These two facts tell how great an invention the Toyoda automatic loom is.



Internal Frosted Electric Lamps

The internal frosted electric lamps which are being manufactured by the General Electric Company of America were first invented by Mr. Fuwa of the Tokyo Electric Company. The General Electric Company acquired the right of manufacturing this invention in America.



Mercury Rectifier

Batteries and Photo Telegraphy Apparatus

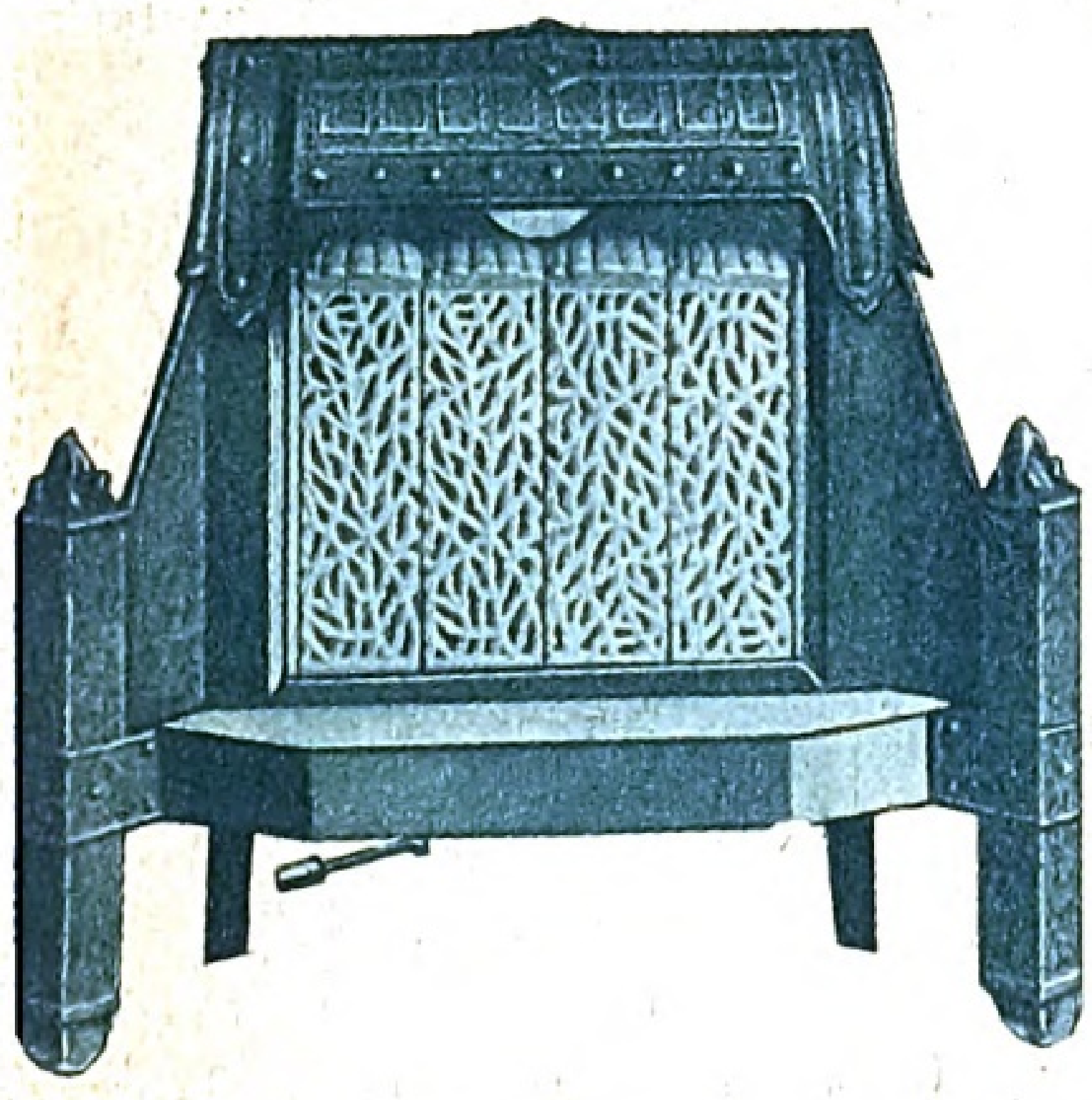
The method of manufacturing lead powder for batteries, invented by Mr. Genzo Shimazu, of the Japan Battery Company, of which rights were purchased by American industrialists at $500,000 in 1929, is a noteworthy invention, too. Further, some of the photo telegraphy apparatus made by Dr. Niwa has been exported to England. Dr. Niwa's photo telegrpahy apparatus is divided into two kinds, wired and wireless. England bought three wired sets and two wireless. One of the wired sets is installed in the Department of Communications and is working in competition with other photo telegraphy apparatus made in America and Germany. The two wireless sets were bought by the International Corporation of Radio for Ships of England and are said to have been installed in steamers of the Cunard line. Last, but not least, is the piston-ring manufacturing machine invented by Drs. Okawachi and Ebihara of the Institute of Science. This is an invention of worldwide significance and the sale of rights of manufacture is under negotiation with Americans.

DYE STUFFS

The stoppage of imports of dye-stuffs from western countries during the world war greatly stimulated the development of this industry, too. The varieties of dye-stuffs handled in the Japanese market number 500, of which 200 are special dye-stuffs and 300 are ordinary. Of these 300 varieties, the 100 which are most widely used, are made at home. Comparisons of their quality, colour, density, solidarity and prices with those of dye-stuffs imported from western countries, have been given as follows:

I. Investigations made by the Tokyo Industrial Institute on the solidarity of 93 varieties.

A. Equal to imported	55
B. Somewhat superior to im.	12
C. Greatly superior to im.	1
D. Somewhat inferior to im.	7
E. Greatly inferior to im.	18


Gas Heater

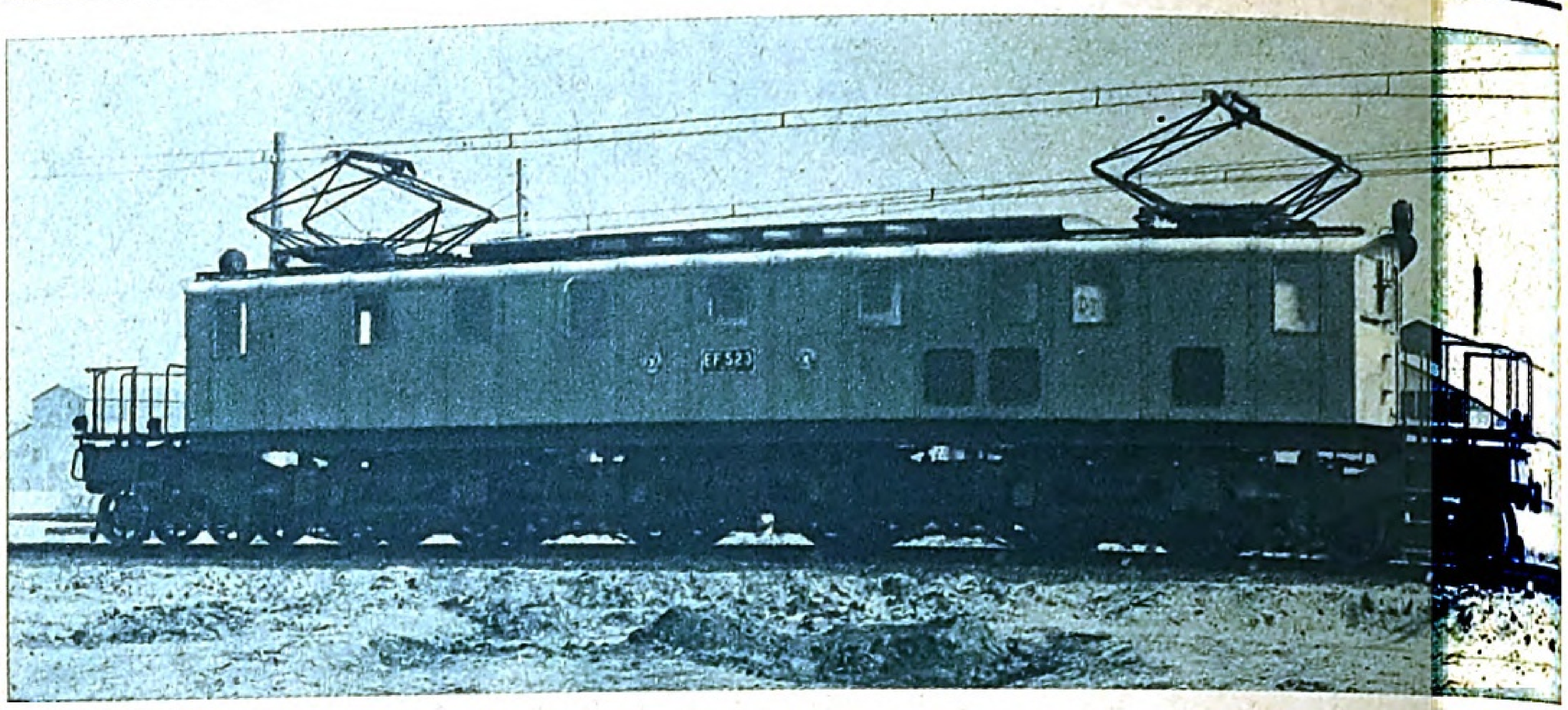
II. Investigations made by the Saitama Industrial Institute on the colour and density of 51 varieties.

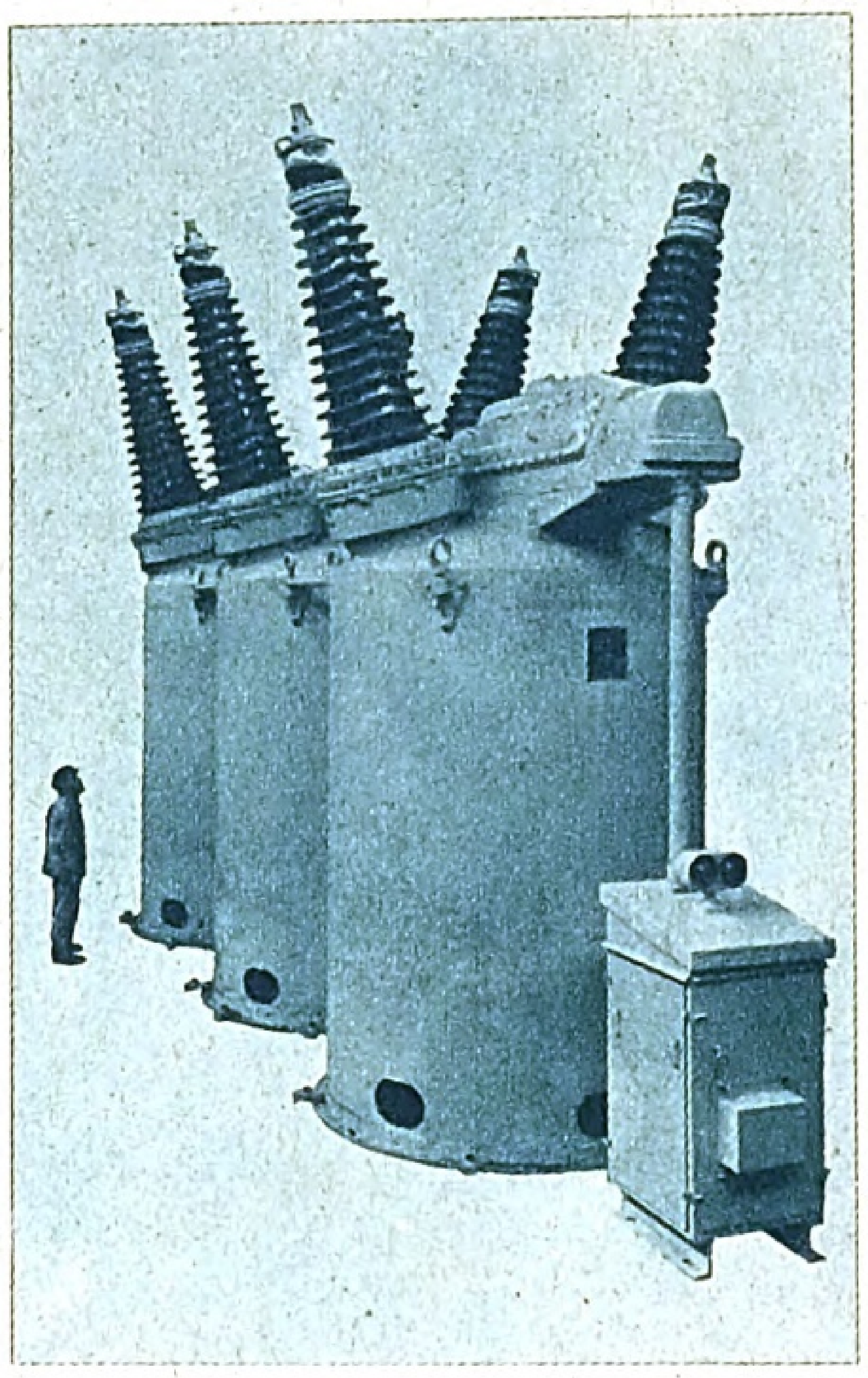
A. Equal to imported	26
B. Superior to imported	26
C. Inferior to imported	13

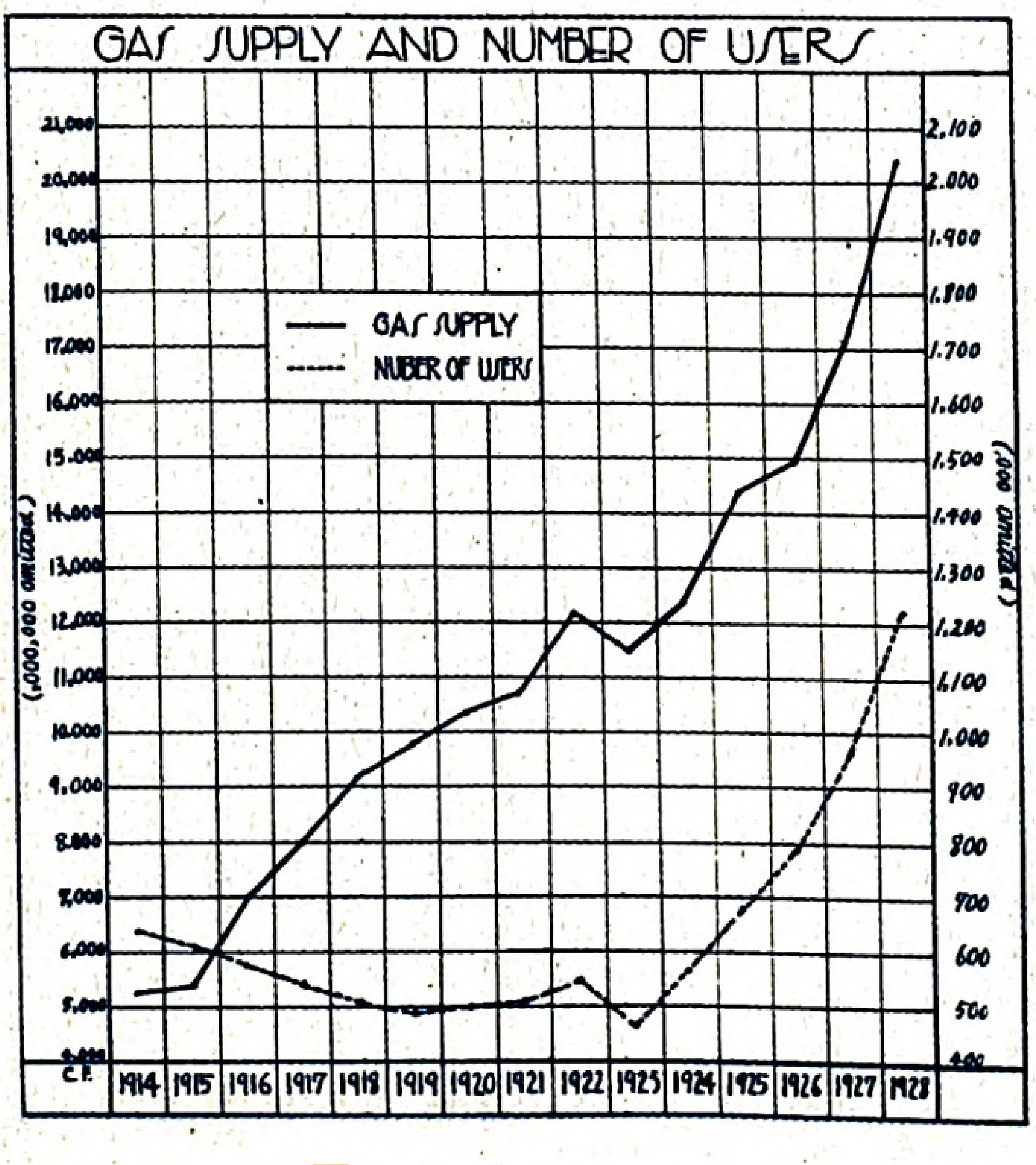
As shown in the above table, the dye stuff made in Japan is of superior quality, and some of it is now exported abroad.

CELLULOID AND CELLULOID GOODS

The aggregate value of the celluloid and celluloid goods manufactured in 1929 was $16,000,000, comprising $7,200,000 for crude celluloid and $7,800,000 for celluloid goods. Crude celluloid is, as a rule, manufactured to order, and there is no over-manufacture or under-manufacture. But recently there has been an increase of twenty per cent. in value annually. During the early years of Meiji, Japan imported all the crude celluloid that she consumed, but after learning that Formosan camphor was raw material for the industry, she began to manufacture it for herself. Later the World War made an epoch in this industry in Japan, which then achieved such a high stage of development that its products began to be exported. Celluloid exports have since then shown a twenty per cent. increase in value every year the latest figures having stood at $200,000. The chief takers of Japanese celluloid are Shanghai and Germany.


One-hundred-and-Eight Ton Electric Locomotive


Oil Circuit Breaker Having Rupturing Capacity of 187,000 V, 800 Amp. and 1,500,000 KVA

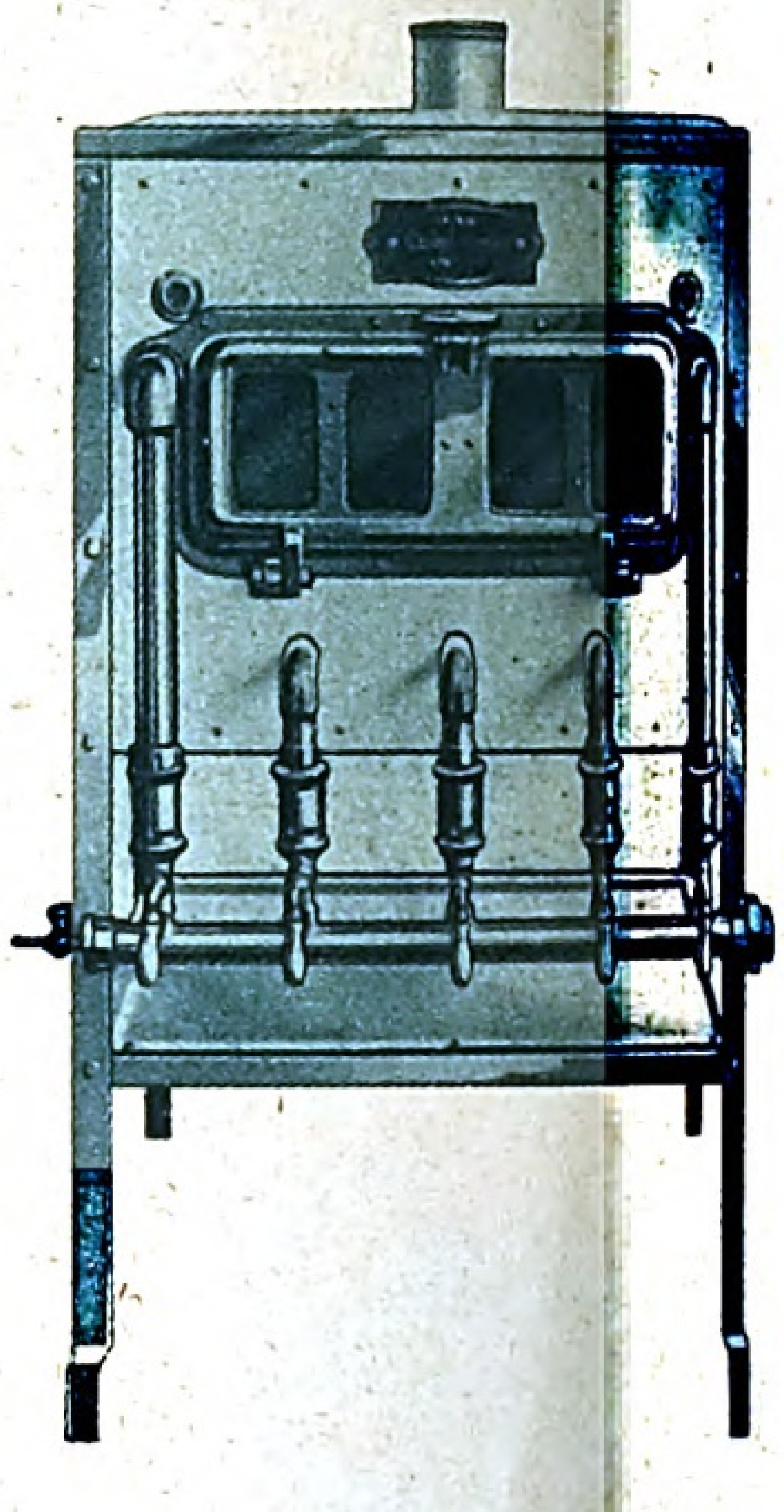


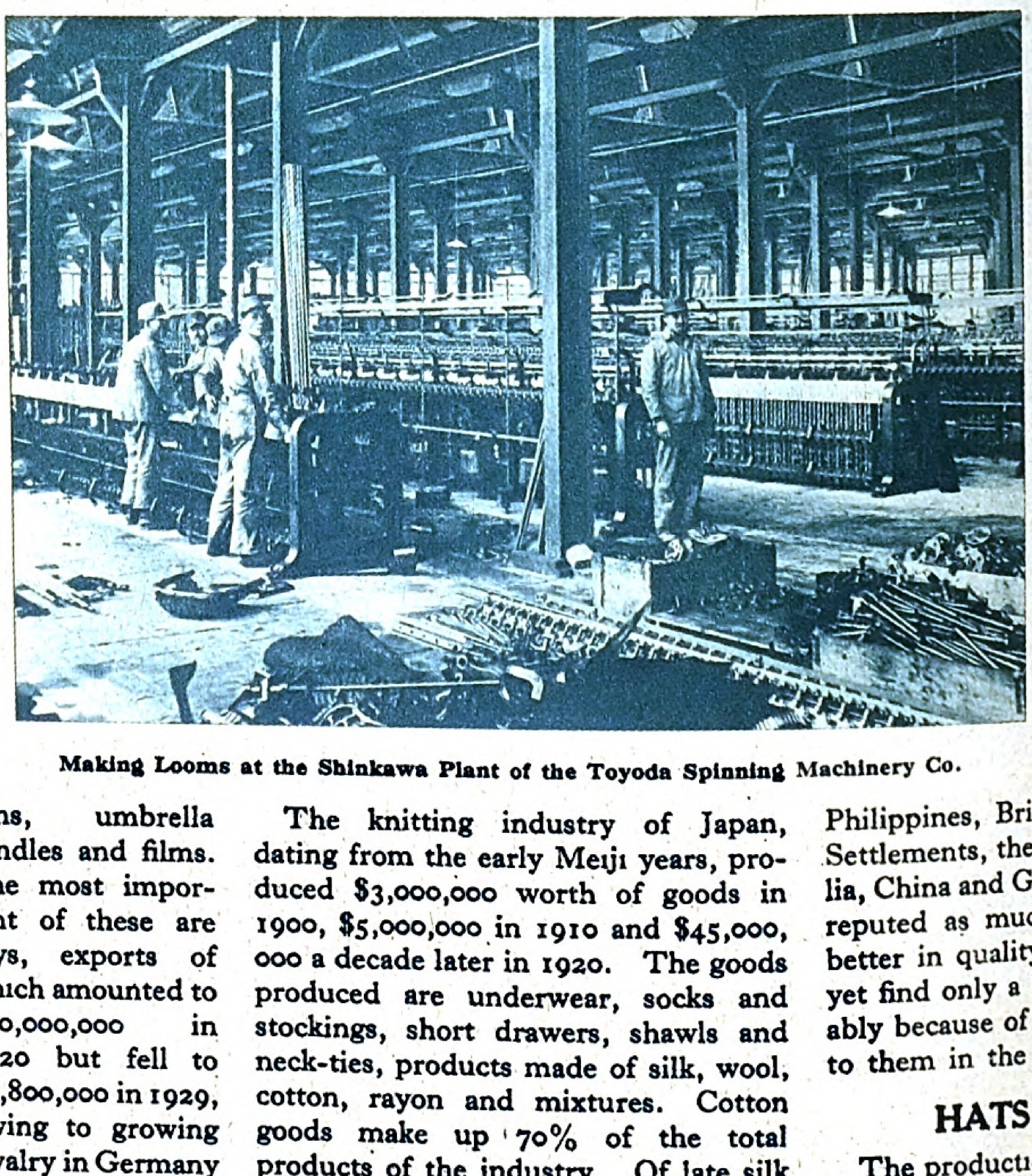
Celluloid goods go out of the country to a value of $4,000,000 a year. They include a large variety of manufactured goods, such as toys, combs, hair pins, brushes, stationery, eye-glass rims, umbrella handles and films. The most important of these are toys, exports of which amounted to $10,000,000 in 1920 but fell to $2,800,000 in 1929, owing to growing rivalry in Germany and the United States, and the duties imposed upon them in those countries. Japanese celluloid toys are inferior to American in strength, but are more elegant because they are made of natural camphor. Now researches are being carried on to bring them to greater substantiality. Another characteristic of Japanese toys is their low price. One gross of 6 inch cats costs $8.55 to make, but are imported by American buyers at $16, duties and charges included. These cats are, however, sold at 25 cents each by American merchants, the selling price of one gross being $36. Thus the cost is $20 below the selling price. The next most important celluloid goods are combs and brushes, which are competing fairly well with German, French, American and Belgian goods in foreign markets.

KNITTED GOODS

In 1929 the output and export of Japanese knitted goods were $43,500,000 and $18,000,000 respectively. There are 4,000 factories and 29,500 workmen in the industry. The Japanese knitting enterprises are small in scale, with only limited capital, and are for the most part nothing but family industries. Taking the two hundred largest enterprises in the industry, their nominal capitals combined are but $10,000,000, or $50,000 per enterprise.

The knitting industry of Japan, dating from the early Meiji years, produced $3,000,000 worth of goods in 1900, $5,000,000 in 1910 and $45,000,000 a decade later in 1920. The goods produced are underwear, socks and stockings, short drawers, shawls and neck-ties, products made of silk, wool, cotton, rayon and mixtures. Cotton goods make up 70% of the total products of the industry. Of late silk and woollen goods have been increasing. The latter consists of shirts, socks and stockings, gloves, jackets and bellybands. If classified by kinds, underwear is at the top of all knitted goods, amounting to 71% in volume and 82% in value. At first Japan was wholly dependent upon imports for her knitted goods, but in later years she became less and less dependent upon them as her knitting industry developed. Thus the import of knitted goods has lately been extensively reduced to the neighborhood of $80,000 a year. On the other hand, the export of this merchandise has increased in inverse proportion to the import, reaching the highest amount, $25,000,000, in 1917. But later it fell to $10,000,000, becuase of the bad name it had acquired for poor quality. Hence the Japanese manufacturers, realizing the importance of the quality of export goods, began to conduct a close examination of them and, as a result of the new attempt have succeeded in bringing up the export again to $18,000,000. Japanese knitted goods go in the main to the Philippines, British India, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch Indies, Australia, China and Great Britain. They are reputed as much lower in price and better in quality than rival goods, but yet find only a limited outlet, presumably because of the bad name attached to them in the past.

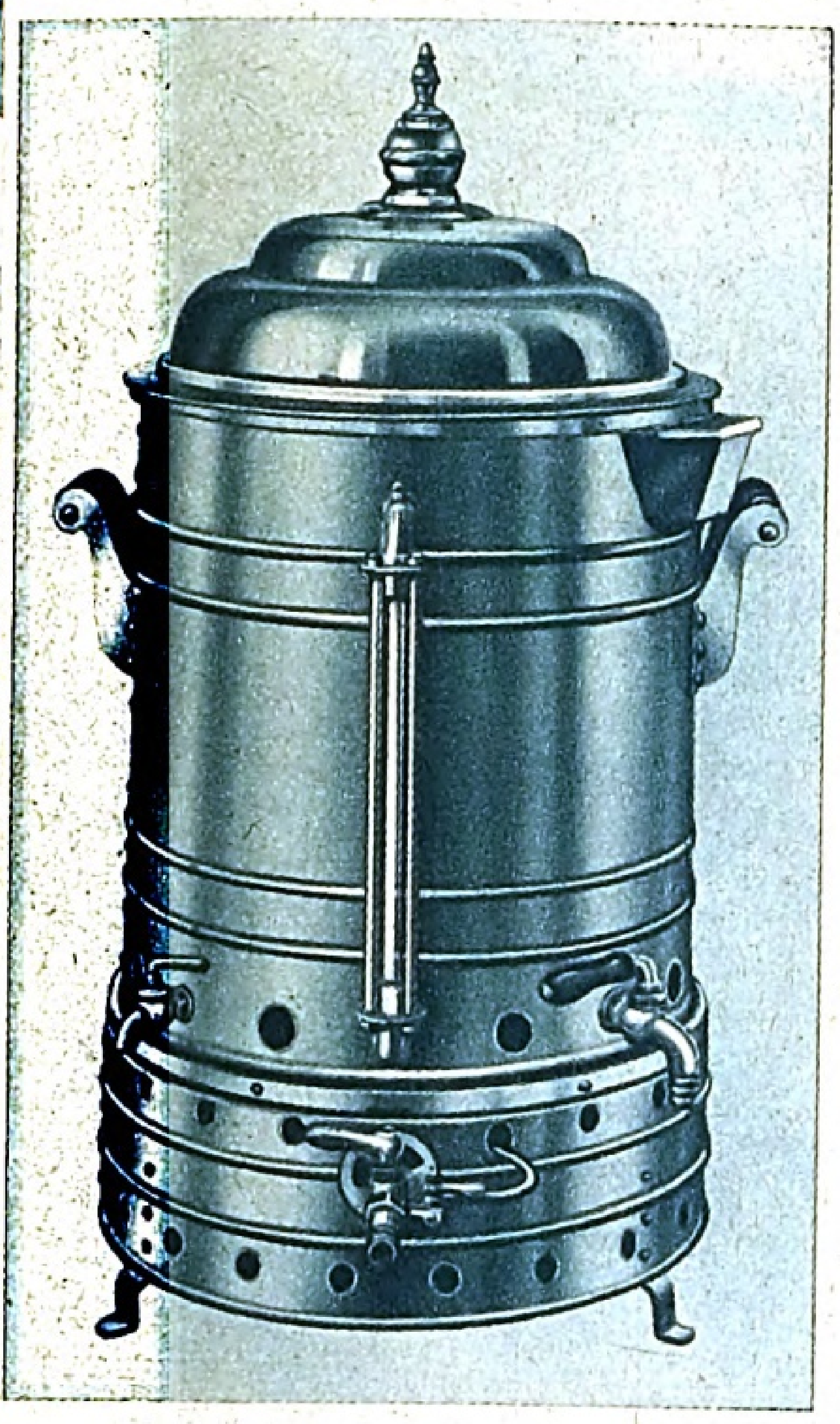

Cake Baking Oven


Making Looms at the Shinkawa Plant of the Toyoda Spinning Machinery Co.

HATS AND CAPS

The production of hats and caps was in 1929 2,300,000 dozens in volume and $13,000,000 in value, and their export was in the same year 1,800,000 dozens and $9,000,000. In preceding years the export usually had made up two-thirds of the total production, but in 1929 it exceeded this ratio on account of the abundant stocks brought over from the last year. As for the import, felt hats were taken in 1929 chiefly from Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and Czechoslovakia to the amount of 1,500 dozens, worth $700,000.

The industry is made up of 855 small family establishments, capitalized at $4,589,000 and with 20,000 workmen employed. Among the manufactures are felt hats, hunting caps, imitation panamas and straw hats. The wool for the the making of felt hats and hunting caps is all imported, and materials for imitation panamas and straw hats are produced mostly in Formosa and Japan proper. But certain braids for hat making, worth $400,000, are yearly imported.



Towel Steamer

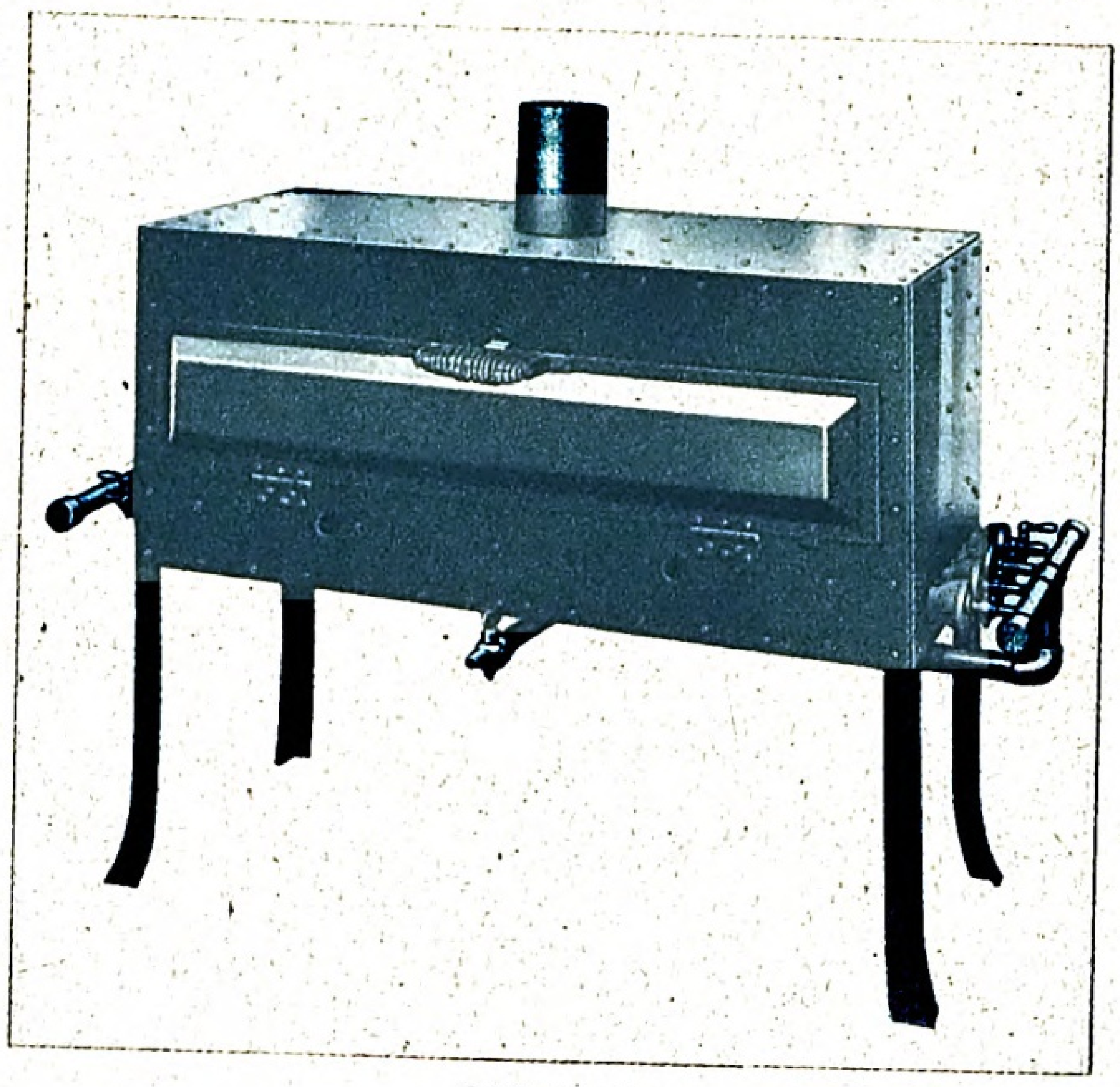
Celluloid Toy Factory

Of all the export hats and caps, the greatest in amount are straw hats, the export of which reaches 1,000,000 dozens a year. But the greatest in value are felt hats, with an annual record of $3,500,000, followed by woollen cloth hats and caps at $2,000,000 and imitation panamsa at $750,000.

It was not till after 1900 that Japan was able to check the import of hats and caps to some extent. But now it is very small, as stated above, while on the other hand exports from Japan go more and more to the United States, Great Britain, China, the Dutch Indies and Australia. Felt hats have lately found a new market in East Africa. In these foreign markets, Japanese hats and caps are favorably talked of as good in quality for the prices, and the demand for them is increasing. So the manufacturers in this country are endeavoring to improve the quality of their products and examining them closely before they are exported.

RUBBER MANUFACTURES

Japan turns out $35,000,000 worth of rubber manufactures every year, but has to import $17,000,000 worth of crude rubber as material for her rubber goods industry. The chief products are tires, tubes, shoes, water cushions, hoses and ebonite. Of late improvements have been made in manufacturing methods, and this has resulted in improvement in the quality of manufactures. Not only that, but Japan now satisfies her own demand for all rubber goods with the exception of hoses, and even exports a certain amount to the South Seas, Africa, and Central America. To Singapore in particular go an increasing number of rubber shoes and rubber-soled socks.



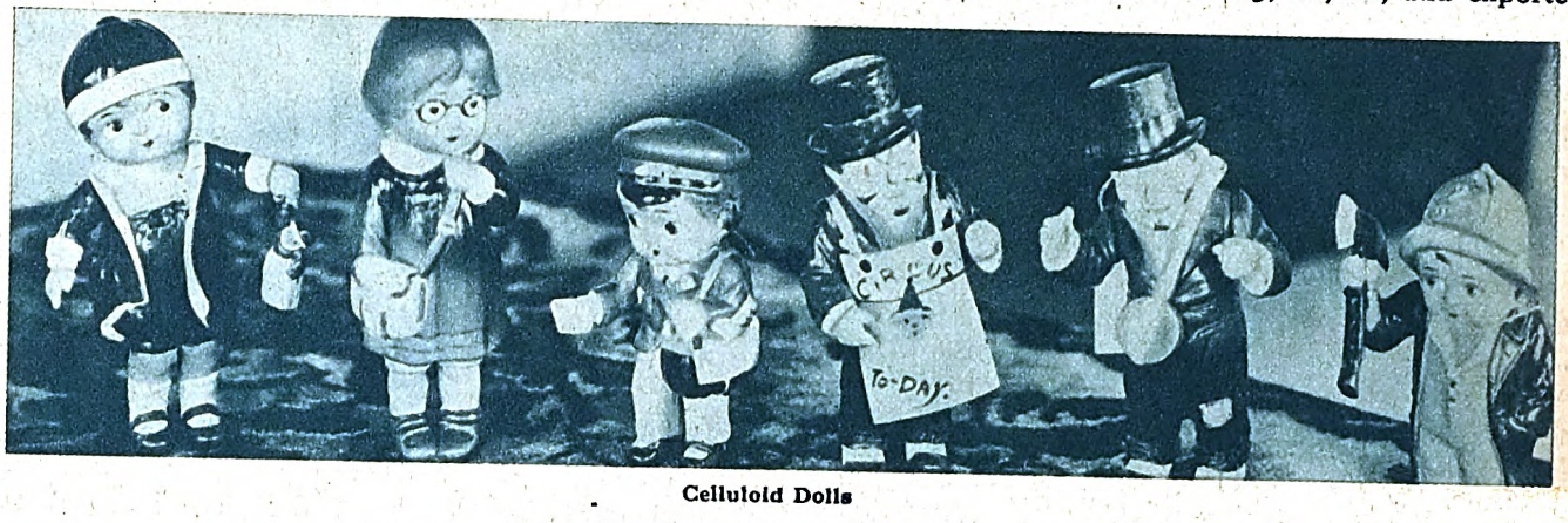
Fish Broiler

The rubber goods industry was founded in Japan at the beginning of this century, and in 1929 had grown so large as to export $5,000,000 worth of rubber goods. Of these, the two biggest items were tires valued at $3,200,000 and toys valued at $1,000,000.

GLASS AND GLASSWORK

The glass and glasswork produced in the twelve months of 1929 were worth $27,000,000, and those exported $6,000,000. The import of glass plates for the year reached $2,830,000.

Starting at the end of the 19th century, Japan's glass industry had in 1919 grown to a capacity of $34,000,000 a year, and after notable declines in annual production in reaction, has been again increasing its capacity to near the 1919 level. The export trade in glass at first advanced in proportion to the increase in the output of the industry, the trade value leaping from $1,600,000 in 1910 up to $8,000,000 in 1919 and $10,000,000 in 1922. However, a decreasing tendency later came to the trade, resulting from the growing rivalry of foreign products and also from the increasing consumption of glass at home. As for the import, it showed the highest level of $5,000,000 in 1925 and has since been falling.



Celluloid Dolls

The chief takers of Japanese glass and glasswork are British India, importing $2,000,000, China, importing $1,270,000 and the Dutch Indies, importing $1,000,000. Japan is now already in a position to support herself in these manufactures, with the exception of high-class plates. But special mention should be made of the recent substantial headway made in the manufacture of such artistic ware as tableware, flower vases and ornaments; in which manufactures Japan promises to be an exporting country, whereas she used to import only.

Painting Celluloid Toys

The rival goods with which Japanese glass and glasswork are competing abroad are German and Czechoslovakian in the Indian markets and German in the South Seas markets. The more important goods for export are bottles, worth $2,000,000; cups, worth $1,250,000; mirrors, worth $1,150,000; and thermos bottles, worth $750,000.

BRUSHES

In 1929 Japan produced $6,000,000 worth of brushes and exported $3,000,000 worth. There are 750 brush factories throughout the country, in which 3,265 people are working. In only twenty years of existence, this industry had in 1920 grown to produce more brushes than the country needed, and was exporting a surplus worth two or three million dollars.

The products are mainly hair, dress and tooth brushes, in the manufacture of which pig and horse hair, cow bones, celluloid and wood are used as materials. Japanese brushes are low in price—for instance, the market price per dozen averages from $2.5 to $5 for hair brushes, from $2.5 to $4 for dress brushes and from $0.40 to $0.80 for tooth brushes. They are shipped in the greatest quantities to the United States, Great Britain, China, the South Seas, Canada and Africa, the United States taking in one year $2,000,000 worth and Great Britain $400,000 worth. Of all the brushes for export, tooth brushes are the greatest in value and go mostly to the United States.

BICYCLES

Bicycles were produced in 1929 to a value of $13,000,000, and exported in the same year to a value of $1,750,000. In the first years of the 20th century all the bicycles in Japan were imported. But some years later Japan started manufacturing bicycles for herself, and her products have now overwhelmed foreign products at home. Japanese bicycles and parts are exported to China, the Dutch Indies, Kwantung, the Straits Settlements and British India, and the export increases in value by $500,000 a year.

LACQUERS AND WOODENWARE

In 1929 the output of lacquers and woodenware reached $18,000,000 in value, of which tableware accounted for $8,200,000, furniture and ornaments for $4,600,000 and others for $5,300,000. Lacquers are work of old and unique Japanese craftsmanship, having such peculiarities as can hardly be imitated by foreigners. Japan exports $900,000 worth of lacquers and $800,000 worth of woodenware. Some of

Gingham

these products include elegant and beautiful works of art.

Glass Vases

Glassware

VEGETABLE OILS

Vegetable oils, rapeseed oil, vegetable wax, soya-bean oil, cocoa-nut oil, camellia oil, cotton-seed oil, yemola oil, and others, were expressed in 1929 to a value of $26,000,000, of which $4,600,000, comprising $2,200,000 for rapeseed oil, $1,150,000 for soya-bean oil and $1,150,000 for vegetable wax, were exported. Rapeseed oil goes to Europe, the United States and Australia, yemola oil to the United States and cotton-seed oil to Australia and South China. Japanese rapeseed oil, which was until recently in sharp rivalry with British rapeseed oil in the United States, has finally succeeded in overcoming it there.

BAMBOO GOODS

The production of bamboo goods, which is only a small family industry, amounted in 1929 to $7,000,000 in value. Out of this amount, those exported in that year were worth $750,000.

Porcelain Toilet Fixtures

Of the total production, 87%, or $6,100,000, was accounted for by beautiful flower and fruit baskets.

FANCY MATS

The manufacture of fancy mats is conducted as an occupation subsidiary to farming in the country, the yearly output being $4,000,000 and the yearly export $900,000. Demand for them is ever growing, as they are both cheap and beautiful.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE

The year 1929 saw the production of enamelled ironware worth $5,000,000 and an export worth $3,350,000. Young in Japan, this industry did not stem the tide of imports till as late as 1915. Materials for this industry are imported from various countries; thin iron oxide from Great Britain. Japanese enamelled ware is exported to China, India, Australia and Africa. In China it finds rivals in German and Austrian goods, against which, however, Japan is in a favorable position geographically. In India and the South Seas it sells very well.

SOAPS

Japanese soaps are produced to a value of $15,000,000 a year and exported to a value of $820,000. Though still young, this industry has ample prospects of development, as the yearly production is increasing by $1,000,000 in value. At home Japanese soaps have almost totally displaced foreign plates and borax from the United States, antimony and fluorspar from China, glass from Chili, and cobalt soaps. In the South Seas they are unfavorably in competition with European and American goods, while in China they are by far outselling the latter. Japanese soaps are characterized by their low prices—for instance, a dozen cakes of toilet soap sell at $0.5, 55 kg. of industrial soap at $10 and 100 pieces of stick soap at $5.

TOILET ARTICLES

Japan now promises to drive out foreign toilet articles from her home markets, replacing them with her own products, but she still has to take $500,000 worth from abroad every year. During 1929 she manufactured $17,500,000 worth of toilet articles and exported over $1,000,000 worth. These articles include tooth-powder, perfumes, hair oil and cream. They are exported chiefly to China, the South Seas, and North and South America, but in small quantities, as they are produced mostly in anticipation of home demand. The principal imports are the products of Colgate, Pompeian, Roger, Cotty and Pinaud.

UMBRELLAS

Japan embarked upon the umbrella industry about the close of the 19th century, its products being imitated from the British, and in 1910 satisfied her own demand for umbrellas and exported a certain amount to China. After a series of studies she was able later to improve her products remarkably in quality, with the result that they have completely taken the place of foreign goods at home. Recently the annual output of Japanese umbrellas was valued at $10,000,000. In 1929 those exported to the Dutch Indies and China were worth $1,000,000. In the same year the foreign demand for parts increased, bringing up the value of the export as follows: ribs were exported to a value of $350,000, and handles to a value of $400,000. The demand from abroad for Japanese fancy parasols, which are artistically beautiful, is steadily on the increase.

Tableware

Aluminium Ware

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES

More than 9,000 tons of aluminium are yearly consumed in Japan, which had until recently to import all this amount from the United States, Switzerland, Great Britain, Germany and France. But being initiated into the industry at the beginning of the 20th century, she has now attained the capacity and technique to manufacture high quality articles that compare favorably with foreign goods.

In 1929 Japan produced aluminium articles worth $5,000,000, and exported $500,000 worth. Ninety per cent. of all the goods for export are shipped to China and Manchuria. Of late new markets have been developing in India and the South Seas.

BUTTONS

Japan's button industry dates from 1870. But the technique in button manufacture was then so crude that shell buttons, for example, were scooped out one by one with a knife from lustrous shells, and metal buttons were made by craftsmen using hammers, scissors and files. Afterwards, as the demand for buttons increased, a variety of machinery was invented, and it was made possible at the beginning of the present century to check imports and even to export a considerable amount to other countries. Now Japanese buttons are sold far and wide throughout the world. There are twelve main classes,—shell, metal, ivory-nut, buffalo-horn, collar, cuff, porcelain, glass, leather, bone, celluloid and covered buttons. These twelve are subdivided into further smaller classes and made in different sizes.

The buttons produced in 1929 were valued at $7,000,000, of which 60%, or the greater amount, were shell buttons, followed by ivory-nut, metal, buffalo-horn, collar, cuff and porcelain buttons. The output of glass buttons showed an increase of fifty per cent. In the same year China, Great Britain, Germany, France and the United States took $3,800,000 worth of Japanese buttons, of which 80% were shell buttons.

Table Porcelain

THE PREFECTURE OF OSAKA PROSPEROUS INDUSTRY

Products Reach Nearly Yen 1,500,000,000 Annually Exceeding the War-boom Level

With Heart and Soul

By Zenzaburo Shibata

Governor of Osaka Prefecture

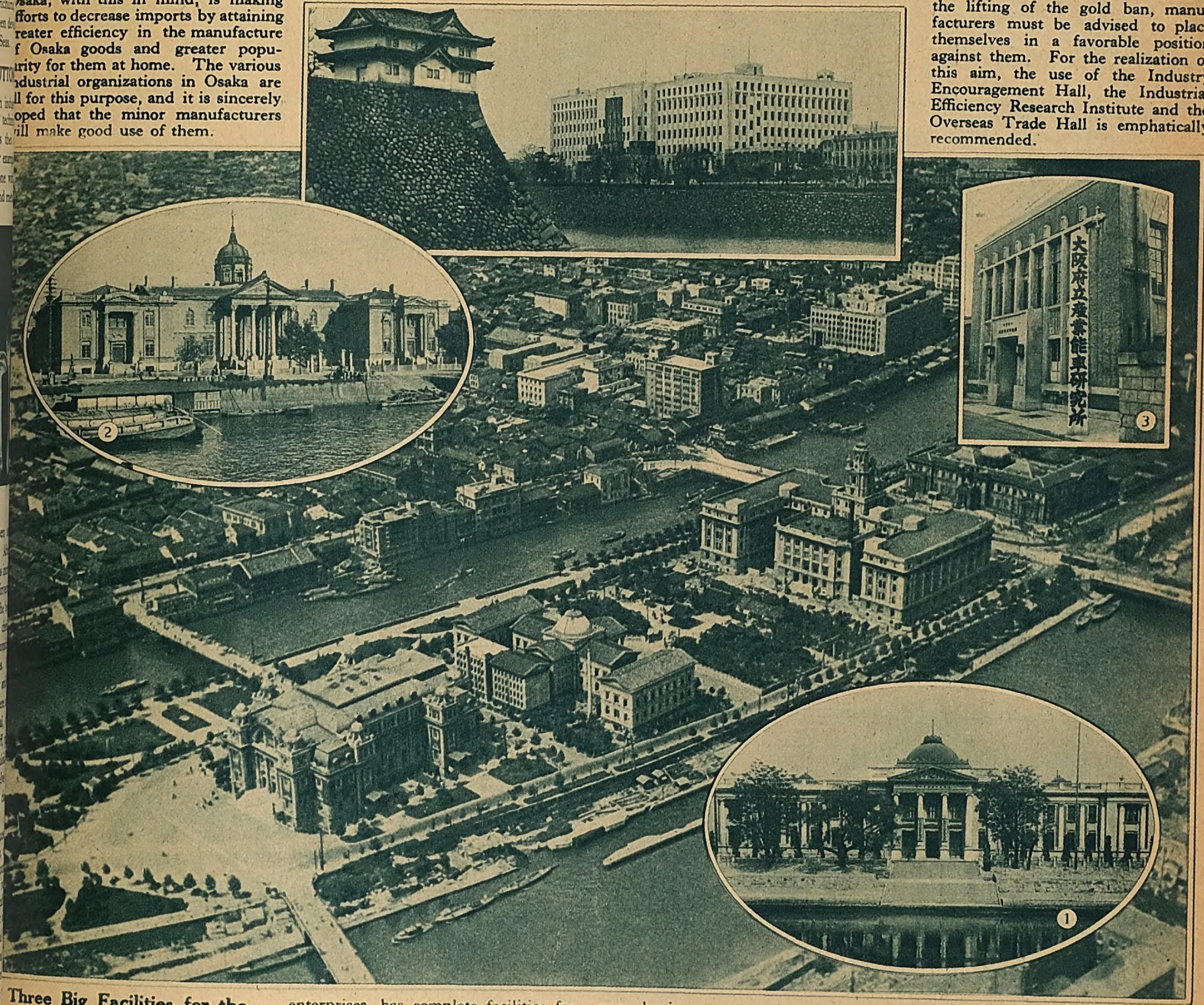
It goes without saying that a revision of the organiza-ion of production and sale is fundamentally necessary to estore normal business conditions and encourage industries 1 this country. But this means ultimately the production f superior home goods and the enhancement of their eputation. Unhappily there is a long-established habit in apan of valuing foreign-made goods above those made at ome. In consequence, it is to be noted that foreign goods for which home goods night be substituted are imported annually to the great value of six hundred million en. To get rid of this bad habit, the manufacturers of Japan must put their earts and souls into the endeavor to manufacture superior goods. For which urpose the co-operation of the nation at large is essential. The Prefecture of)saka, with this in mind, is making fforts to decrease imports by attaining reater efficiency in the manufacture f Osaka goods and greater popu-arity for them at home. The various ndustrial organizations in Osaka are ll for this purpose, and it is sincerely oped that the minor manufacturers vill make good use of them.

Better Home Products and the Use of Industrial Establishments

By Kiyoshi Nakarai

Chief of the Bureau of Prefectural Administration of Osaka

The slogan "Use home products," recently popular in this country, is put into effect partly by the consumers, who are awakened to its importance, and partly by the manufacturers, who produce better goods. To appeal to the patriotic feelings of the nation is not very useful. The most fundamental thing is for manufacturers to put out such superior goods as rival foreign goods in quality and price. Important in this connection, is the rationalization of industry, the primary object of which is to enhance the efficiency of labor and lower the cost of production by economy of time and expense, thereby making it possible for products to be sold more cheaply. At this particular time when foreign goods are imported and sold at comparatively low prices because of the lifting of the gold ban, manufacturers must be advised to place themselves in a favorable position against them. For the realization of this aim, the use of the Industry Encouragement Hall, the Industrial Efficiency Research Institute and the Overseas Trade Hall is emphatically recommended.



Three Big Facilities for the Encouragement of Industry

Osaka being the industrial center of apan, the ebb and flow of business here immediately affects the position f Japan in international trade. So is very important for this country to romote the industry of Osaka by very possible means. And the in-ustry of Osaka is in great measure ade up of tens of thousands of edium sized and small-scale enter-rises, whose business accounts for e greater part of the total value of l industrial products, reaching an-ually fifteen hundred million yen. he Prefecture of Osaka, in considera-on of the importance of these minor enterprises, has complete facilities for their interests. The three most important of these are introduced below.

1. The Overseas Trade Hall

The old building of the Overseas Trade Hall was built in 1890, but the present structure at Hashizume, Uchi-hommachi was constructed as an undertaking extending over three years, beginning in 1914. The aims of the hall include: (1) the display for the inspection of the public of commodities from foreign markets, raw materials and other articles for reference; (2) the collecting of all kinds of printed matter relating to trade and industry; (3) the introducing of merchants to new business transactions and the helping of them in the practical methods of foreign trade; (4) the answering of enquiries regarding trade and industry; (5) the publication of guides to trade and industry; (6) the holding of various meetings and the preparing of facilities for trade and industrial purposes.

2. The Industry Encouragement Hall

The industrial products of Osaka Prefecture promise to reach ¥1,500,000,000 a year, turned out by 7,500 factories with more than 200,000 people employed. This hall is established with the purpose of encouraging industry by reducing the cost of production and enabling the manufacture of superior goods by scientific methods. For the achievement of these things, the hall devotes itself to the inspection of industrial products and the encouragement of inventions and industrial experiments.

3. The Industrial Efficiency Research Institute

The work of this institute is in the main research in scientific management and efficiency of labor, two factors fundamental to the improvement of industry. It was inaugurated to commemorate the royal wedding of the Prince Regent in 1924.

OUTSTANDING FIGURES IN MIDDLE JAPAN

1. **Shinjuro Goto, Business man**
2. **Keizo Ichimura, Governor of Miye Prefecture**
3. **Ken Uzawa, Governor of Gifu Prefecture**
4. **Jirozaemon Ito, Chairman of the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry**
5. **Kazue Kumazawa, Business man**
6. **Yoshiya Horikawa, Mayor of Tsu**
7. **Shukichi Nishida, Chairman of the Ujiyamada Chamber of Commerce and Industry**
8. **Saichiro Nonomura, Chairman of the Gifu Chamber of Commerce and Industry**
9. **Benji Takaishi, Business man**
10. **Shigeichi Matsumoto, Business man**

GIFU PREFECTURE

GIFU Prefecture is a promising district in the middle of the main island, with a mild climate, rich soil, prosperous agriculture and forestry, abundant mineral resources and navigable rivers and streams.

The total value of all the products in this prefecture amounts to ¥297,500,000 annually, of which ¥193,000,000 or 62% represents industrial products and ¥96,000,000 or 32% agricultural products. The other important products are from forestry, live-stock breeding, mining and fishing. The prefecture is famous for its cormorant fishing on the Nagara River and the Yoro water-falls.

RADIO PERVADING MIDDLE JAPAN

WITH the object of making it possible for as many people as possible to listen in on the radio, the Nagoya Central Broadcasting Station, JOCK, has recently started a number of new enterprises. The most important of them is the powerful station erected at Okehazama last December. It is equipped with an excellent Marconi broadcasting set, greatly increasing the area in which crystal sets may be used, as compared with the old kilowatt transmission. Besides, the new station at Kanazawa, JOJK, which was established as a branch of the Nagoya Station last April, brought the blessings of this new scientific invention to the people along the Northwest coast. The Nagoya Station has contributed much to the increase of happiness in middle Japan.

HATTORI POULTRY YARDS

THE Hattori Poultry Yards, under the management of Mr. Kuwajiro Hattori, has a main farm at Ishibotoke, Hiroji-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya, and a branch farm at Kurofuku, Hanada-cho, Toyohashi. It is the outstanding enterprise in this line not only of Aichi Prefecture but also of the whole country, even equalling that of Mr. Atkinson in the United States.

The present prosperity of the yards is due partly to the steady and sure business policy hitherto followed and partly to the personal merits of the manager. He has disregarded his own interests and devoted himself to the interests of the prefecture. In 1927 he was favored with a visit by an Imperial representative when His Majesty came to Nagoya. In other years the yards have been favored with royal visits by Princes Sumi and Kuni, and also with orders from them for its products.

RUBBER BELT MANUFACTURERS
FIRST IN THE ORIENT
The Kamata Belt Co., Ltd.
YOKKAICHI

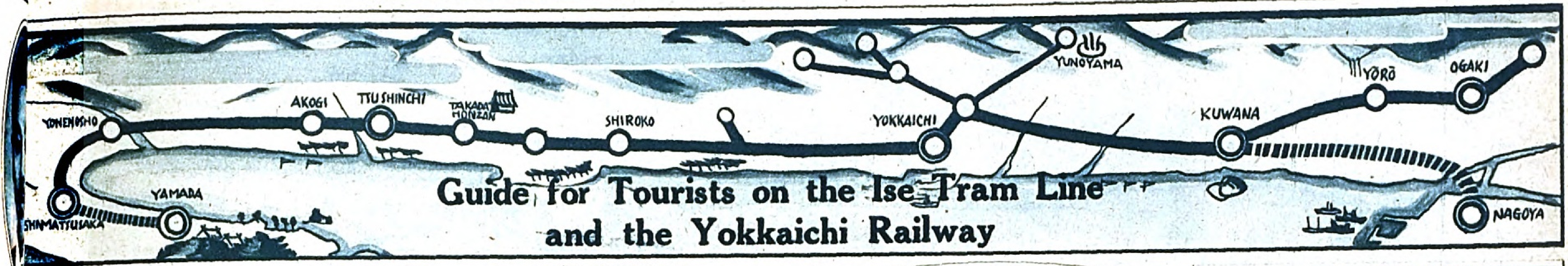
COURT JEWELER
PERLES FINES CULTIVEES
PEARLS. DIAMONDS, JEWELRY.
MIKIMOTO
Wholesale and Retail
GINZA, TOKYO.
BRANCHES:
LONDON OSAKA NEW YORK
AWAJIMACHI
PARIS SAKAISUJI BOMBAY

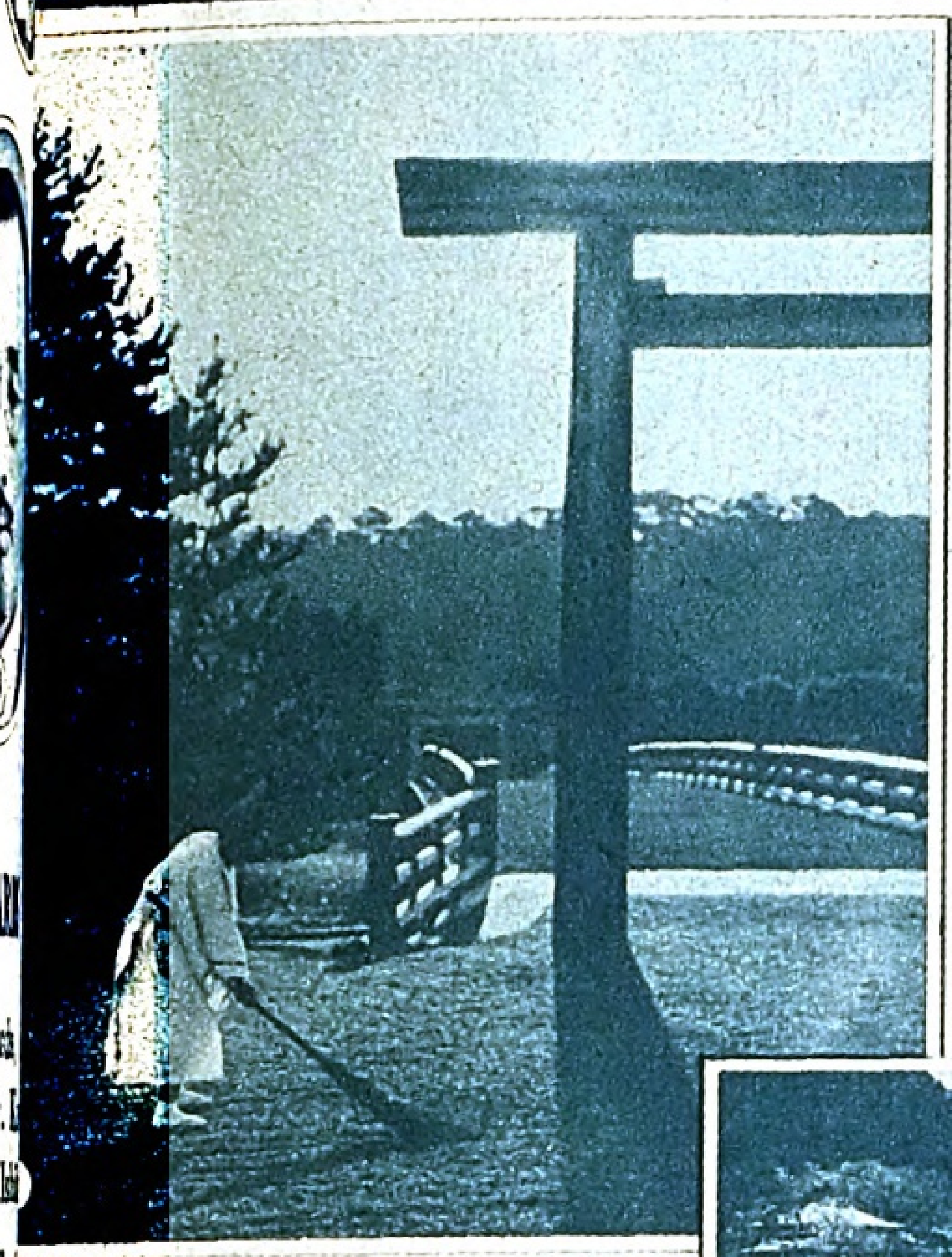
Superior Home Made Goods
Elephant Brand Towels
MIYE TEXTILE CO., LTD.
Tomisuhara-cho, Miye Prefecture

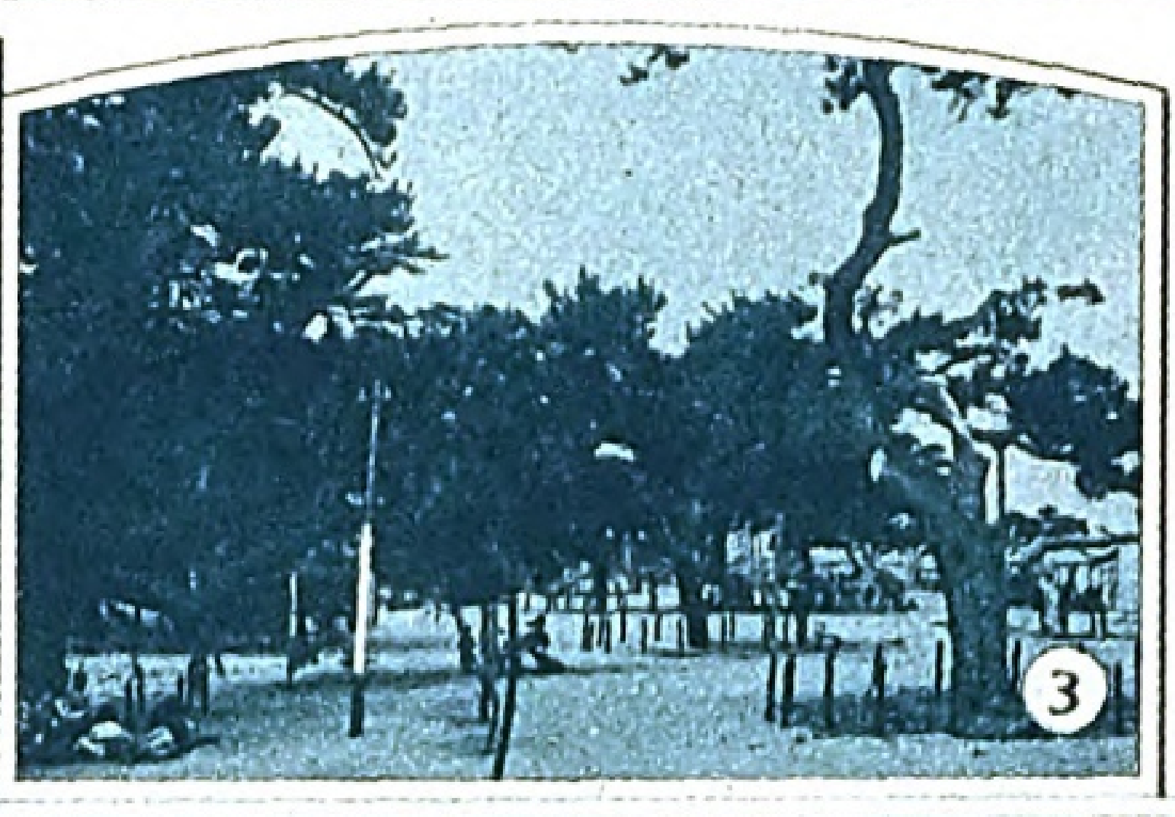
Zinc Chloride
The
Shimozato Pharmaceutical Co.
HEAD OFFICE: YOKKAICHI
FACTORY: SAKAI

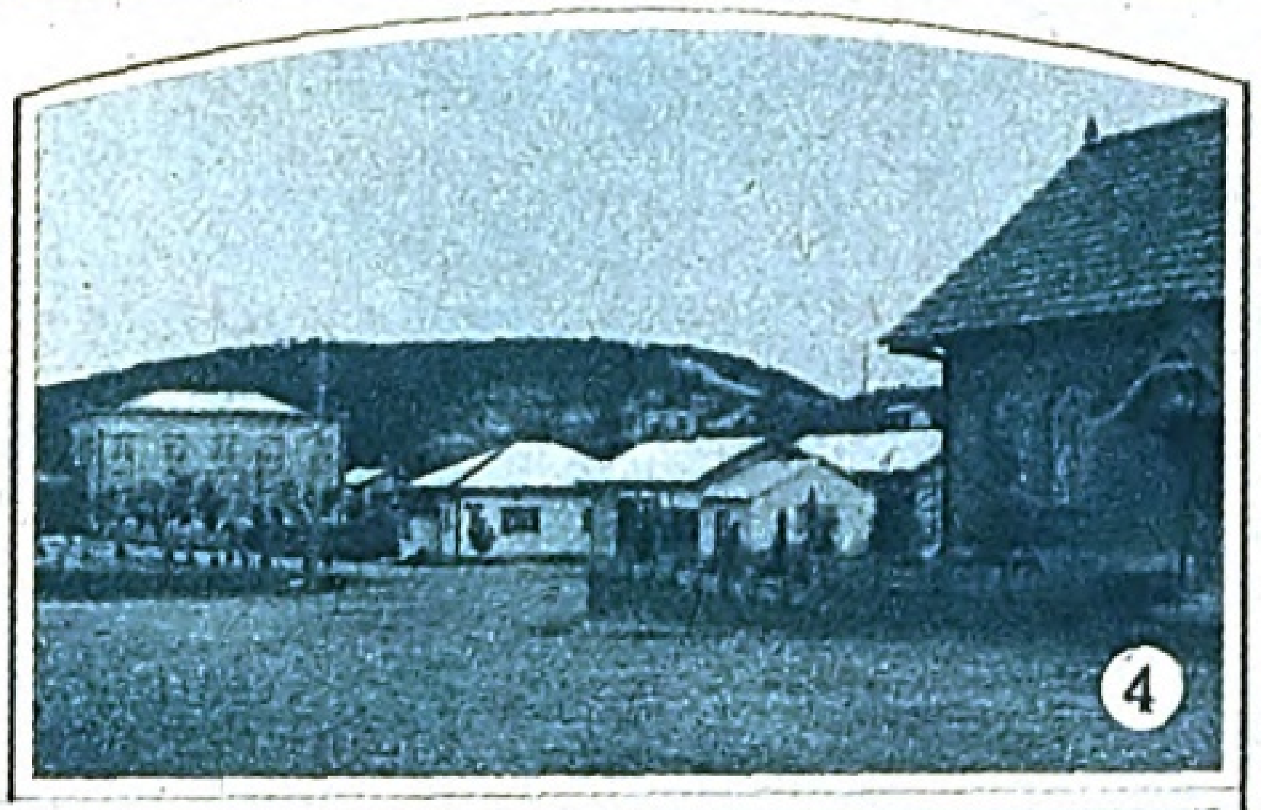
"Crown Brand" Felt Hats
The
Imperial Hat Manufacturing Co.
HAMAMATSU CITY
SPECIAL T.S.K. QUALITY

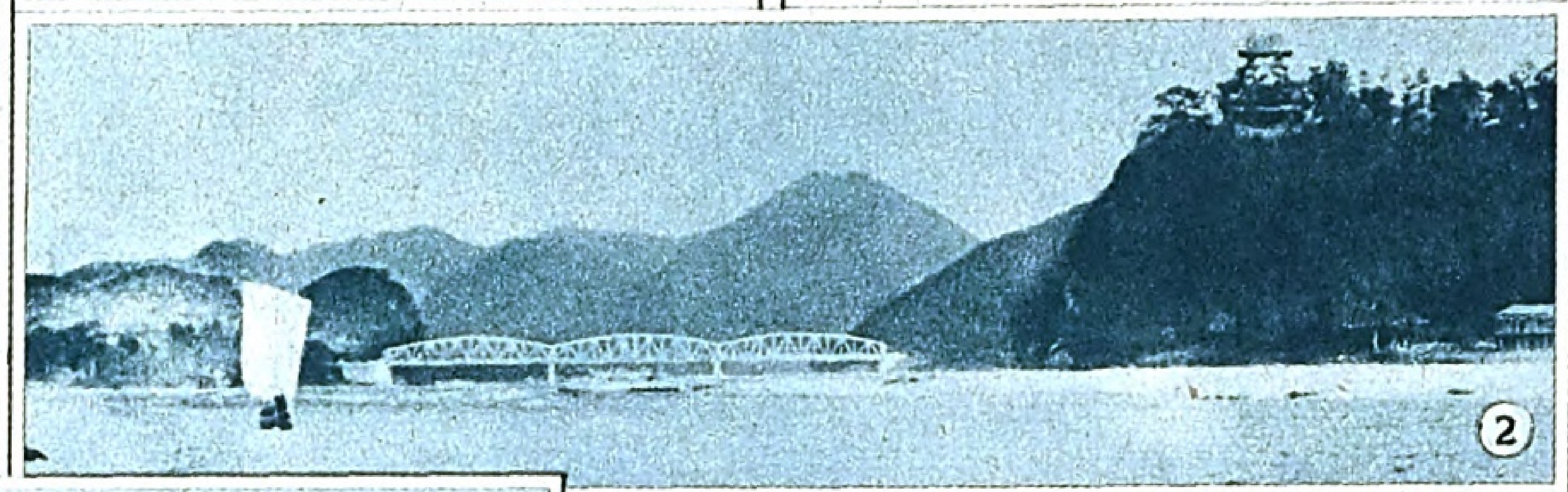
Dealers in
Coal and Refined Salt Marine Transportation
Agents for
Warehousing and Insurance
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Shimizu City

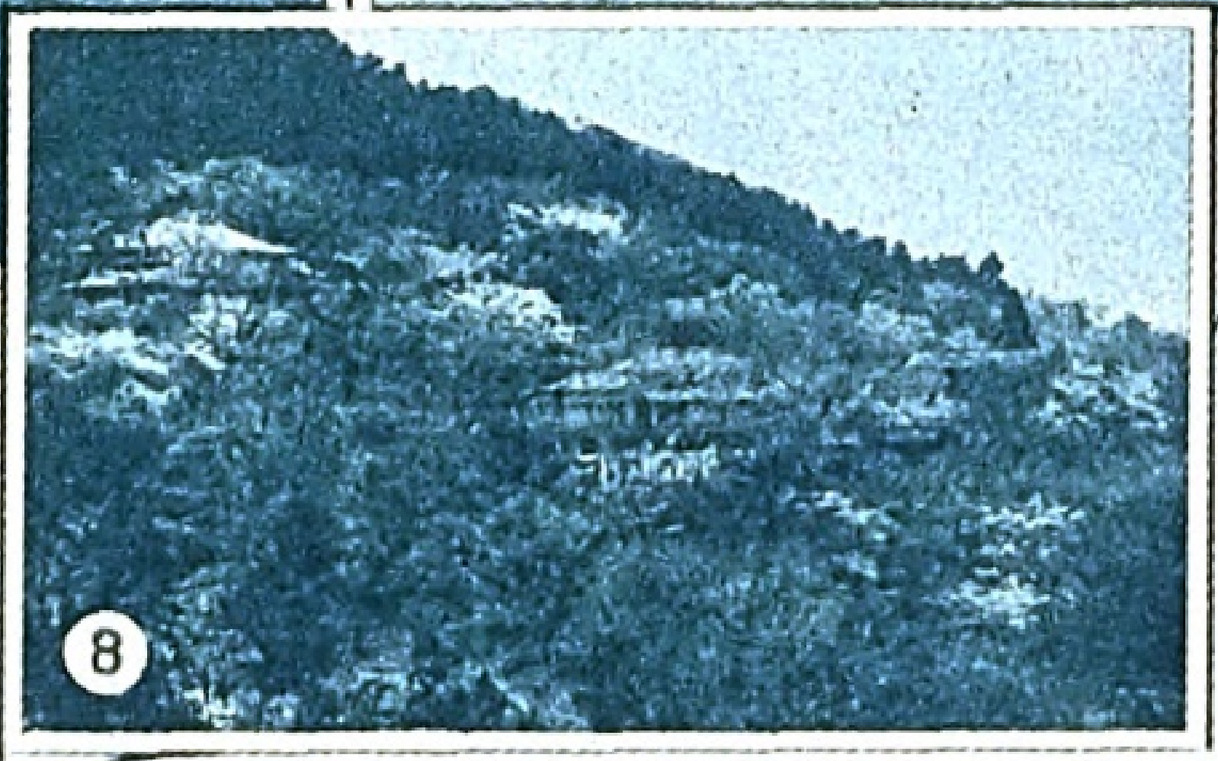


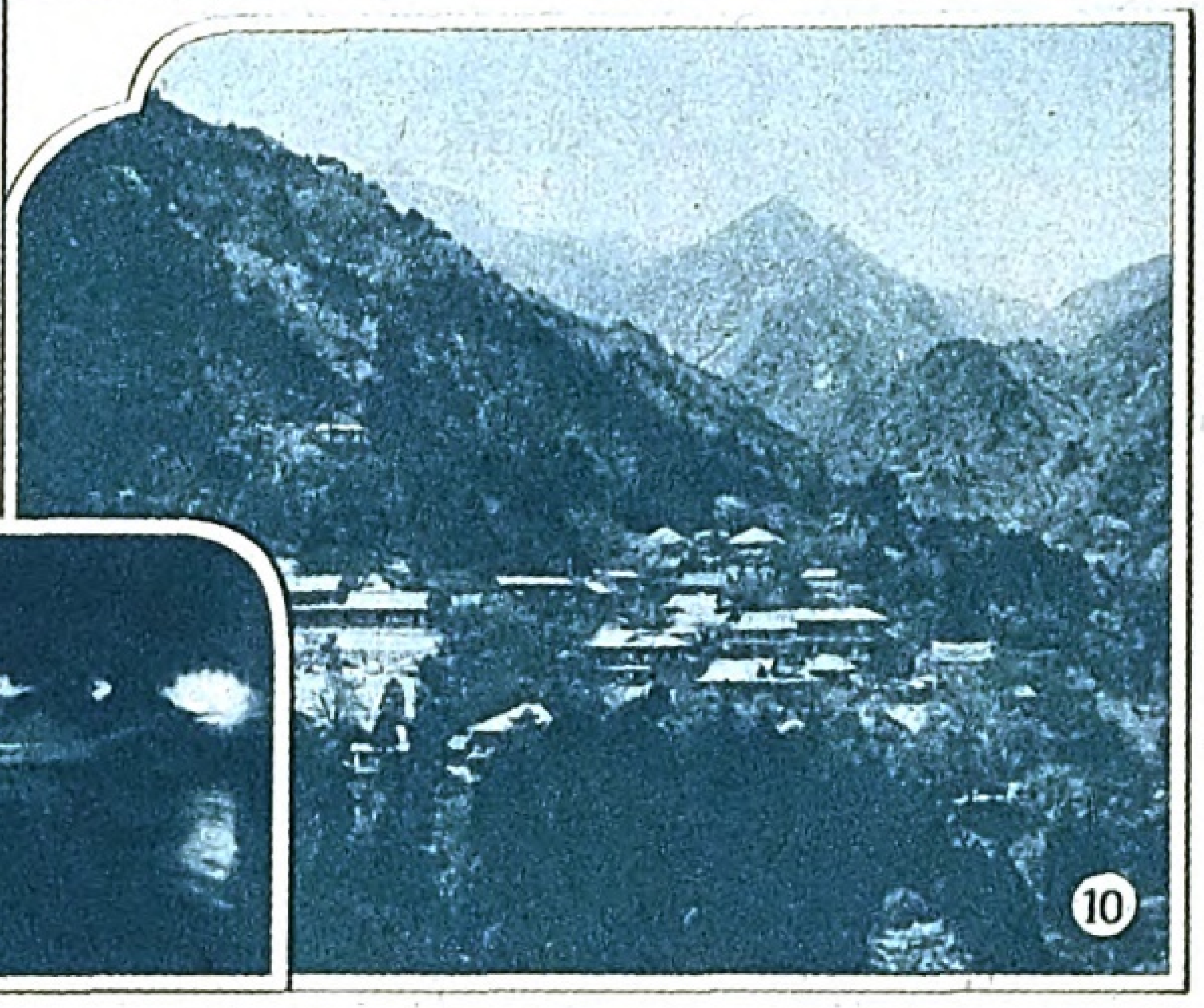


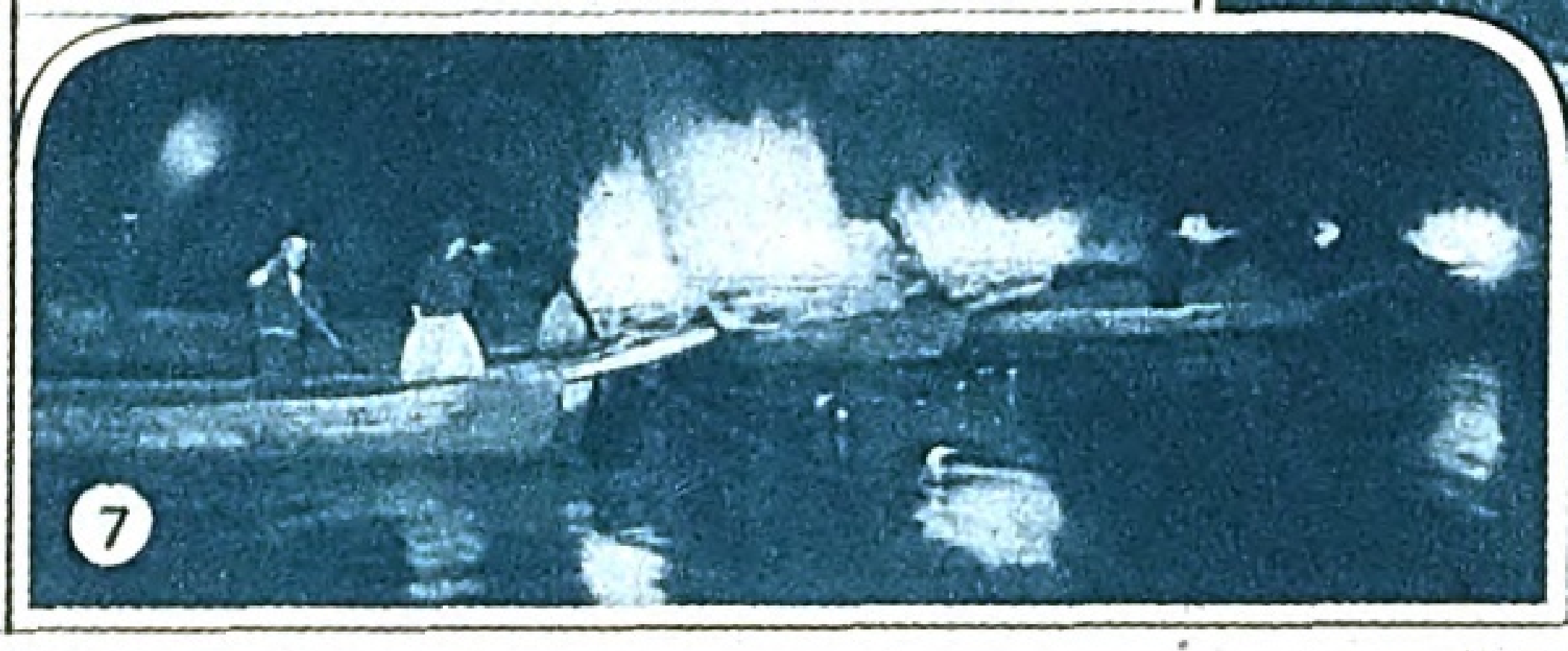












PHOTOS:

SHOW PLACES IN MIDDLE JAPAN

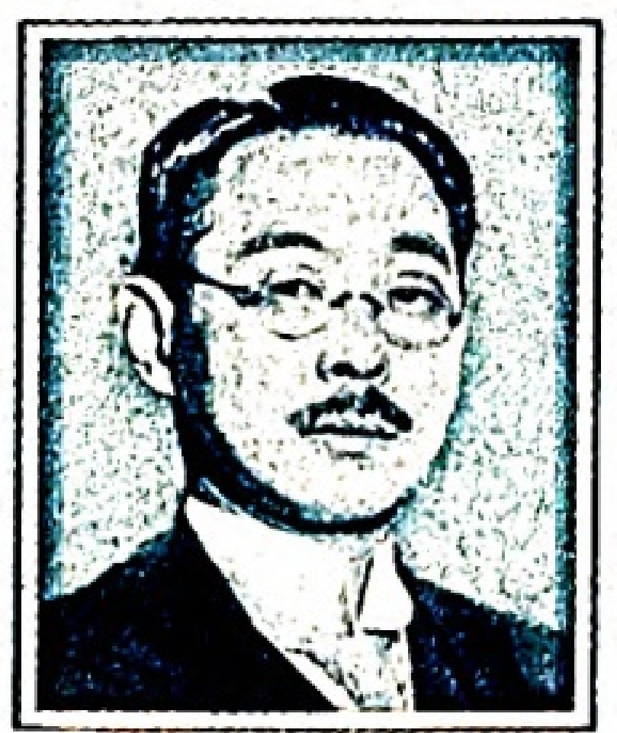
1. Uji Bridge, the Grand Shrines of Ise
2. The Japan Rhine
3. Seashore of Tsuzumigaura
4. Showa Kwadan (residential district)
5. Toyokawakaku
6. The Japan Rhine
7. Fishing with cormorants at Gifu
8. Yoro Park
9. Yoro Water-fall
10. Yunoyama Hot Spring

Miye Prefecture Constantly Growing Industry

THE PORT OF YOKKAICHI

By Keizo Ichimura, Governor of Miye Prefecture

Yokkaichi is an Important trade port situated between Yokohama and Kobe, having een first designated as a special exporting port in 1889 and later made a special importing ort, and finally in 1899 an open ort. Under the established olicy of the government to build uitable accommodation for large hips in central Japan there. prefectural port extension work is progressing rapidly.



There is a 30 foot depth of water at low tide at the dredger moorings capable of accommodating ships of 10,000 tons and over. In the port the depth is about 40 feet. The breakwater is 956 meters long. Thus the port is regular port of call for N.Y.K. and O.S.K. steamers, and is a center for the movements of many tramp steamers. When the present extension work is completed, it is believed that the port will advance its position as a trade port and distributing center for goods produced in central Japan.

Miye Prefecture is naturally fit for riculture because of its mild climate, h soil and abundant water. But in lustry, too, it is becoming more and ore prosperous, favourably affected the completion of means of land d sea transportation. For instance, ere are such promising industries as tton spinning, weaving and sericulre. Fishing is another promising dustry of the Prefecture, its coasts ounding in fishing grounds and the ap-sea fishing being very active. orestry is also important in view the vast areas of unbroken forests the mountains. The following gures represent the value of the more portant products of the Prefecture r the year 1928: industrial ¥155, 83,000; agricultural, ¥71,316,000; quatic, ¥16,786,000; forestry, ¥10, 90,000; live-stock, ¥4,259,000; miner- l, ¥884,000; total, ¥259,821,000.

Port of Yokkaichi

The first period of the extension work of the port of Yokkaichi, an old open port on the coast of Middle Japan, has been finished, and the second period is now advancing. There is a 30 foot depth of water at low tide at the dredger moorings capable of accommodating ships of 10,000 tons and over. In the port the depth is about 40 feet. The breakwater is 956 meters long.

The Yokkaichi Warehousing and Transport Co., Ltd.

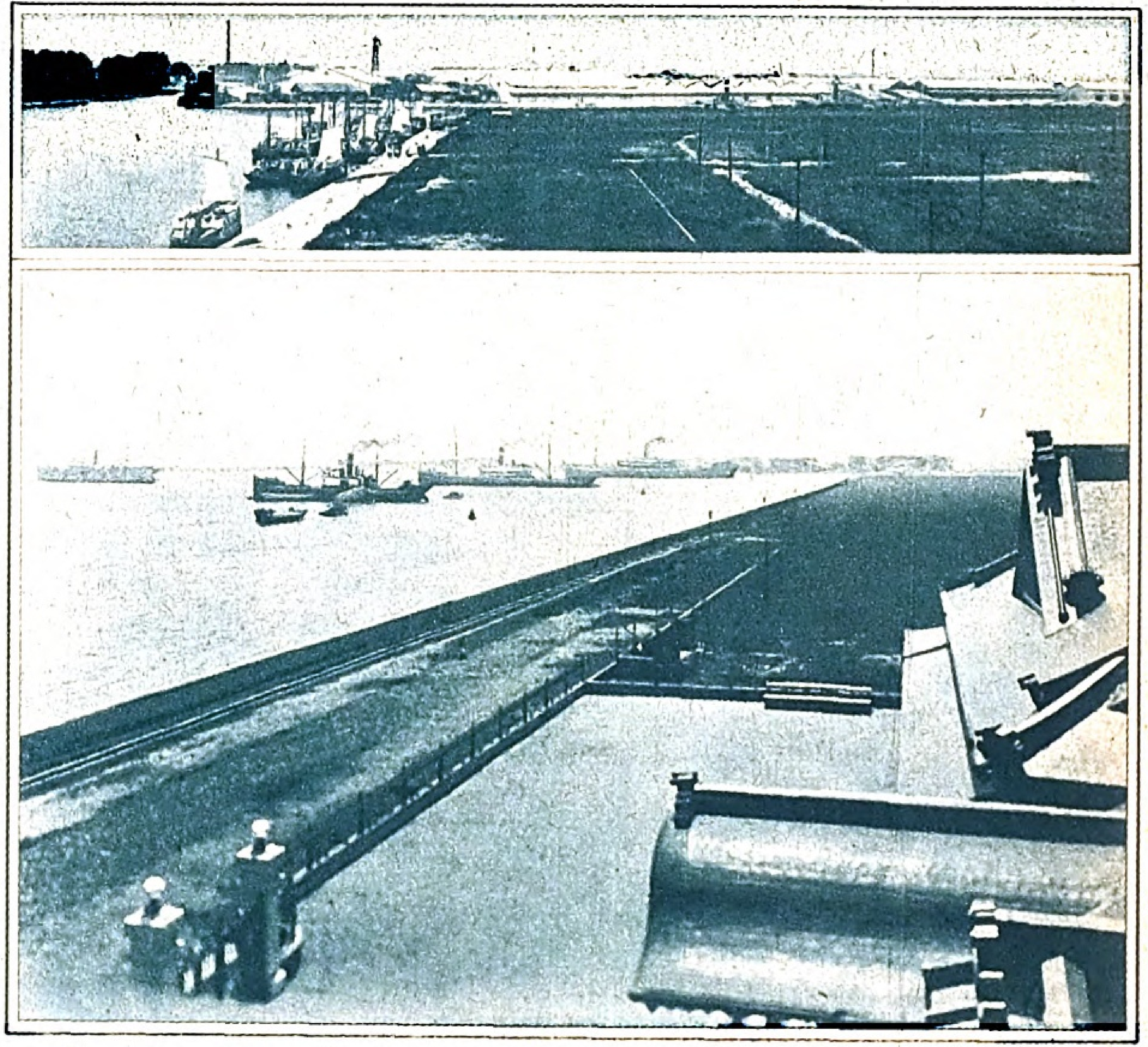
(The Yokkaichi Soko-Unyu Kabushiki Kaisha)

The Yokkaichi Warehousing Co., is the oldest company in the port, having a history of nearly half a century. The ferro-concrete building of the company is situated near the port of Yokkaichi, in a very convenient place connecting land and sea routes. The site covers an area of some 8 acres. The company has the most modern loading equipment. The land owned by the company covers an area of about 18 acres on the coast, and it is used for the loading of lumber and coal. The fact that the port of Yokkaichi loads far more cheaply and has greater efficiency than any other port is due to the perfect equipment of this company.

The Yokkaichi Port Service Co., Ltd.

(The Yokkaichi Rinko Kabushiki Kaisha)

This company was established as a sister company of the Yokkaichi Warehousing and Transport Co. It will construct a pier on reclaimed land No. 2, which together with a part of the pier owned by the Prefecture, will enable the company to use a land area of about 18 acres for the temporary storing of goods. When the two companies are merged, they will possess an exclusive pier and warehouse and the land for a land and sea junction covering about 36 acres, thus becoming the biggest company in Yokkaichi.



(The port of Yokkaichi and the Yokkaichi Warehousing)

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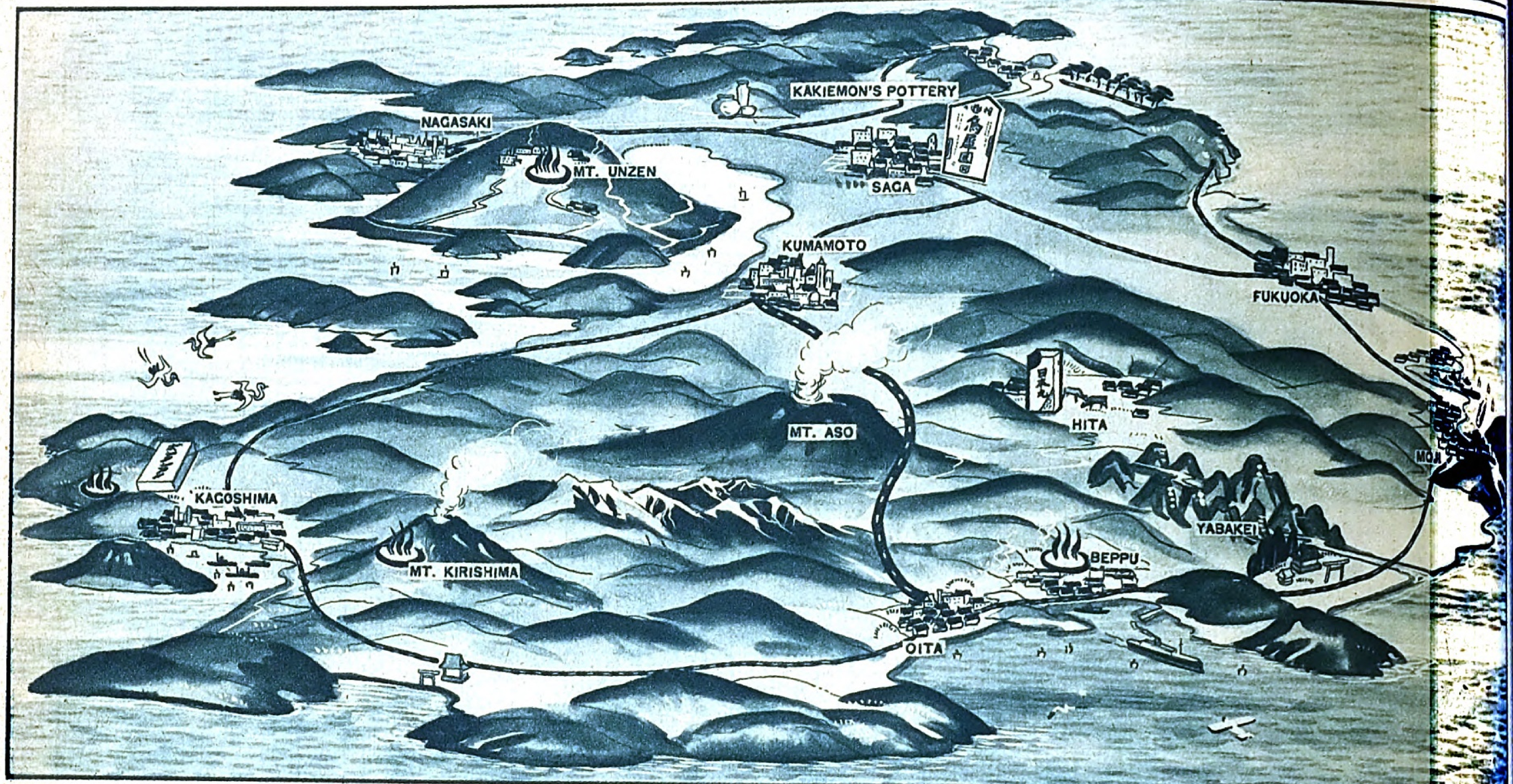


KYUSHU

" Kakiemon "

OITA PREFECTURE AND KYUSHU

By Mr. Abe, Governor of the Prefecture.

Oita Prefecture has no spacious plains, but is full of mountainous regions cut by hundreds of rivers. The geographical nature of the district has fostered hydro-electric enterprises, which now supply the greater portion of the water power in Kyushu. Thus the prefecture is the key to the future development of industry in Kyushu.

KAGOSHIMA AND JAPAN

By Mr. Yamaguchi, Governor of the Prefecture.

Kagoshima was the starting point of ancient Japanese civilisation. It is also the cradle of many great men who have built modern Japan.

The industry of the prefecture yields an annual output worth ¥200,000,000.

The porcelain industry is one of the prominent industries of the prefecture and Satsuma-Yaki and Chotaro-Yaki are two of Japan's most famous porcelains.

The Kirishima Hot Springs is widely known for its beautiful scenery. It is a wonderful summer resort for foreign tourists.

PORCELAINS OF SAGA PREFECTURE

By Mr. Inouye, Governor of the Prefecture.

The porcelain industry in Saga has a history of three centuries. Its ware is known as Aritayaki, or more populary, Imari-Yaki. Ornaments, dishes, insulaters are also produced for both export and home consumption. Her electrical fixtures are in great demand in foreign countries on account of the fact that the earth used is of a magnetic nature. Her products of art are highly prized for their elegance, good quality, durability, and pure white colour. A Porcelain Experimental Station is to be established by the Prefecture, and an exporter's guild is planned for the production of goods of superior quality for export.

KAKIEMON, THE PORCELAIN-WORKER

The first Kakiemon was a great porcelain producer whose craftsmanship was without equal in all the world. The present Kakiemon is the twelfth. In addition to the secrets handed down from the first Kakiemon three centuries ago, he has greatly improved the processes and ever striving for the perfect harmony of ground stuff, colours and colouring. Wares of milk and blue are gorgeously coloured in the Momoyama style. All products bear the registered mark "福".

The Kakiemon Yaki Co.
Magarigawa-mura, Saga Prefecture.

Kamenoi Hotel is your hotel,
Please use it as your home.

THE KAMENOI HOTEL
Beppu Hot Spring, Japan

NAGASAKI AND HER PORT FACILITIES

By Mr. Ito, Governor of the Prefecture.

Nagasaki is the oldest port in Japan and was the gate through which western culture was introduced into Japan. It has the biggest shipbuilding yards in Japan. Foreign visitors find it worth while visiting Nagasaki, which has had so much to with the introduction of western civilisation. The Unzen Hot Springs are managed by the prefecture and frequented by western tourists the year round.

KUMAMOTO AND NATURE

By Mr. Motoyama, Governor of the Prefecture.

The prefecture of Kumamoto is geographically blessed. It has a mild climate and fertile soil well irrigated, so that it is most suitable for farming. The rice produced in the prefecture is famous Higo-Mai, or the rice from Higo Province, is widely known as the King of rice.

With the perfection of land and water communications, the industry of the prefecture has greatly developed. Sericulture, tobacco manufacture, western-paper manufacture, the fertiliser industry, etc. occupy important positions, and other branches of industry are rapidly being developed.

The grand view of the volcano Aso is the pride of the prefecture. The castle of Kumamoto, which is one of the three greatest castles in Japan, and the River Kuma, in which is one of the three greatest rapids in Japan, attract visitors from all parts of the world.

Mt. Aso

The King of Confections
BONTAN AMÉ
Kagoshima Confectionery
Co., Ltd.

THE KIRISHIMA
Hot Spring Hotel
KAGOSHIMA, JAPAN

AD.

"Fundo-Dai" Soy
OKUBO & COMPANY
Kumamoto, Japan
FUNDO-DAI SOY is a superior seasoning material for table and kitchen. It is an ideal soy for Sukiyaki. It is also very widely used in Western cooking.

UNZEN HOT SPRING
2,300 Feet above the Sea
Motor Car Hire : From Nagasaki to Unzen,
Motor Bus : From Nagasaki to Unzen,
3 Hours From Nagasaki

THE SHINYU HOTEL
Fargest, Finest
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
Unzen, Nagasaki, Japan.

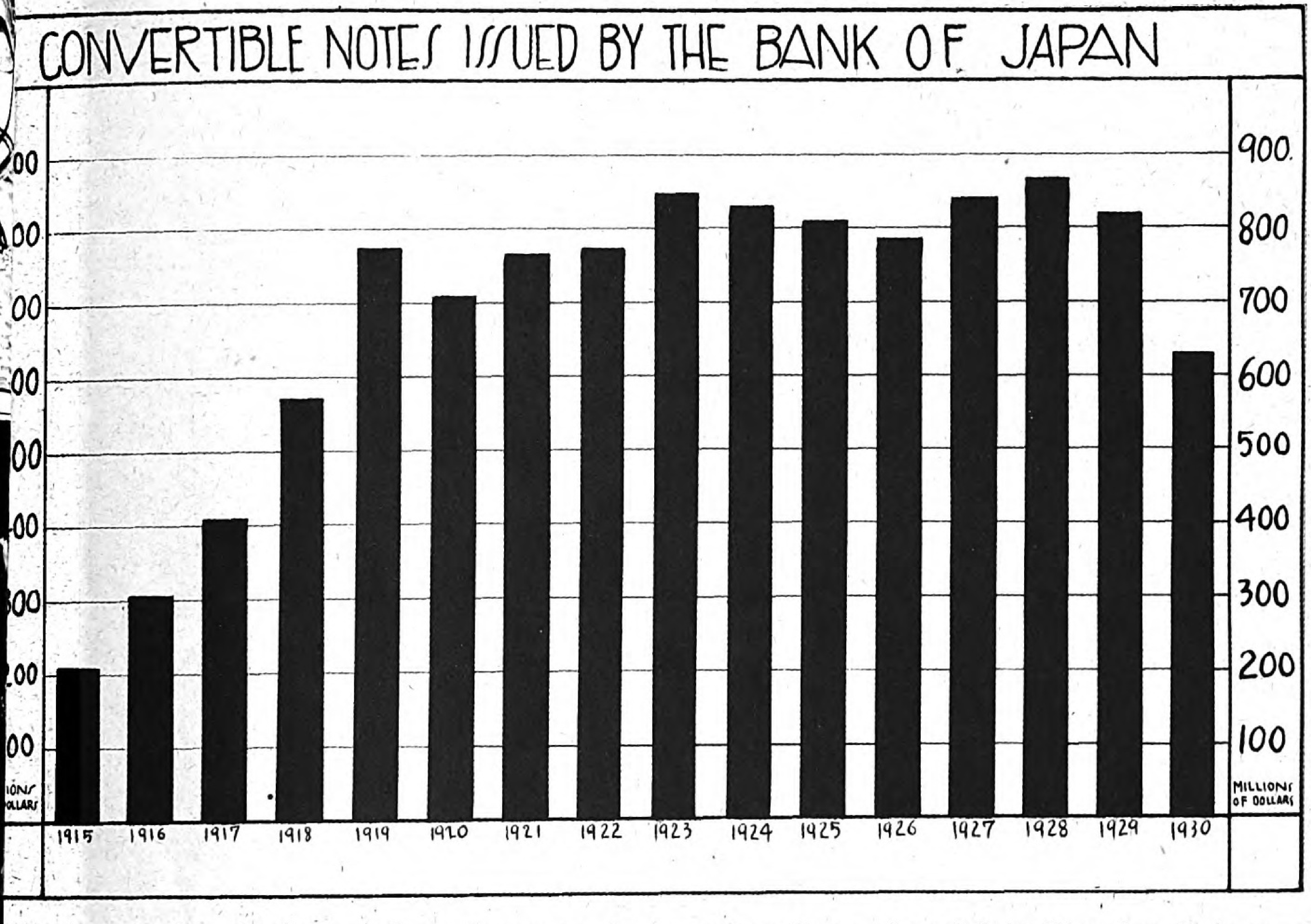
THE UNZEN HOTEL
Unzen, Nagasaki, Japan.
Entirely renovated and partly new. Delightful home away from home. Own shady lawn. Golf links (9 holes) only 5 minutes by car.

TAKAKI HOTEL
Unzen, Nagasaki, Japan.
The Unrivalled Summer Resort of the Far East. In the neighbourhood are the Tennis Courts, Golf Links and Swimming Baths.

THE YUMEI HOTEL
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
Unzen Park, Nagasaki, Japan.

General Financial and Economic Survey

ince the last six months of 1929, financial depression in Japan has ome more acute. Prices have ab-tly declined; the index number for olesale prices given by the Bank of an, which was 176 in June and 163 the end of 1929, was 150 in May, o. Thus it will be seen that the ices of commodities in Japan are oving with a rapid tempo toward the vel of prices throughout the world, at least toward the level of prices in reat Britain and the U.S.


CONVERTIBLE NOTES ISSUED BY THE BANK OF JAPAN

With the reduction of the nation's nsuming power, business has been ralyzed. Producing companies have ccessively limited their outputs. New terprises and increases of capital ave been considerably reduced, thus ccelerating the fall of wages, the crease of unemployment, and the rowth of labour disputes. The money arket has been depressed and foreign ade considerably reduced. In short, e financial market is at a standstill.

here are three causes for the present usiness depression in Japan. They re: (a), financial circles, abnormally xpanded through the World War, everting to a normal condition; (b), eculiar adverse circumstances following the lifting of the gold embargo;), world-wide economic depression, specially the adverse conditions in he U.S. and China.

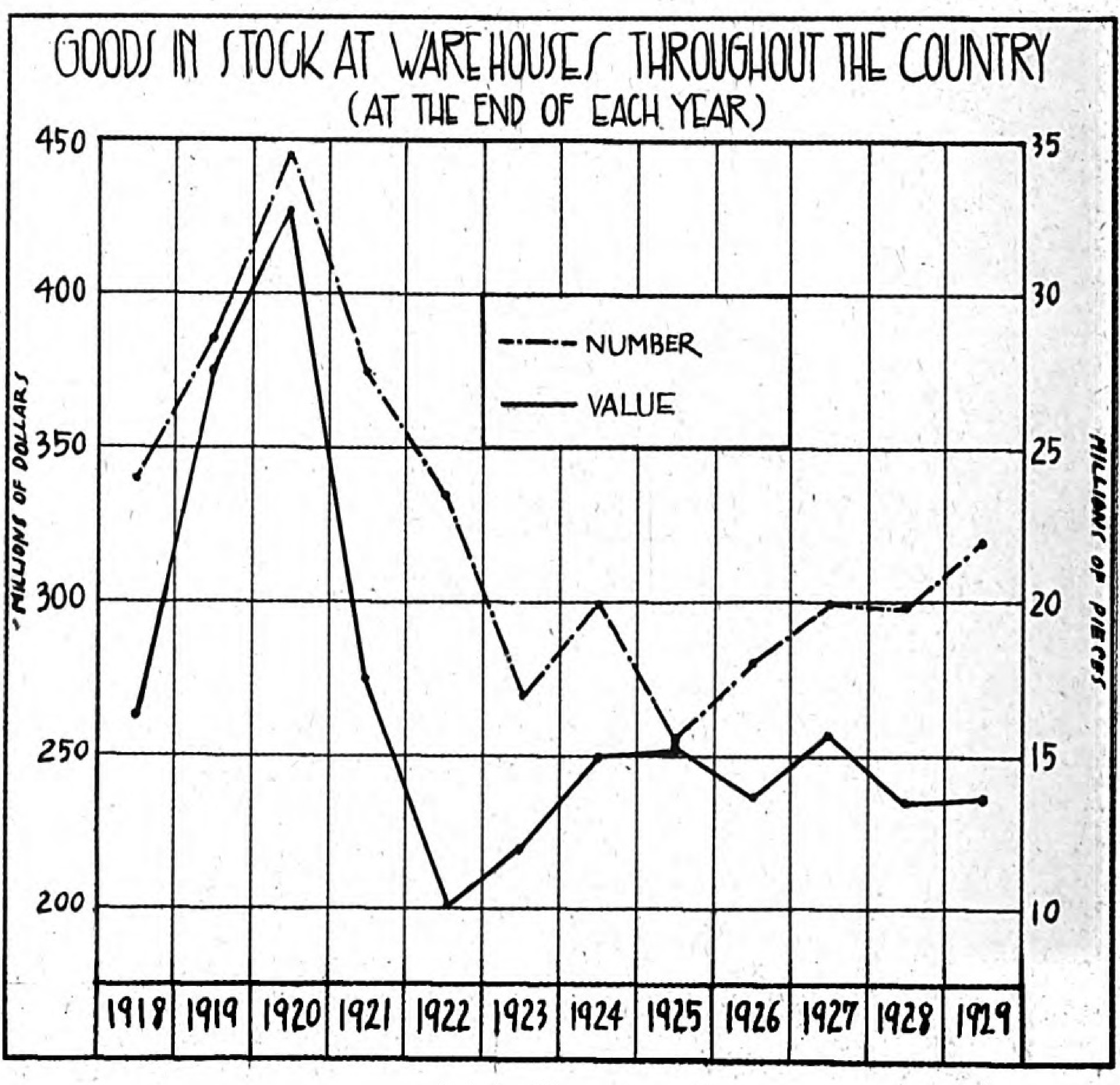
During the World War, imports of oreign goods were suspended and apan had to supply her own needs. Not only that, but she had even to upply a considerable quantity of unitions to the Allied Powers. This, ogether with Japan's lucky monopoly f the market in China and India during the war, called forth various ndustries, and a consequent financial xpansion.

It is natural that these abnormally xpanded finances should need readustment after the war. That is why, in 1920, Japanese financial circles experienced a great panic ahead of the world financial powers. By temporary relief measures taken by the government at the time, the situation was patched up, but in 1923 came the great earthquake disaster, and in 1927, a great panic. Despite these great social and economic reverses, neither the government nor private bodies dared to carry out a fundamental readjustment. They did not even lift the gold embargo, but were content with temporary measures. In this way, not only was there an artificial rise in prices against the world-wide tendency, but by the positive policy adopted by previous cabinets, and especially by the Seiyukai cabinet, a false prosperity was maintained. Of course it was folly to try to create real prosperity by such superficial methods. There were many branches of industry, including iron, electricity, textiles, sulphate of ammonia, rayon, machinery, etc., which strengthened their foundations during the World War, and made a steady development in the face of repeated financial reverses. Then it may be said that the depression of the financial market was due, not to the unsoundness of its foundation, but to a lack of thoroughness in readjustment work. The government and nation, which awoke to this fact for the first time in ten years after the World War, set about the reconstruction in the latter half of 1929. The first concrete measures of this financial reconstruction work were the government's retrenchment policy and the lifting of the ban on the export of gold. As soon as the Hamaguchi cabinet was organized, it published the ten main items of its policy, of which the lifting of the gold embargo was the most important. By way of preparing for this, the government went in for retrenchment and readjustment of finances; it exhorted the nation to practise economy, and at the same time it purchased bills of exchange and established its credit in the American and British monetary markets.

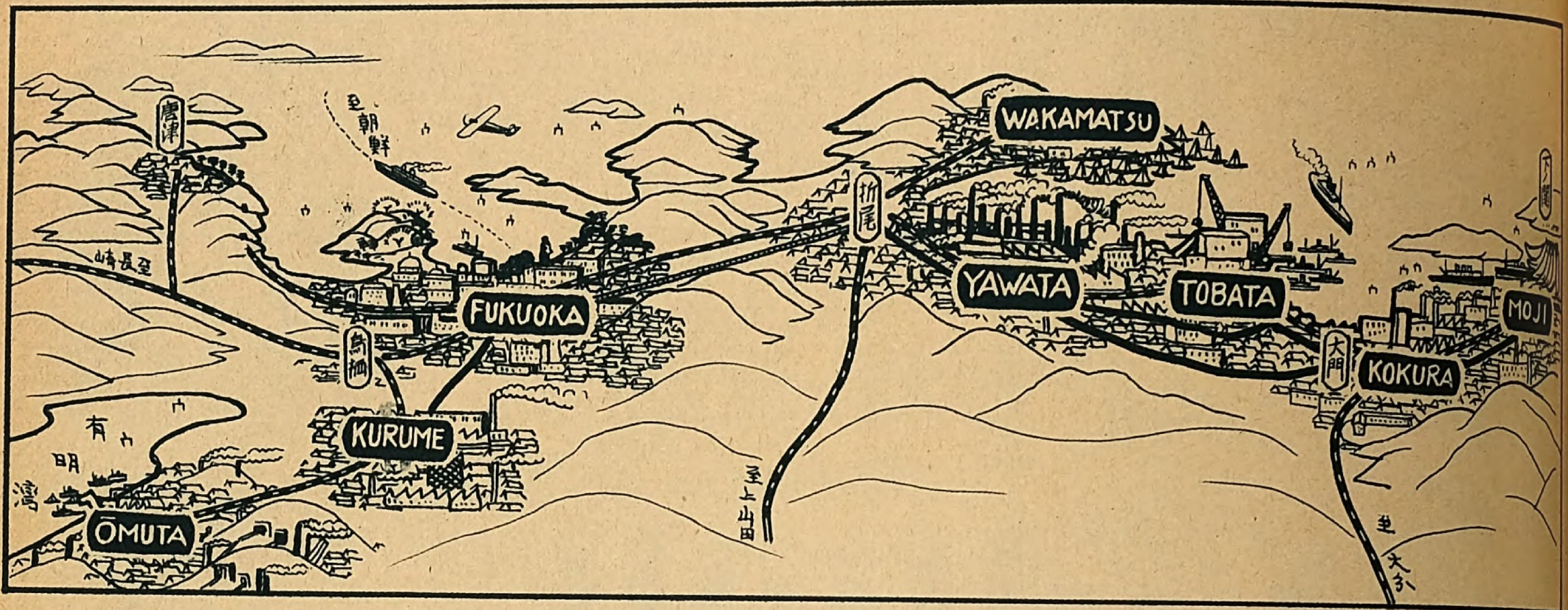
On Nov. 21, 1929, the government issued a decree through the Department of Commerce and Industry, in which it announced the repeal of the order prohibiting the export of gold, to take effect on January 21, 1930. Thus the long-pending problem in Japanese financial circles was solved. It was but antural that the removal of the ban on the export of gold should be followed by the rapid recovery of the exchange rate. The rate of exchange between Tokyo and New York, which stood at $43, began to rise as soon as the cabinet was organised, was above $48 in November of the same year, and with the removal of the ban on the export of gold, came up to $49, rising 14 per cent. in six months. This was responsible for the rapid fall in the prices of commodities and the aggravation of the business depression during this period.

The business depression in Japan, which has been brought about under the circumstances above explained, has been further aggravated by unfavorable circumstances outside the country. In the first place, the U.S., which had long enjoyed prosperity amidst world-wide depression, and which is the greatest buyer of Japan's greatest export product, raw silk, suffered financial reaction in the latter portion of 1929. Inevitably the export of raw silk has been reduced, much to the distress of the textile and sericultural industry of Japan. In the second place, the great fall in the price of silver during the past few years, and especially in 1930, not only deepened the world-wide business depression, but badly affected the financial circles of China and India, which are great customers of Japan. This, in turn, affected Japanese foreign trade. In the third place, the raising of customs tariffs in China, India, Australia, and the U. S. since 1920, and especially in the first two countries, was a considerable blow to the foreign trade of Japan.

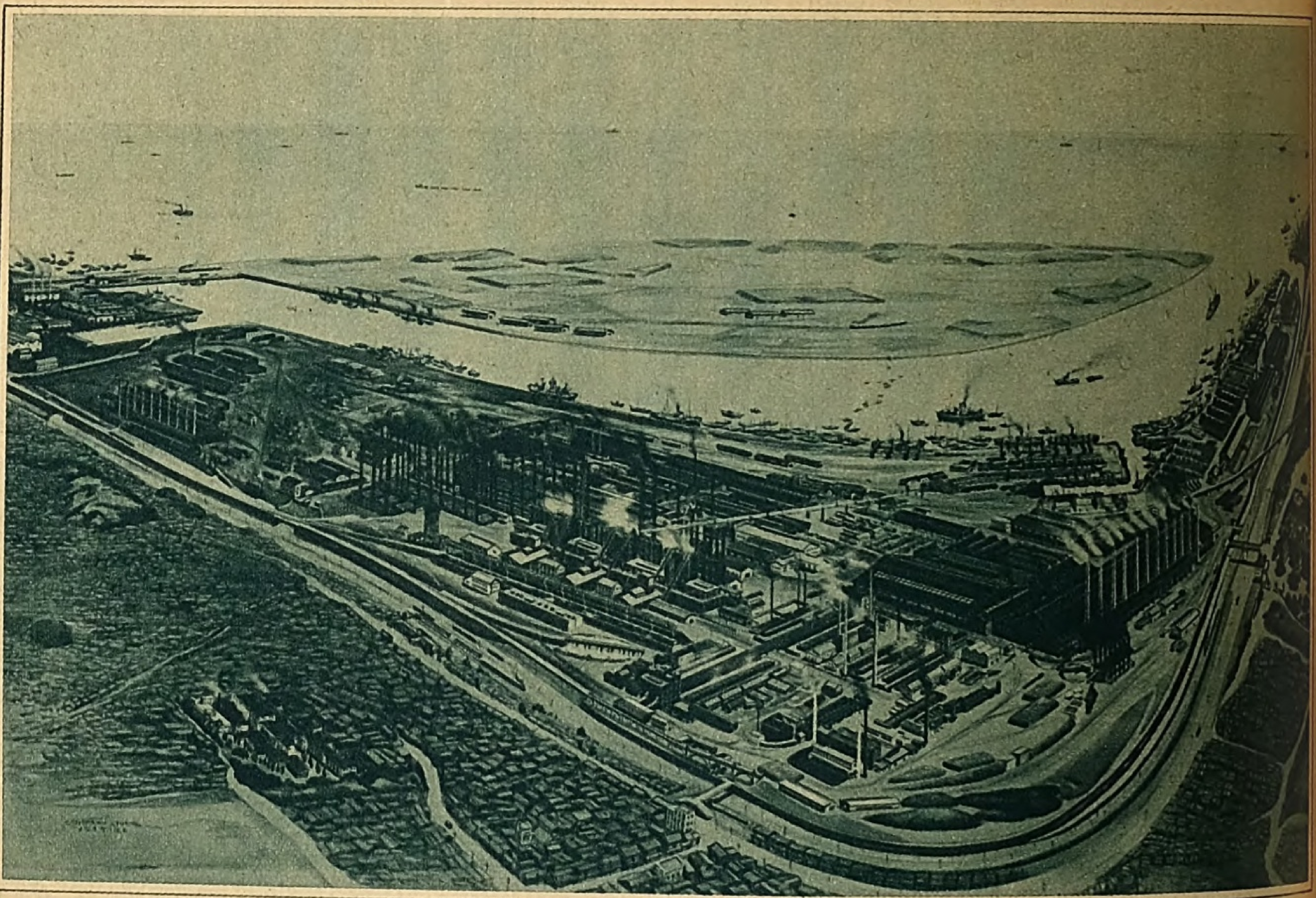
The government, as a first step toward readjusting and reviving finances, entered upon retrenchment and removed the ban on the export of gold. In order to go through with this policy, the government has how made a big cut in the hold-over budget for 1930-1. In the General Account, no public loan is to be raised. As for economic policy, the government has established an Industry Investigation Committee, composed of experts in governmental and private circles. As the first executive organ of this committee, the Temporary Industry Rationalization Bureau, has been established in the Department of Commerce and Industry. This means that, as the pivotal problem of financial readjustment, a rationalization of producing organs is to be carried out. At the same time the government has started a movement for more widespread use of Japan-made commodities, thinking that the movement is a sine qua non for the rationalization scheme. For the relief of unemployment, which is gradually increasing owing to the business depression, and the rationalization of producing organs, the government has authorized local public bodies to raise public loans in order to start public works. Measures have also been taken for supplying loans to medium-sized commercial and industrial companies.


GOODS IN STOCK AT WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY (AT THE END OF EACH YEAR)

NORTHERN KYUSHU AND ITS ENTERPRISES



Yawata Iron Works Supplies All Needs In Metal Trades



The Government's iron works in Yawata, Fukuoka Prefecture, known as the Yawata Iron Works, is producing some 1,000,000 tons of steel annually, and supplying some 45 percent. of total consumption in Japan, and yet the Works has plenty of reserve strength in manufacturing by-products.

The Works remains the property of the Japanese Government under its direct control, and the business is carried on unrestrictedly like private concerns. The Works is constantly considering the betterment of quality, and the lowering of cost, accordingly the Works has enlarged the market for its manufactures.

The products of the Yawata Iron Works in 1928 are shown in the accompanying table in accordance with varieties :—

Kinds of Articles	Amount Tons
Rails and accessories	211,500
Mild round steel bar	344,400
Wire and rope	54,700
Steel plate	186,500
Rings	7,100
Tin plate	16,400
Tempered steel	2,100
Steel sheet and sheet bar	68,400
Total for above mentioned steel work	901,100
Silicon steel plate	3,400
Others	800
Total for special steel work	4,200
Grand total	905,300

The demand at home for steel rails and accessories, which are the chief products of the Yawata Iron Works, recently passed the 260,000 tons level annually, of which 210,000 tons were supplied by the Yawata Iron Works single-handed. The Works now expects that it will meet the total call for steel rails and their parts in Japan in near future.

THE KYUSHU ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION CO., LTD.

CAPITAL : YEN 10,000,000

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan. Managing Director: Heiemon Kimura.

The plan is under way for the generation of 150,000 K.W. and with its completion the company will become the ideal electricity supplier of Kyushu island.

The
Nippon Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd.
KAGOSHIMA, KYUSHU

Capital : . . . . Yen 9,704,000
Capacity : . . . . . . 16,062 Kilowatts

Our Services
LIGHTING, POWER & GAS SUPPLY

YASUKAWA ELECTRIC WORKS
Kurosaki, Japan

Branches :
Tokyo and Osaka

Generators, Motors, Transformers and General Apparatus.

MEIJI MINING CO., LTD.
Tobata, Japan

Branches :
Tokyo & Korea

COAL

Collieries :
Meiji, Akaike, Hokoku, Takata, Anshu and Taisei.

THE MEIJI BOSEKI GOSHI KAISHA
(The Meiji-Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.)

PRODUCTS :
All Kinds of the best Cotton Yarns
SPINDLES : 51,032
LOOMS :.......... 339

Head Directors :
Kenjiro Matsumoto
Kiyosaburo Yasukawa

Main Office :
Tobata, Fukuoka Prefecture,
JAPAN

ASO SHOTEN

Capital . . . Yen 15,000,000.
Annual Output 700,000 Tons.
Mine-Lots . . . . 30.
Prospect Mining Lots . . 38.

HEAD OFFICE :
Tateiwa, Iyzuka, Fukuoka,
JAPAN

BRANCHES :
OSAKA, WAKAMATSU,
OKAYAMA, KOBE,
NAGOYA, JAPAN

The Kumamoto Electric Co., Ltd.

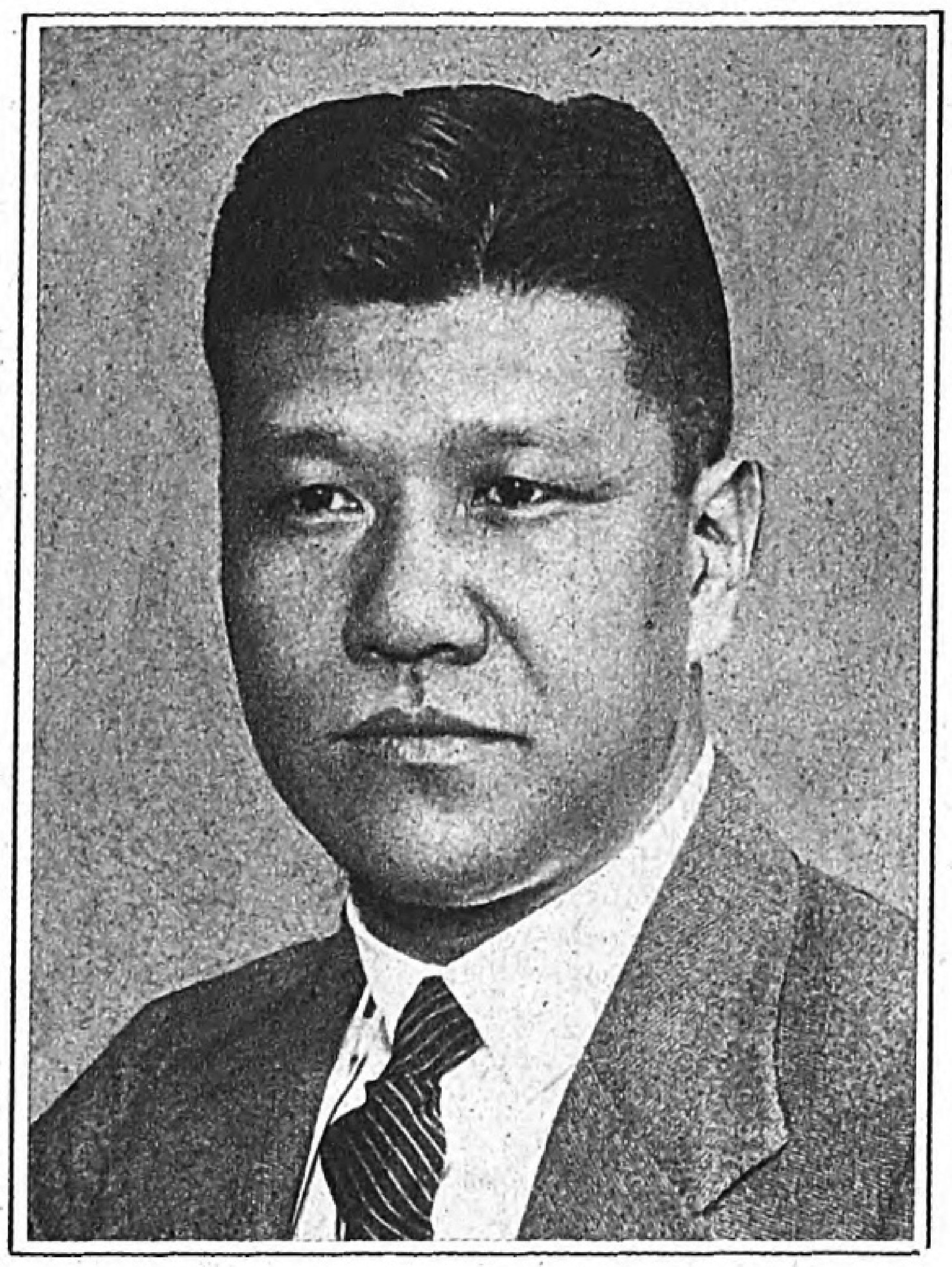
Capital : .... Yen 26,000,000
Lamps : 440,814
Out-put :
Water .... K.W. 49,070
Steam .... K.W. 8,000

President : . . . . . . AKIRA SHIDO
Managing Director : . . TOMOHIRO NAGANO

HEAD OFFICE : Kumamoto, Kyushu, Japan

Fukuoka Prefecture, the Industrial Centre of Kyushu Island

Mr. MANABU MATSUMOTO, Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture

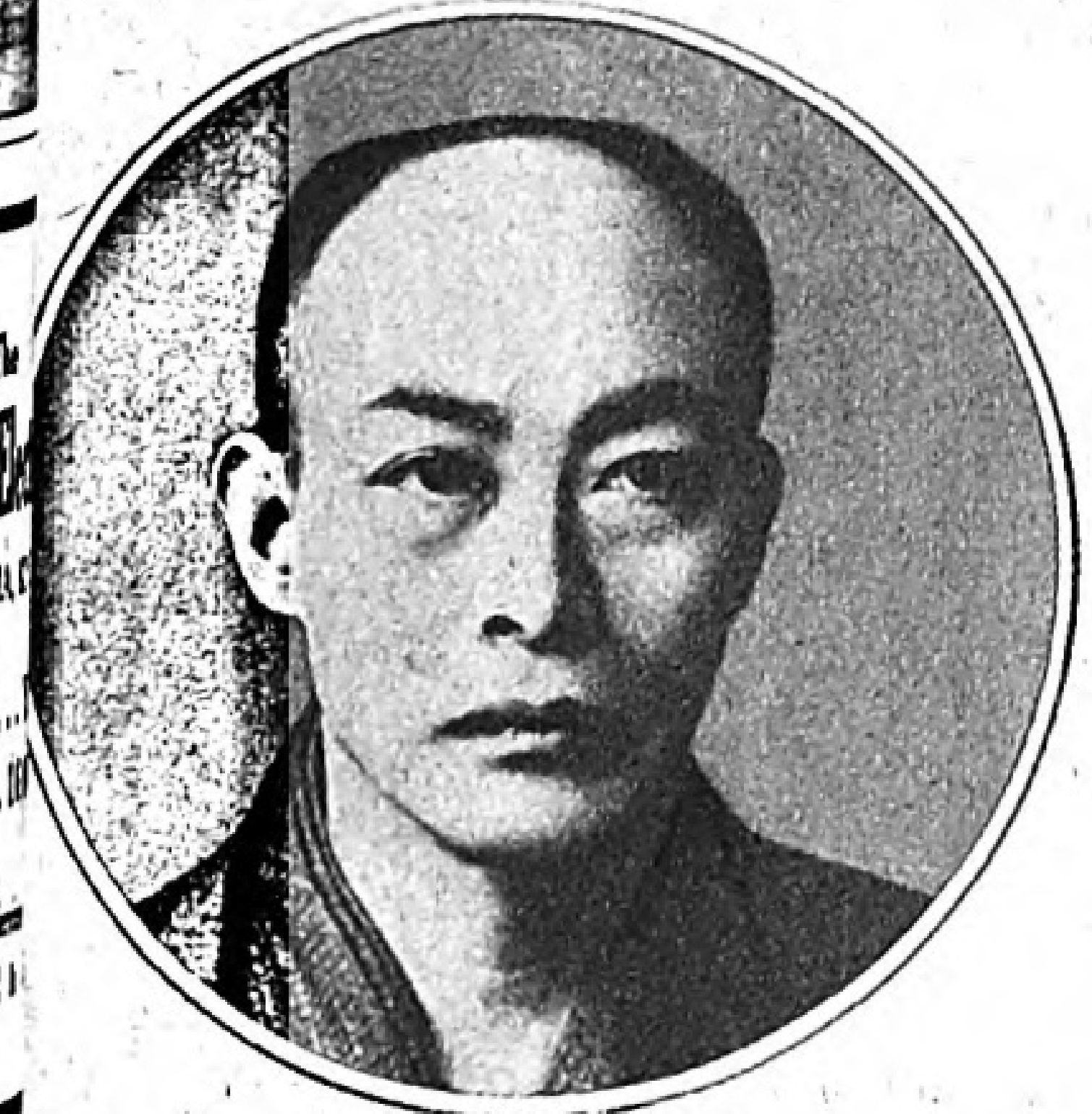


Fukuoka Prefecture, which produces 60% of the coal, 80% of the pig iron and 65% of the steel produced in Japan, is the ideal industrial district. The district between Moji and Orio, sixteen miles in length, is an industrial region full of factories, among which are the eight biggest factories in Japan. When the reclamation work covering some 4,000 acres which to be used for the establishing of factories, has been completed, the industry of the prefecture will leap forward into further development. From ancient times, the prefecture has seldom experienced such natural calamities as earthquakes, floods and tidal waves; on the coast, good ports lie close to each other, which makes the loading and unloading of commodities very inexpensive; on land, means of traffic exist in abundance; coal is supplied cheaply and abundantly; and Chosen, Manchuria, China, the South Sea Islands and India, all great consumers of the commodities produced by Japan, are near at hand. These conditions make it possible for Fukuoka Prefecture to become the greatest industrial centre of Japan.

THE CITY OF FUKUOKA

Mr. Tsuneo Kuze, Mayor of Fukuoka

The city of Fukuoka, the cultural ntre of the Kyushu districts, was ganized as a municipality in 1889 d now has a population of 210,000. e port of Fukuoka was designated e of the important ports in 1927, and e day will shortly come when Fuku- a will reign over all the other cities Kyushu as the biggest port city in e island.



Fukuoka is also important as an air rt, being at present a station on the r line of the periodical service tween Tokyo, Osaka and Keijo. As e cultural centre of Western Japan, kuoka has the Kyushu Imperial niversity and many other colleges and hools.

THE CITY OF KOKURA

Mr. Keijiro Kanzaki, Mayor of Kokura

The city of Kokura is situated in the orthern part of Fukuoka prefecture, icing the sea on the north and having ose by the cities of Moji on the east, d Tobata and Yawata on the west. okura has a population of 84,000. he famous coal field of Chikuho lies ear to the south and the means of affic and to from the city are com- lete. These conditions make the city

the industrial centre of North Kyushu. The products of private manufacturing enterprises amount to ¥30,000,000 in value. When the construction of the Military Arsenal, which has recently been moved to the city, is completed, several thousands of operatives and their families will come to work at the factory and live in the city. To accommodate this increased population, the city is planning new water works on a gigantic scale.

THE CITY OF KURUME

Mr. Ishino, Mayor of Kurume

Kurume is the industrial centre of Middle Kyushu, having a fertile soil and abundant coal and other resources. The people of the city are industrious and thrifty. The city has a population of 86,000, and the products of her various industries amount to ¥40,000,000 in value.

THE CITY OF MOJI

Mr. Kazue Baba, Mayor of Moji

Moji, the front entrance to Kyushu, has a population of 110,000. There are many modern factories on a large scale. The port of Moji is busy, with numberless ocean-going and coast-wise vessels. Their numerous masts rising into the sky and the great quantities of delicious bananas landed there, make one cry, "Moji, the city of masts and bananas."

THE CITY OF WAKAMATSU

Mr. Yoshitane Ōmachi, Mayor of Wakamatsu

The city of Wakamatsu, which was nothing but a solitary fishing village fifty or sixty years ago, is now a flourishing open port touched by thousands of vessels. Thanks to the opening of the Nagahara line of the Government Railways, the products of the Higo and Chikugo districts are gathered to the city. These products can be economically distributed to every part of Japan by sailing ships, the freight on which is very cheap. To transport them to Chosen, Manchuria and China, we can avail ourselves of the steamship services of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. For the erection of factories, sites of any size can be leased at moderate rents from the Chikko Kaisha (the harbour construction company). The ground is firm and the water supply abundant.

THE CITY OF YAWATA

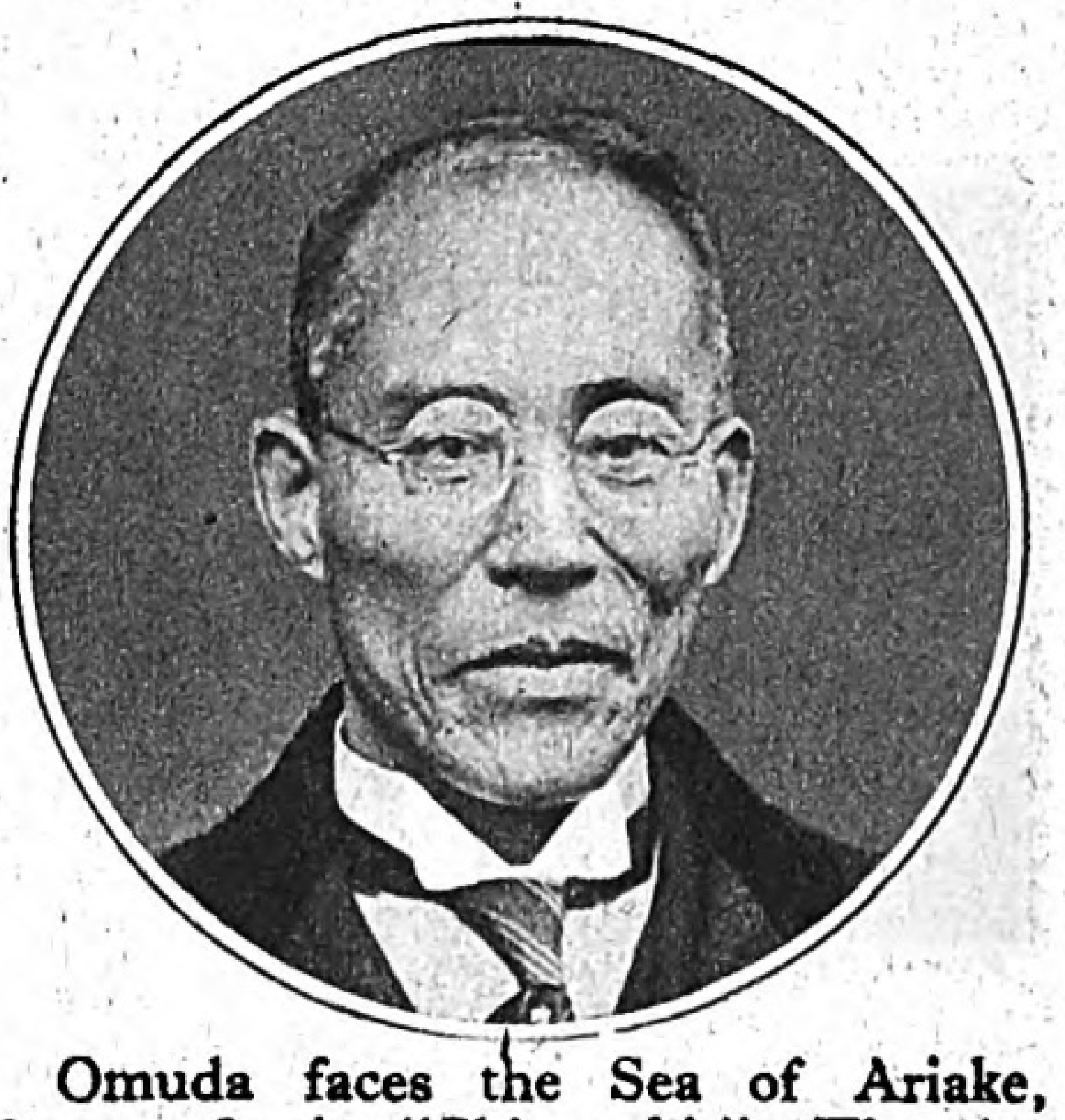
Mr. Kenji Zushi, Mayor of Yawata

The Government Iron Works at Yawata are the biggest iron works in the Orient. Besides, there are in Yawata numerous private factories of various kinds, with the smoke belched up from their chimneys shutting out the sunshine, and the white glare of their furnaces lighting up the night sky.

In 1917, when Yawata became a municipality, it had 84,000 residents, but at present it has 150,000. This shows how rapid and vigorous has been the development of the industries of the city. The completeness of communication facilities by land and sea and the abundance of raw material and labour will undoubtedly cause the industries of the city to make further development.

THE CITY OF OMUDA

Mr. Chosaku Okumura, Mayor of Omuda



Omuda faces the Sea of Ariake, famous for its "Shiranubi." The city of Omuda is known throughout the world for the inexhaustible coal field of Miike. Omuda has a population of 103,600, and is a thriving industrial centre, having many electro-chemical, machine manufacturing and cotton spinning factories. Communication and transportation facilities in the city and the neighbourhood are well developed.

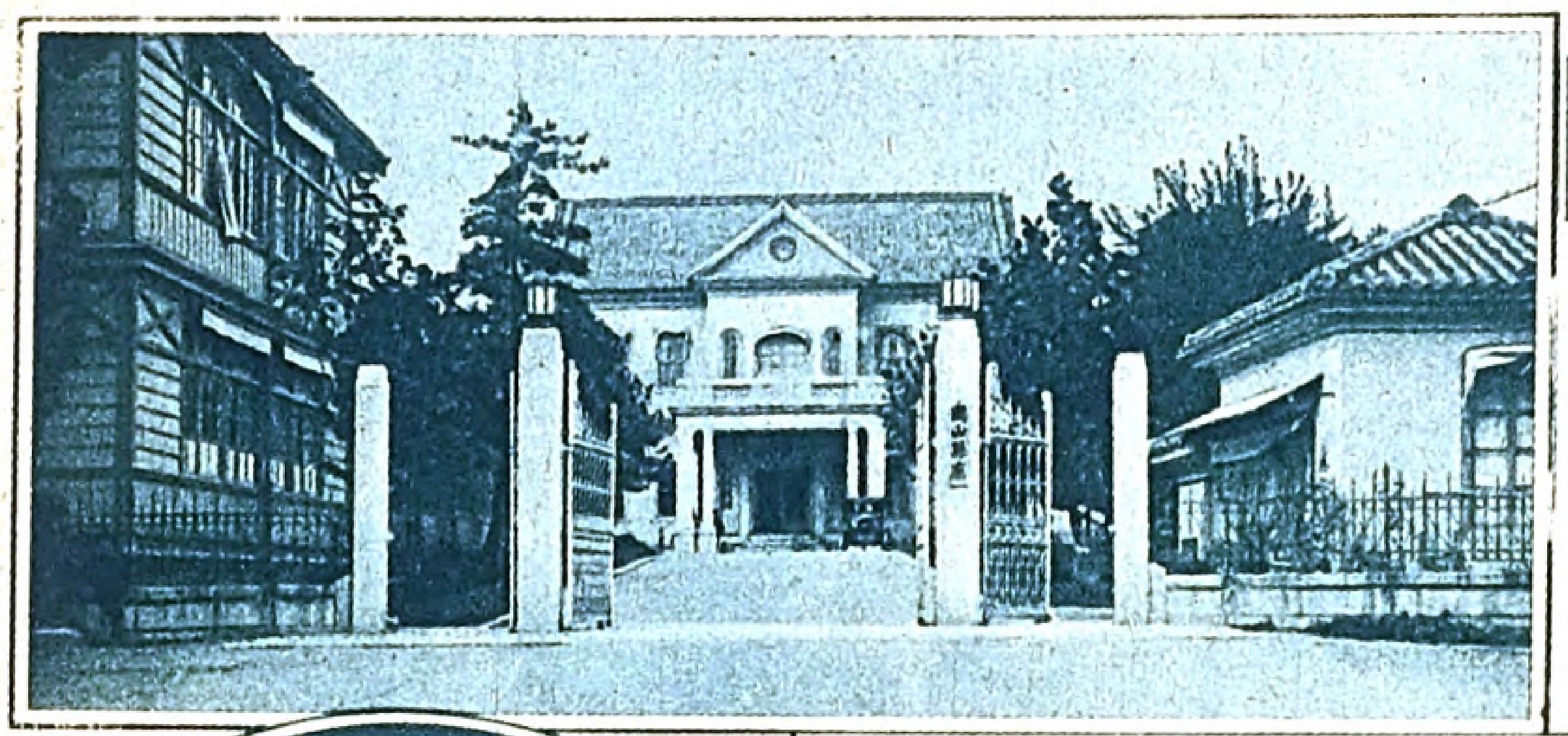
THE CITY OF TOBATA

Mr. Gen Yoshikawa, Mayor of Tobata

Thanks to the equipment of cranes for landing coal at the port of Tobata, the industries of Tobata have made remarkable progress. Among her many factories, the Toyo Iron Works, now under the management of the Government Iron Works at Yawata, is one of the most representative. The reclamation work undertaken by the Matsukata and Asano Companies, covering some 570 acres, will add much to the accommodation for ships when completed. The port of Tobata is also worthy of mention as a fishing port being the headquarters of the Kyodo and other big fishing companies. Boats owned by the fishing interests in the city number 70. Tobata has a population of 50,000, and the number is constantly on increase.

AD.

OKAYAMA'S COMMODITIES FOR EXPORT



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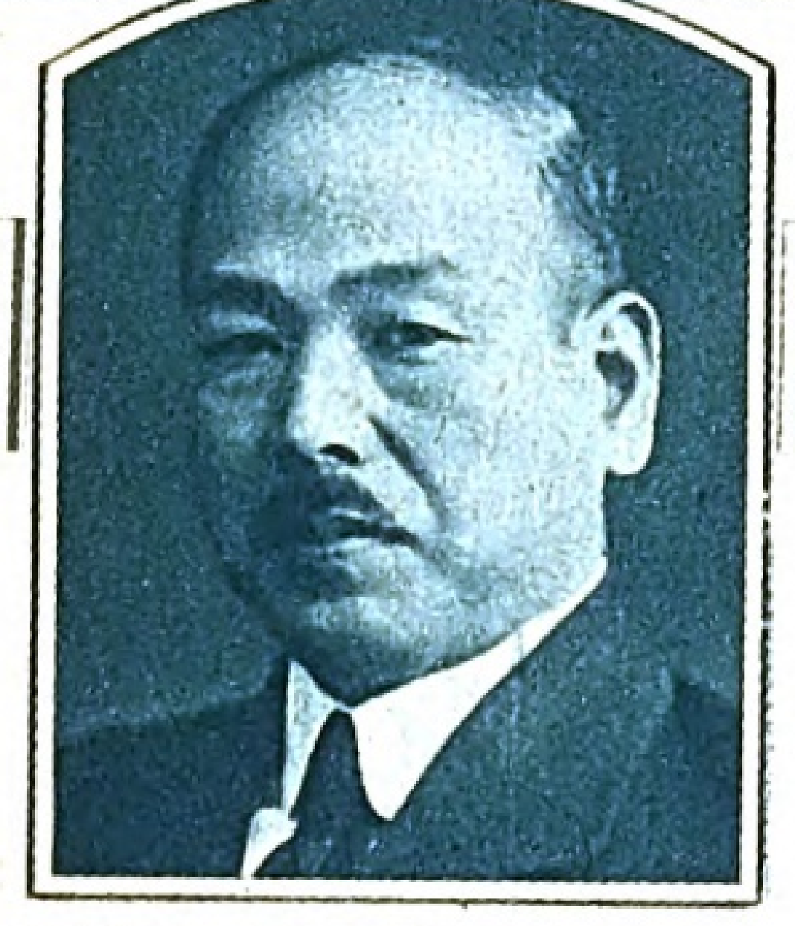

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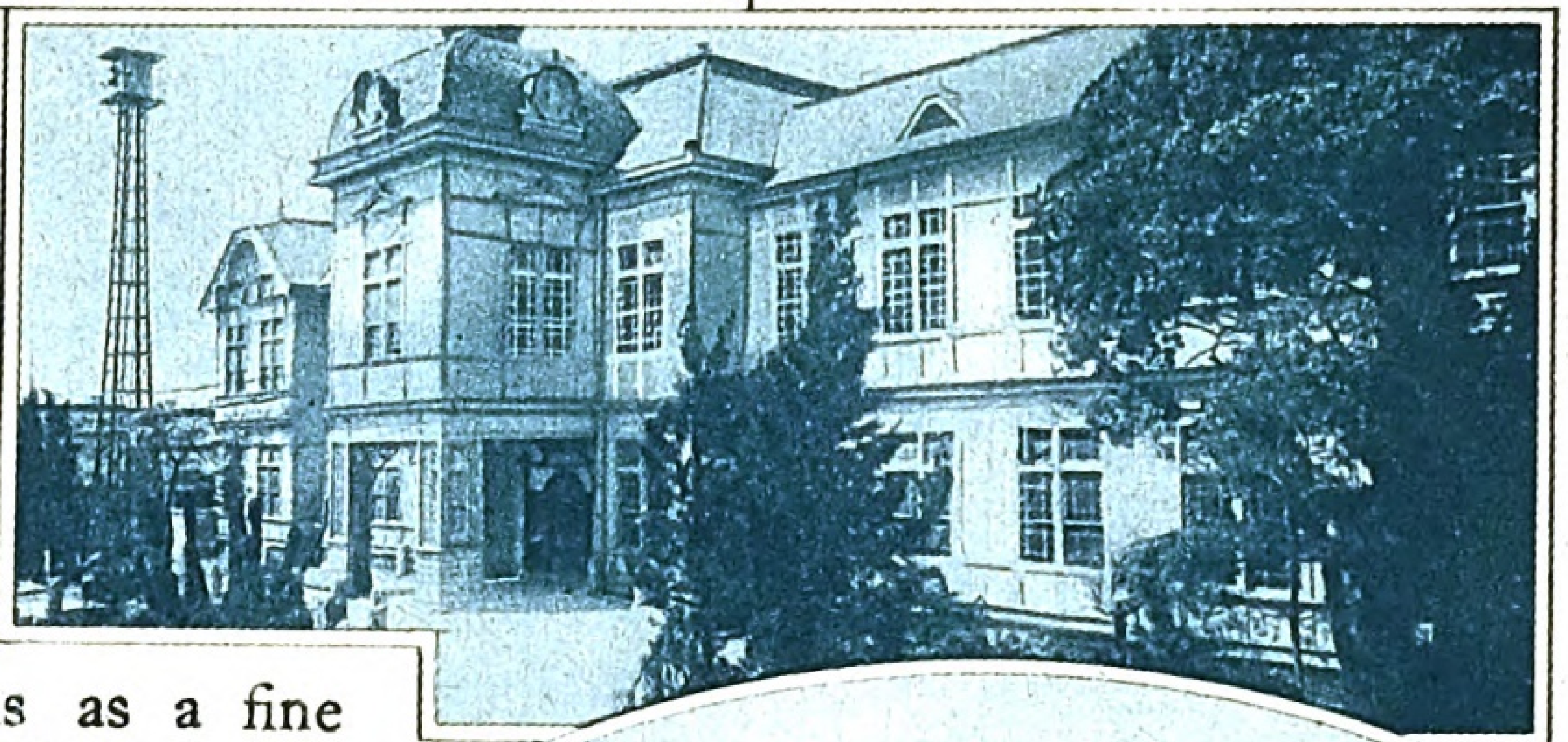
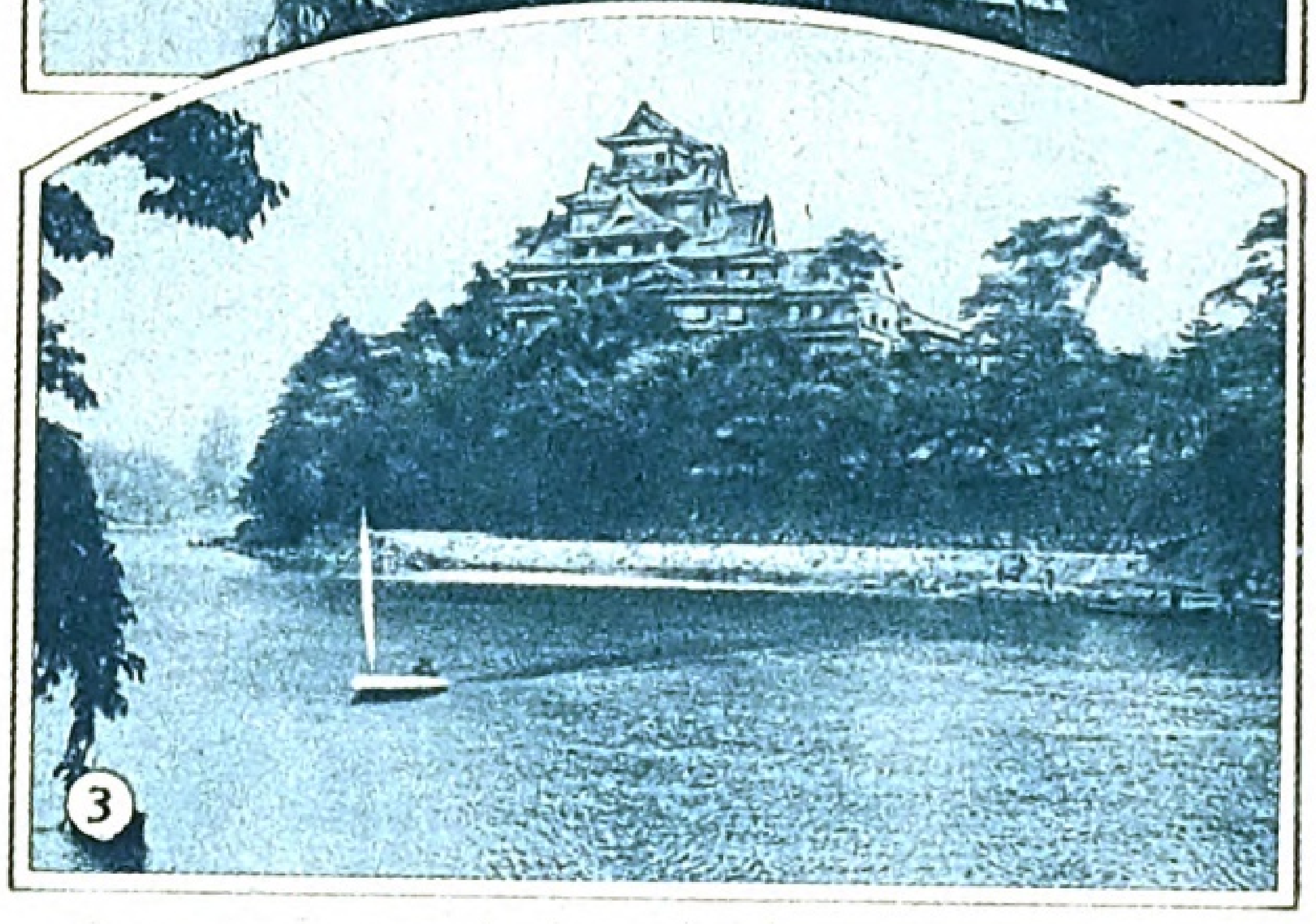




PHOTOS:
1. Okayama Prefecture Governmental Office and Governor, Mr. A. Kosaka
2. City Hall of Okayama and Hon' Mayor, Mr. M. Moriya
3. Old Castle Park

OKAYAMA is famous as a fine city near the Inland Sea, three hours by ship from the port of Takamatsu, and four by rail from great Osaka.

There is fascination in the green of Mt. Misao, the clear current of the Asahi, the beauty of Koraku Garden and the ancient architecture of Okayama Castle.

Its show-places for tourists are abundant.

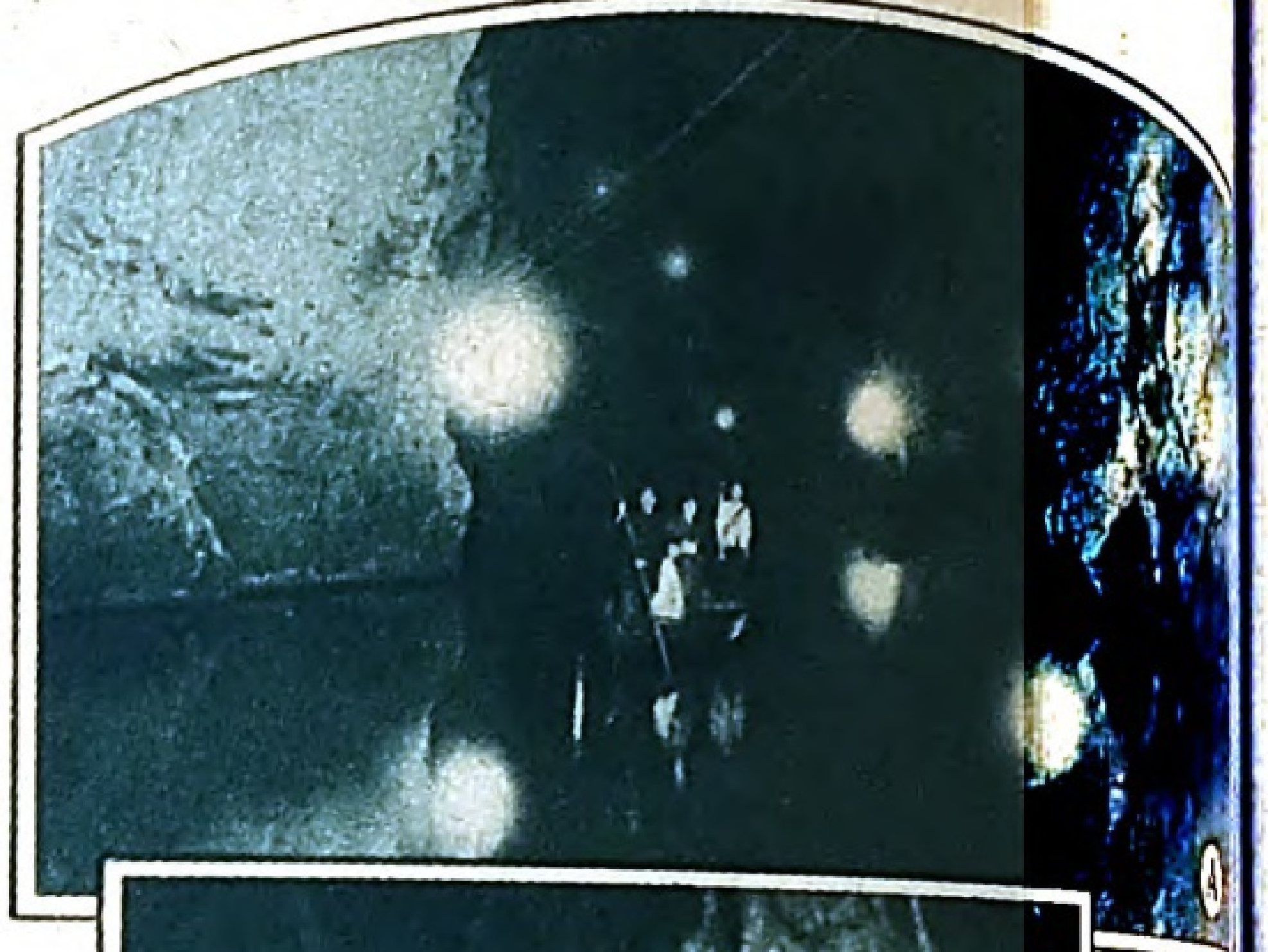
Also, Okayama is the great centre of the fruit Kingdom. Her pears and peaches are known as the finest in Japan.

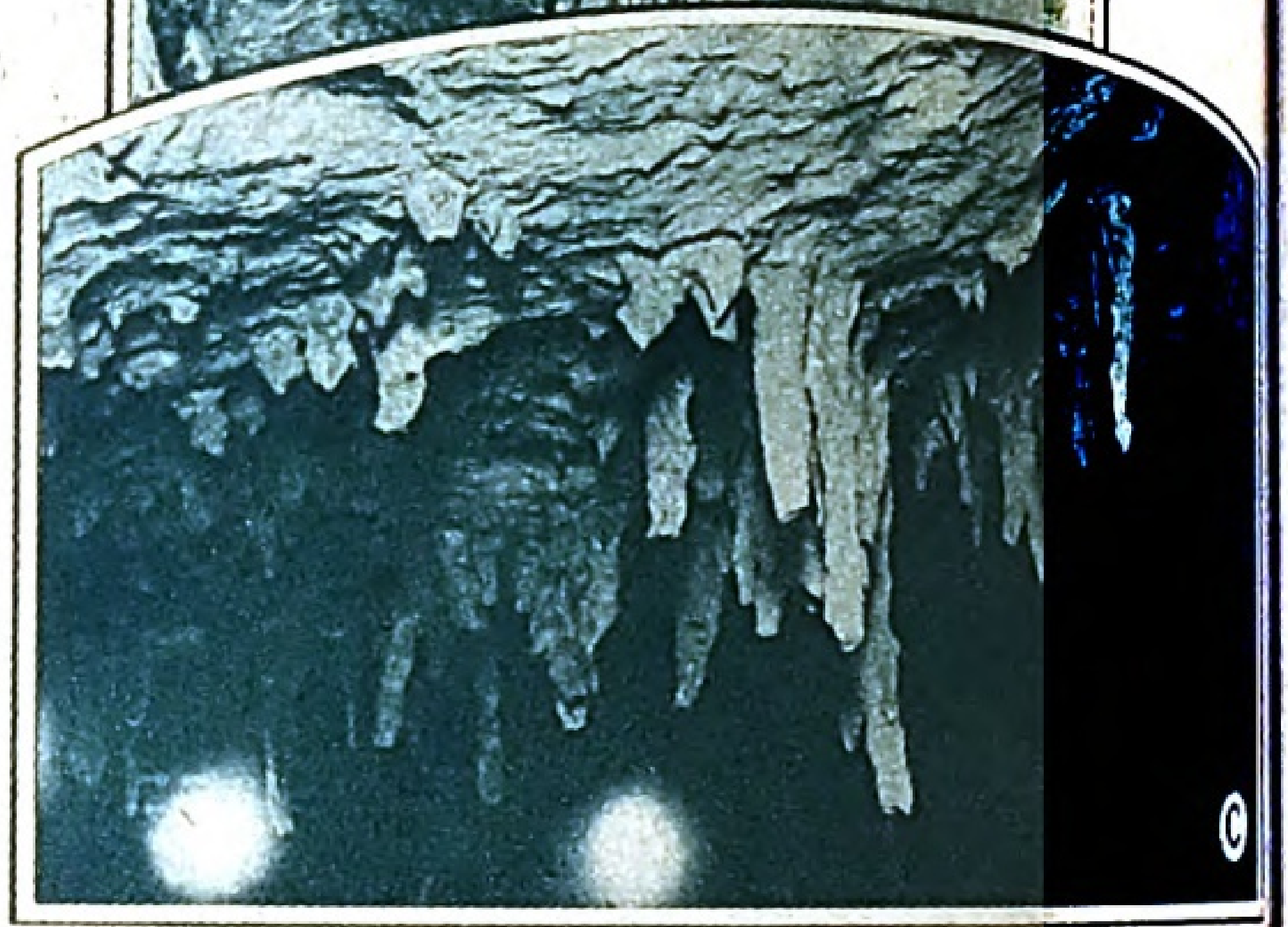
FANCY MATTING AND RICE STRAW MATTING

Fancy matting is largely manufactured in Okayama, Hyogo and Hiroshima prefectures. The matting of Okayama is especially famous, the output amounting to about six million yen a year. These mattings have been exported to America, Germany, and Great Britain through Kobe firms, but recent indications are that they have ceased to attract the fancy of foreign consumers. Now a new matting made of rice straw is taking their place. It is especially popular in America.

STRAW BRAID AND HEMP BRAID

Straw braid, of which straw hats are manufactured, is produced in Okayama, Hiroshima, Kagawa and a few other prefectures. Hemp braid is produced in Niigata and Ibaraki prefectures. These goods are manufactured by the farmers as a subsidiary industry, but the industry is encouraged by the prefectural authorities for the promotion of the export trade. Every prefecture has trade associations.





THE SHUHODO—IT'S WONDERFUL SIGHT

Yamaguchi Prefecture (Western part of Main land) is a great stalactite grotto. It affords wonderful and grotesque natural sights.

PHOTOS: A. Fantastic View of Shuhodo
B. C. Shuhodo from Inside the Cave

PEWTER
MANUFACTURER & DEALER
Cigarettes Set, Wine Set, Trophy Cap, Coffee Set, Flower Vase, Water Set, General Ornaments, All Other Dining-Room Sets.

SUZUHAN HONTEN
MINAMI-KYUHOJIMACHI SHICHOME, HIGASHI-KU, OSAKA.
PHONES: SEMBA 4101 & 1130

FUKUSHIMA COTTON SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE:
2-chome, Tamaecho, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan

The Formosa Electric Power Company, Limited
President Mr. K. MATSUKI
HEAD OFFICE:
Taihoku, Formosa
TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan

Government Finance

General Review

The history of modern government ance in Japan, which commenced in 68, can be summarised in the one rd, "expansion." In the year 1868-9 expenditure was $15,000,000, and s increased to $907,500,000 in 1928- or nearly sixty-fold in sixty-one ars. The burden of xes was in the year 70 29 cents per pita, and this in- eased to $14.61 per pita in 1928-9, or ty-fold in fifty-eight ars. This financial pansion reflects the usual expansion in e country's wealth ice Japan rid herself the feudal system d adopted the modn industrial system rough an economic volution. The development of our instry has been aclerated since the orld War, as has r finance, as shown the following table:

Annual Expenditure and Index Numbers
(Thousands of dollars)

	Expenditure	Index	Per capita
1868-9....	15,253	100	—
1878-9....	30,471	200	0.85
1888-9....	40,752	267	1.03
1898-9....	109,879	720	2.52
1908-9....	318,181	2,086	6.45
1918-9....	508,518	3,334	8.76
1926-7....	789,413	—	13.05
1927-8....	882,862	—	14.40
1928-9....	907,428	—	14.61
1929-30...	886,784	—	14.09
1930-31...	803,358	5,267	12.61

(The figures for 1928-9 and preced- g years are taken from the Settled ccounts and those for 1929-30 and 30-31 from the Hold-over Budgets.)

The expansion shown in the above ures is quite unique, there being no arallel example in any other country the world. The point especially be noticed is that while since the orld war the European countries and en the U.S. have carried out great trenchments in finance, Japan has ithstood this world tendency and early continued to expand.

This, however, does not reflect the al development of Japan's wealth. rom the contents of the budget, it is sy to see that Japan's financial circles d finances have come to a turning oint. From the beginning of the orld War up to 1922-3, the expansion annual expenditure was due to ilitary expenditure, and since 1922-24 has been due to expenditure for the lief and protection of industry caused y the earthquake and panics. The pid increase in the amount of public ans raised after the War in order to alance the budget shows the fate to hich the financial administration of apan is doomed.

The Tanaka Cabinet, which adopted positive economic policy, lost the onfidence of the nation and gave way o the Hamaguchi Cabinet, which has ractised drastic economy in annual expenditure in conformity with its declared policy of retrenchment. Thus Japan's budget, which reached the climax in 1928-9, has shown a downward tendency in 1929-30.

Imperial Finance

The Hamaguchi Cabinet which succeeded the Tanaka Cabinet determined to effect economy and to readjust national loans with a view to lifting the ban on the export of gold, which was the most important national problem of the time. As a first step, the cabinet cut about $74,000,000 from the budget which had been compiled by the preceding cabinet and sanctioned by the Diet. The cabinet then began to compile the budget for 1930-1, in which it planned to embody the Minseito Party's financial policy. In compiling the budget, a thorough economy was carried out by every department toward the attainment of the ultimate goal, the lifting of the ban on the export of gold. No new plans were started, except for an increase of $5,000,000 in the estimate for compulsory education to be defrayed from the Treasury, a long-cherished plan of the Party, and an appropriation of $3,000,000 to be defrayed for the reduction of freight on the Government Railways for daily necessaries, raw materials, fertilizers, etc.

The cabinet, however, met with extreme difficulty in finding sources of revenue owing to the fact that it had suspended the issue of public loans amounting to $42,500,000 planned by the preceding cabinet, and that the margin of the surplus fund was reduced to $15,000,000. Mr. Inouye, Minister for Finance, at his wit's end, devised a plan for the reduction of the salaries of government officials by ten per cent. Not only would this save $4,000,000, but it would set an example for the reduction of salaries and wages in industrial circles, where conditions were anything but satisfactory.

When the plan was announced, it caused a storm of criticism by almost all classes except business circles and the judicial officials were so antagonistic that the government was obliged to withdraw it. The Minister of Finance was obliged to turn to seek some other way to make both ends meet and finally succeeded in compiling a budget of $801,000,000 in the General Account, which was introduced into the Session of the Diet for 1930-1.

Owing to the dissolution of the Diet, the Budget was not sanctioned, and the government compiled a hold-over budget. The general election which was held immediately afterwards resulted in giving the Government an absolute majority in the Lower House. Into the extraordinary session of the Diet which was summoned after the election, the government introduced both its hold-over budget and supplementary estimate of $5,000,000 for compulsory education expenditure.

The Budget, showing a reduction of about 10% as compared with that of the previous year, is as follows:

The Hold-Over and Supplementary Budgets in the General Account for 1930-1.

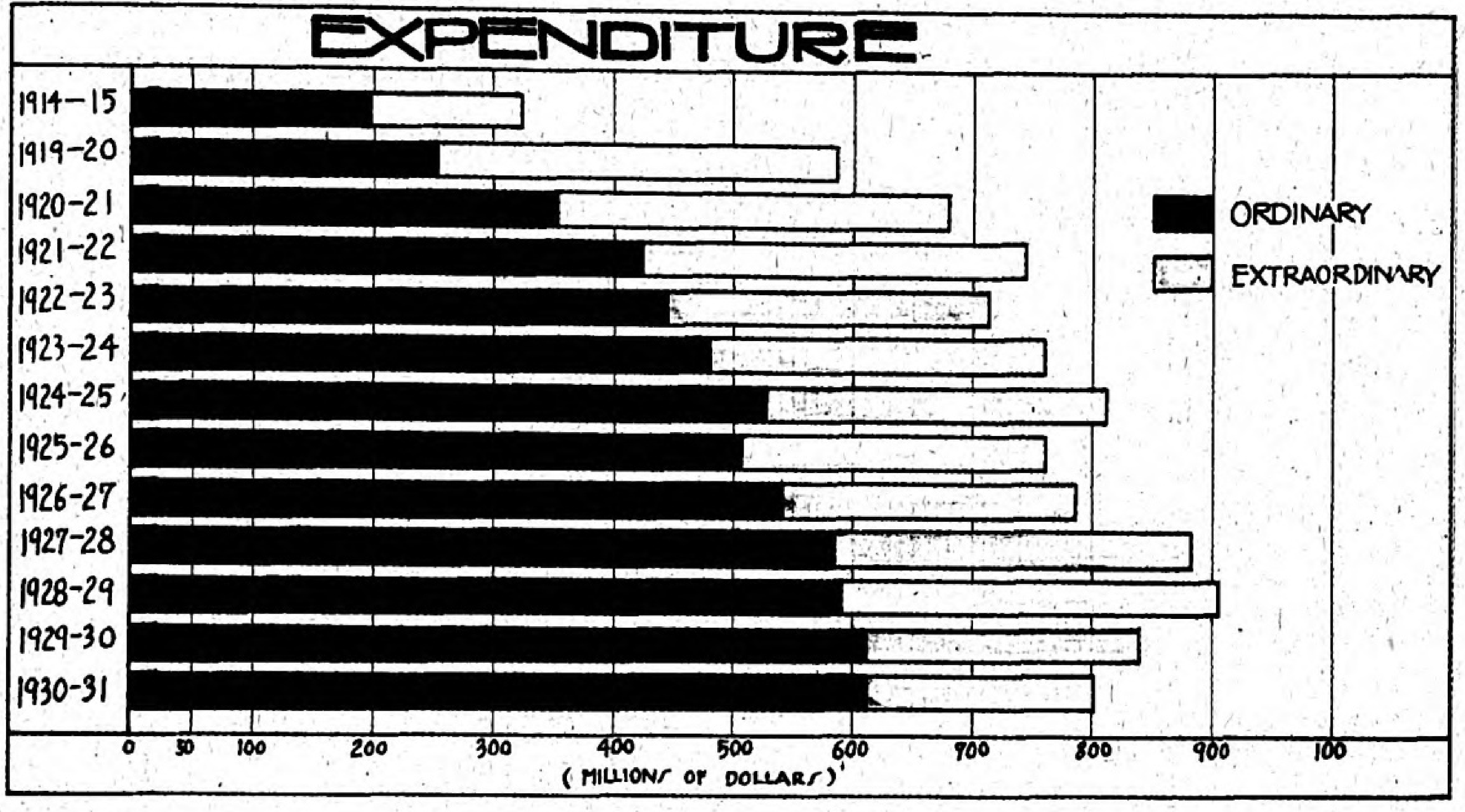
(Thousands of dollars)

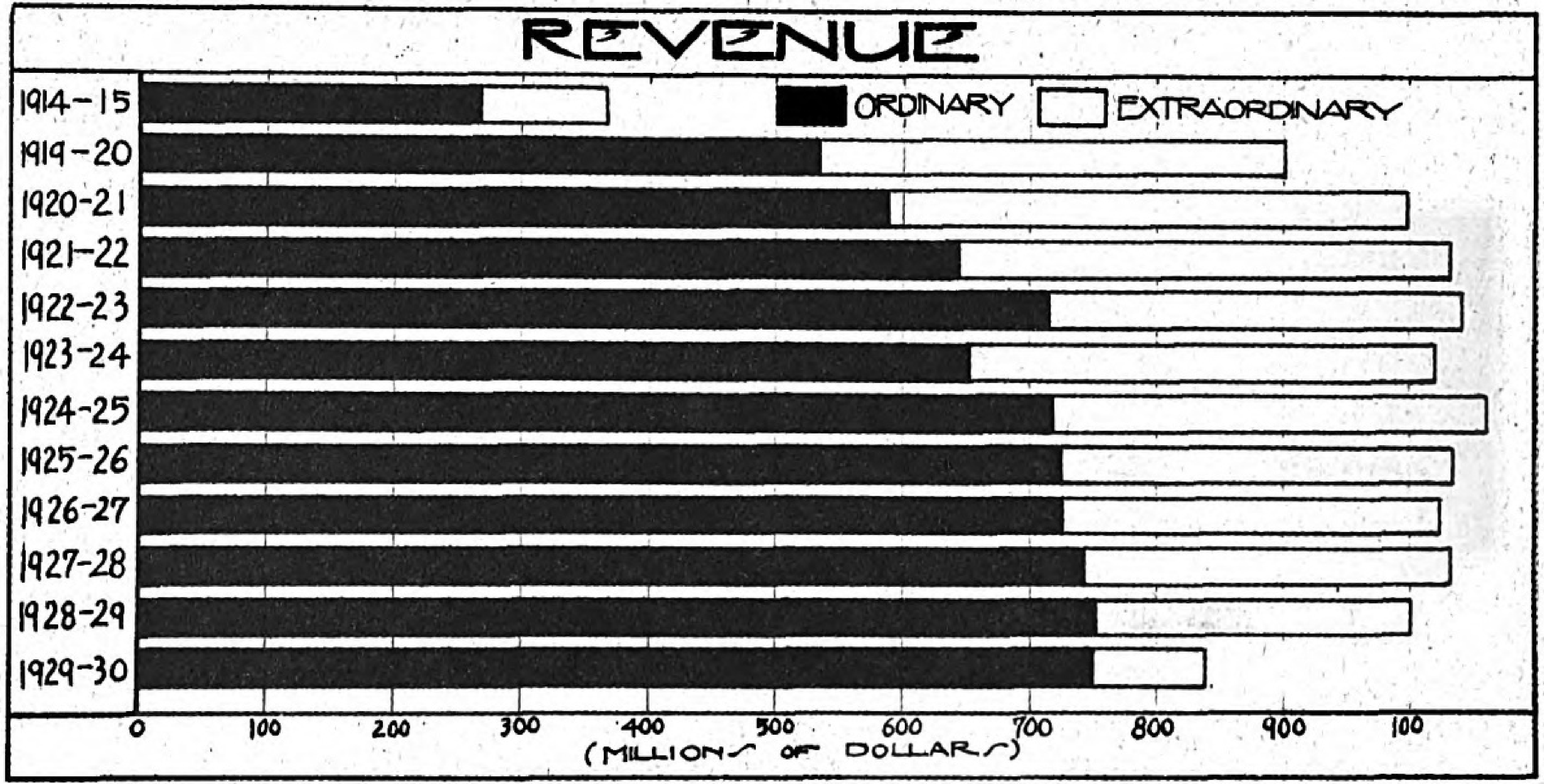
	1930-1	1929-30	dec. or inc.
Revenue			
Ordinary ..	757,261	753,326	3,836(+)
Extraordinary	46,097	133,458	87,361(-)
Ordinary income.	22,545	42,967	20,422(-)
Public loans	—	45,601	45,601(-)
Carried over from the previous year	23,552	44,890	21,339(-)
Grand Total ..	803,358	886,784	83,426(-)
Expenditure			
Ordinary ..	612,018	616,162	4,144(-)
Extraordinary	191,340	270,623	79,281(-)
Grand Total ..	803,358	886,784	83,426(-)

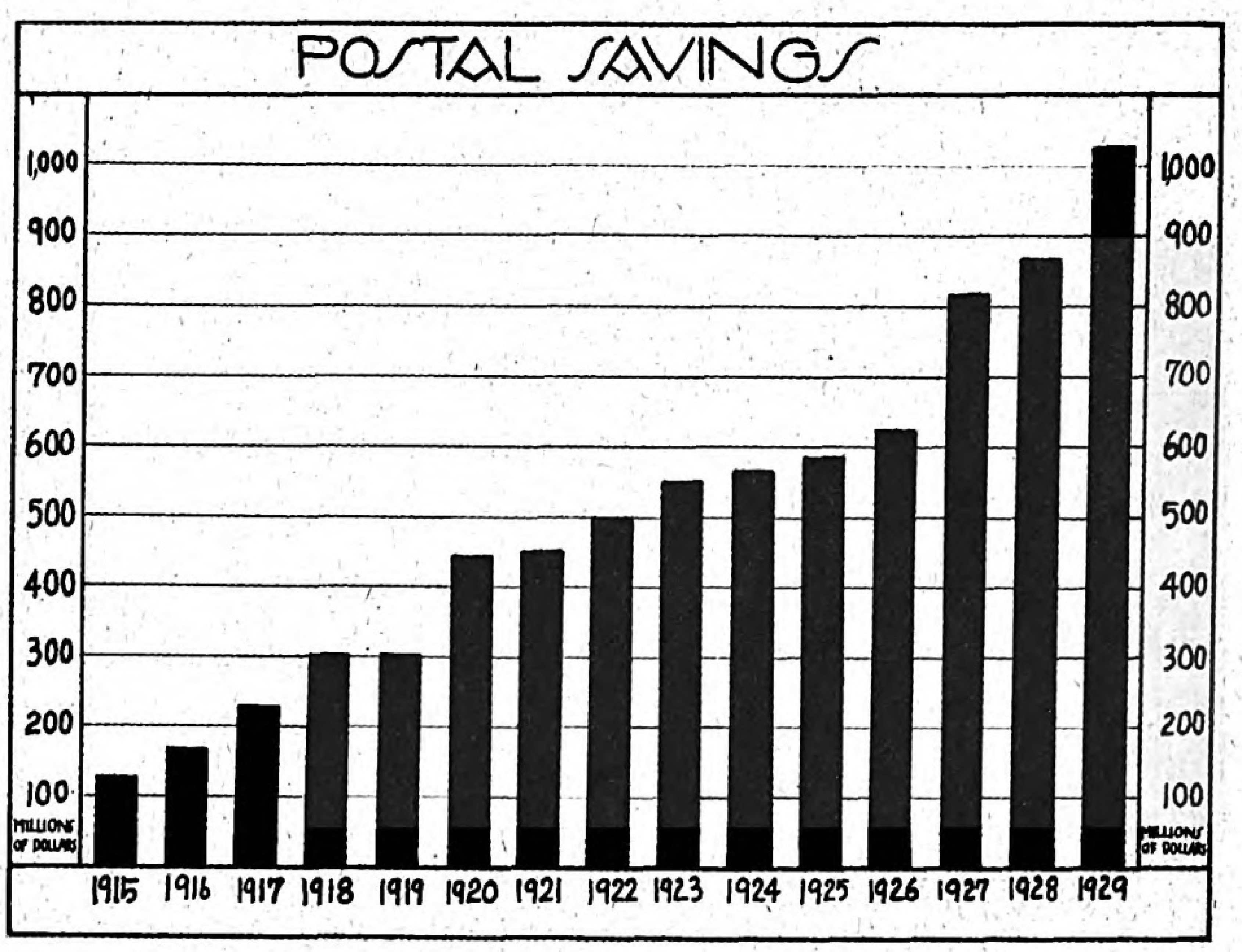
It will be noticed that the new budget contains no item for public loans in the General Account. Since the Tanaka Cabinet's positive financial policy had quite lost the confidence of the nation, the new cabinet's budget was warmly approved by the general public.

Public Loans

In accordance with its declaration for the readjustment of public loans, the cabinet cut off about 30% from the total of $99,000,000 of public loans which the Tanaka Cabinet planned to issue in the compilation of the budget for 1929-30 in both the General and Special Accounts.







Anual Expenditnre in the General Account
(In thousands of dollars)

Year		Civil Administration	Percentage	Military	Percentage	National Loans	Percentage
1918-19	....	256,237	51%	183,993	36%	68,289	13%
1919-20	....	262,198	45	268,344	46	55,624	9
1920-21	....	307,637	45	324,880	48	47,473	7
1921-22	....	323,630	43	365,284	49	56,014	8
1922-23	....	354,858	50	302,401	42	57,587	8
1923-24	....	429,399	56	249,536	33	81,591	11
1924-25	....	490,946	60	227,597	28	93,970	12
1925-26	....	429,859	56	221,904	29	110,731	15
1926-27	....	455,680	58	217,125	27	116,610	15
1927-28	....	495,975	56	245,820	28	141,067	16
1928-29	....	505,959	55	258,619	29	142,851	16
1929-30	....	457,825	54	244,514	29	141,191	17

In the local public loans, too, the government reduced by half the sum to be issued in 1928-9, making it $80,000,000. The budget for 1930-1 contained no public loans in the General Account as a source of revenue, and in the Special Account the sum was half reduced. Thus in the year 1930-1, the new government authorised the issue of only $27,750,000 in the Special Account, reducing both the General and Special Accounts by $70,000,000 (70%) from the sum of the loans the Tanaka Cabinet planned to issue.

The plan for raising public loans for 1930-1.

(Thousands of dollars)

	Estimated	Revised	Reduced
General Account			
Loans for reconstruction after the earthquake	33,041		− 33,041
Loans for telephone construction	9,480		− 9,480
Total	42,521		− 42,521
Special Account			
Loans for railway construction & improvement	40,000	20,500	19,500
Loans for undertakings in Chosen....	12,500	6,000	6,250
Loans for undertakings in Formosa ..	2,500	750	1,750
Loans for undertakings in Kwantung	500	250	250
Total	55,500	27,750	27,750
Grand Total	98,021	27,750	70,271

On the one hand, the cabinet cut down the issue of public loans, and on the other, it planned to increase the sinking fund. In addition to the fixed sum of $42,000,000, the annual reparations payment from Germany amounting to $3,150,000 was set aside for the fund. Thus the total amount of the fund for the redemption of debts for 1930-1 was increased to $45,250,000. Subtracting $27,750,000 for new loans for the year, the amount of public loans has been reduced by $17,500,000.

Local Finance

Upon the assumption of power, the Hamaguchi Cabinet applied its retrenchment policy to local finance as well as Imperial Finance, and caused a fair amount of economy to be made in the estimates for 1929-30. Then the government ordered the local governments to effect radical retrenchment in compiling their estimates for 1930-1, with the result that the estimates for 1930-1 of the local governments and self-government bodies were reduced by $131,000,000 (14.9%) in revenue and $127,500,000 (14.6%) in expenditure. Thus greater retrenchment has been effected in local than in Imperial finance.

Local Estimates for 1930–31

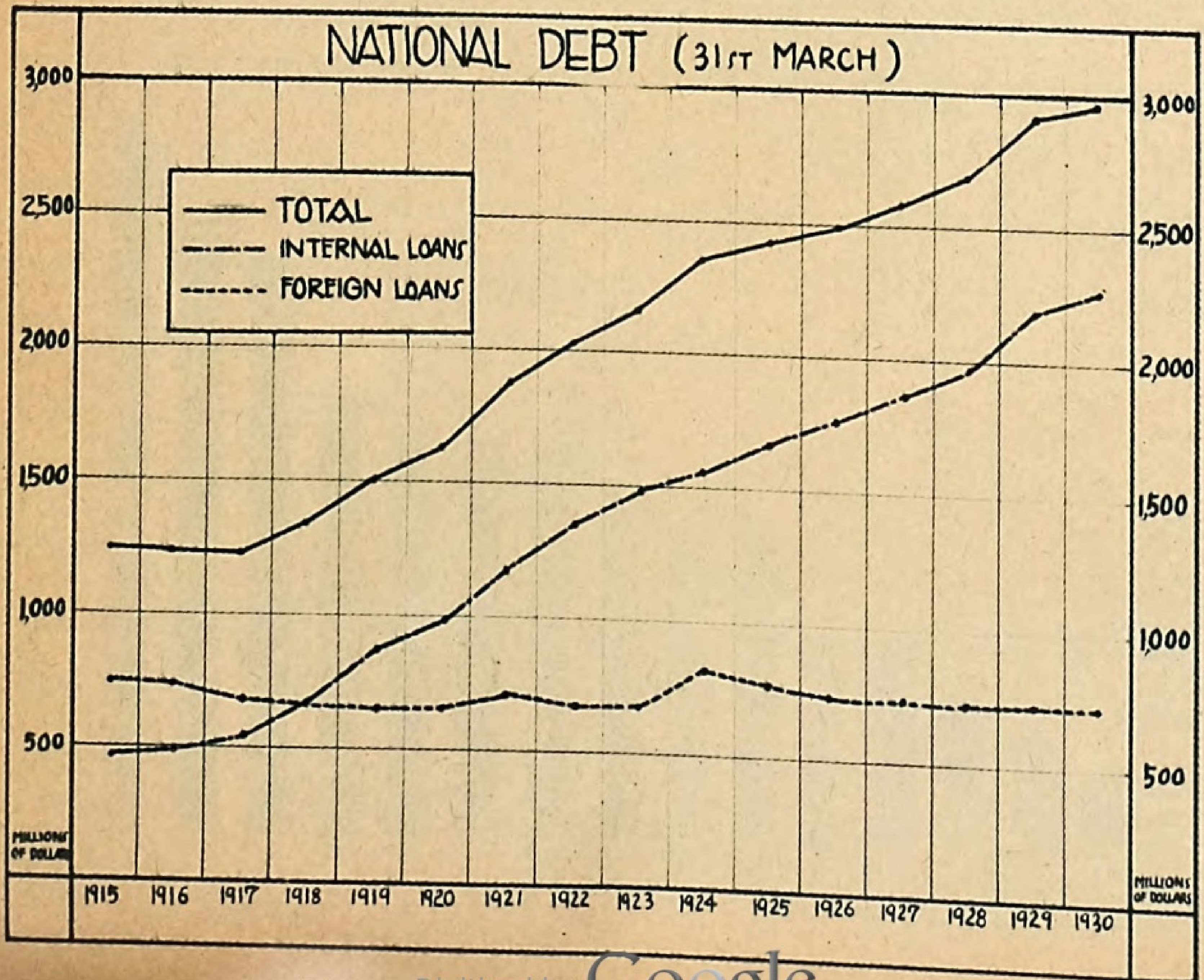
	1930-1	1929-30	Inc. & Dec.
Revenue			
Prefectures	202,313	240,624	38,312$^{(-)}$
Cities	310,755	376,953	66,197$^{(-)}$
Towns and Villages	235,839	262,809	26,971$^{(-)}$
Total	748,907	880,886	131,479$^{(-)}$
Expenditure	1930-1	1929-30	Inc. & Dec.
Prefectures	202,313	240,617	38,304$^{(-)}$
Cities	310,440	373,066	62,626$^{(-)}$
Towns and Villages	235,758	264,789	27,026$^{(-)}$
Total	748,515	876,472	127,957$^{(-)}$

Revinue for 1930–31

	Taxes	Public loans	Others
Prefectures	127,642	7,390	67,281
Cities	65,668	58,612	186,475
Towns and Villages	129,119	9,415	97,310
Total	322,424	75,417	351,066
As compared with the previous year	15,064$^{(-)}$	73,363$^{(-)}$	43,053$^{(-)}$

Local finance in Japan has recently been tremendously expanded, especially since the World War. While the Imperial Expenditure for 1929-30 was only increased two and a half times as compared with 1913-14, the local expenditure was increased fold. five

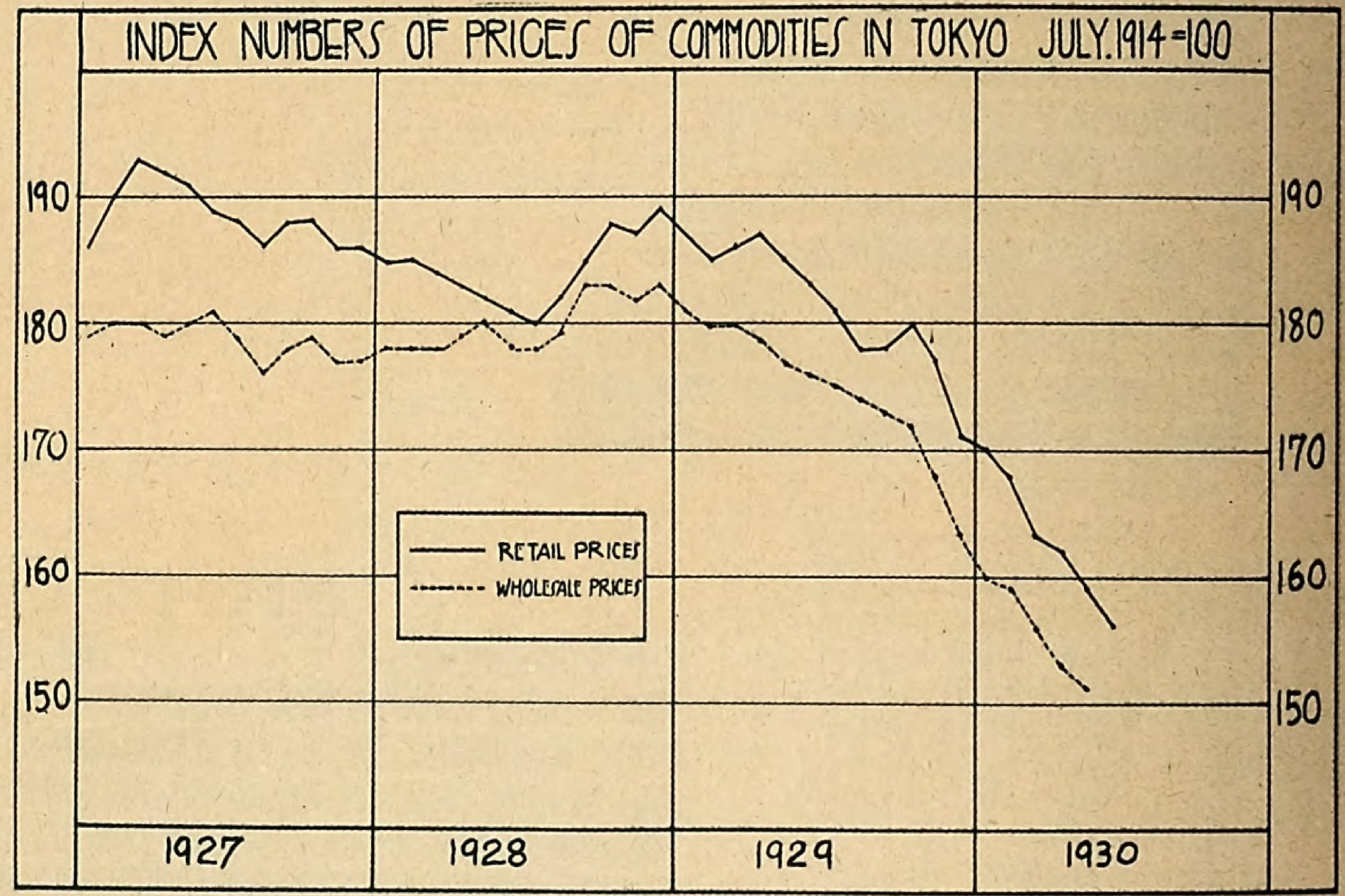
This abrupt expansion was partly due to the increase of expenditure for education and social service following an increase in population and advancement of culture, but the chief cause lies in the invasion of political parties into local politics. The local parties, which follow the central parties' tactics, compete in catering to the interests of their constituencies, and unnecessary public works and enterprises are recklessly started, for the expenses of which public loans are resorted to. Thus the percentage of the increase of loans since the world war has been the highest among the revenue items in local finance. In this way the loans, amounting to $125,000,000 in 1913-4 were increased in 1928-9 to $1,115,000,000, or twelve fold. The Hamaguchi Cabinet's adoption of the same retrenchment policy towards local loans as towards national loans was looked upon as a most appropriate measure against the invasion by politics of the administration.



Prices of Commodities and Wages

Prices of Commodities

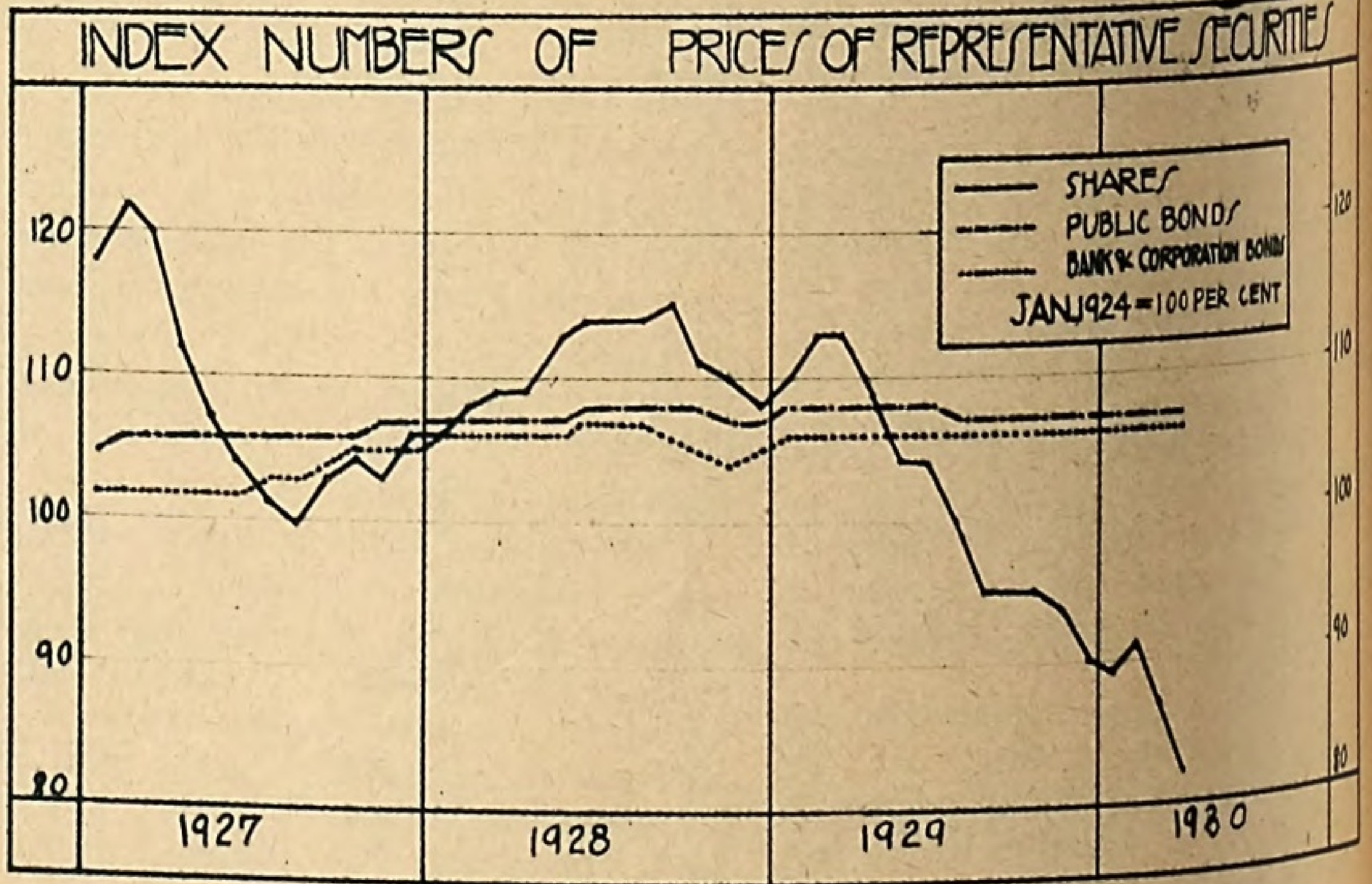
After the end of 1924, prices of commodities in Japan showed a downward tendency till 1928, when there was a reaction and they rose, as explained in the previous number of this magazine. In 1929 prices again began to fall and they continued to fall throughout the year.



The following index numbers show the wholesale prices of commodities in Tokyo as reported by the Bank of Japan :

(Oct., 1900=100)

1923 (average)............	263
1924 ,, ...	273
1925 ,, ...	267
1926 ,, ...	237
1927 ,, ...	225
1928 ,, ...	226
1929 ,, ...	220



Jan.	228
Feb.	226
March	226
April	225
May	223
June	222
July	220
Aug.	218
Sept.	218
Oct.	216
Nov.	211
Dec.	205

There are a number of causes for this abrupt fall in prices. In the first place, recently produce markets have expanded their sphere both horizontally and vertically. There have arisen many new undertakings. In the early months of the year, the banking association reduced its discount rate. It looked as if industrial circles would launch into great activity. Minute examination of the situation, however, gave grounds for pessimism. There were many concerns keeping up only on the profits which they had realized during the boom period caused by the World War. Many companies suffered great losses in several panics. Moreover the reckless expansion of producing companies flooded the market with surplus goods. In order to meet the situation, the producing companies resorted to limitation of output, but in vain. The demand for goods declined instead of increasing. The Hamaguchi Cabinet, which was organized in July, announced a retrenchment policy and, in November, a definite determination to lift the ban on the export of gold. With the fall in the prices of exportable commodities, caused by the anticipation of the lifting of the embargo on gold, the produce markets were thrown into a chaotic condition and an unprecedented business depression ensued.

It will be seen that the prices of commodities fell to an extent not witnessed for more than ten years through the defects of the produce markets

Illustration on Opposite Page

A Young Lady in Purely Japanese Dress Among the Azaleas in the Precincts of Heian Shrine, Kyoto. Posed by the Film Star, Takibana Hisako.

themselves, the reduction of purchasing power caused by the retrenchment policy of the Government, and the depreciation of the market caused by the anticipation of the lifting of the embargo on gold.

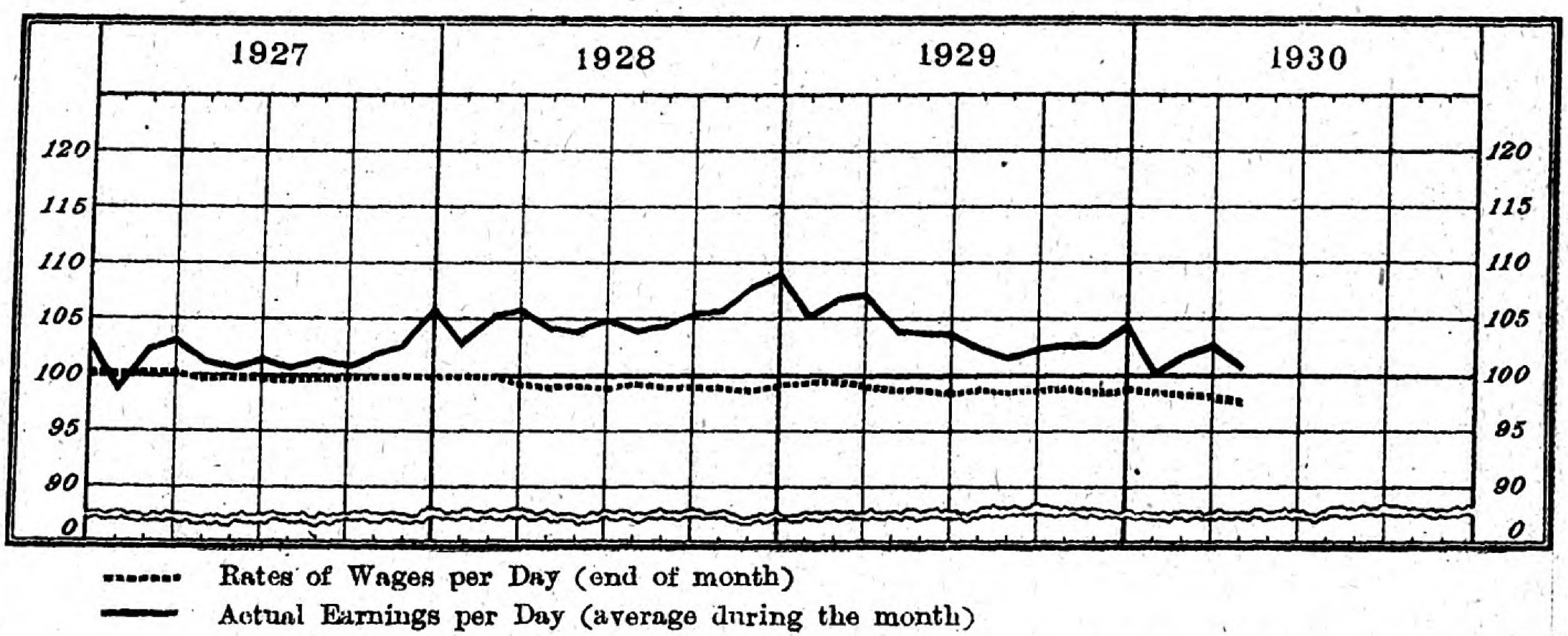
This phenomenon, however, may be explained as meaning that the unusually high prices of commodities in Japan which have been maintained since the World War are being lowered to an international level as a result of the development of Japan's foreign trade and industry and of the lifting of the gold embargo. Last of all, we must not overlook the fact that the disastrous fall of stocks in the U.S. in November was a rather severe blow to Japanese produce markets.

The fall of prices in Japan is inevitable, and considering that prices in foreign countries which are already lower than those in Japan are still falling, it is evident that Japan may expect further depreciation. The following table gives a comparison of the prices of commodities in Japan and in Great Britain, France, and the U.S. in 1929:

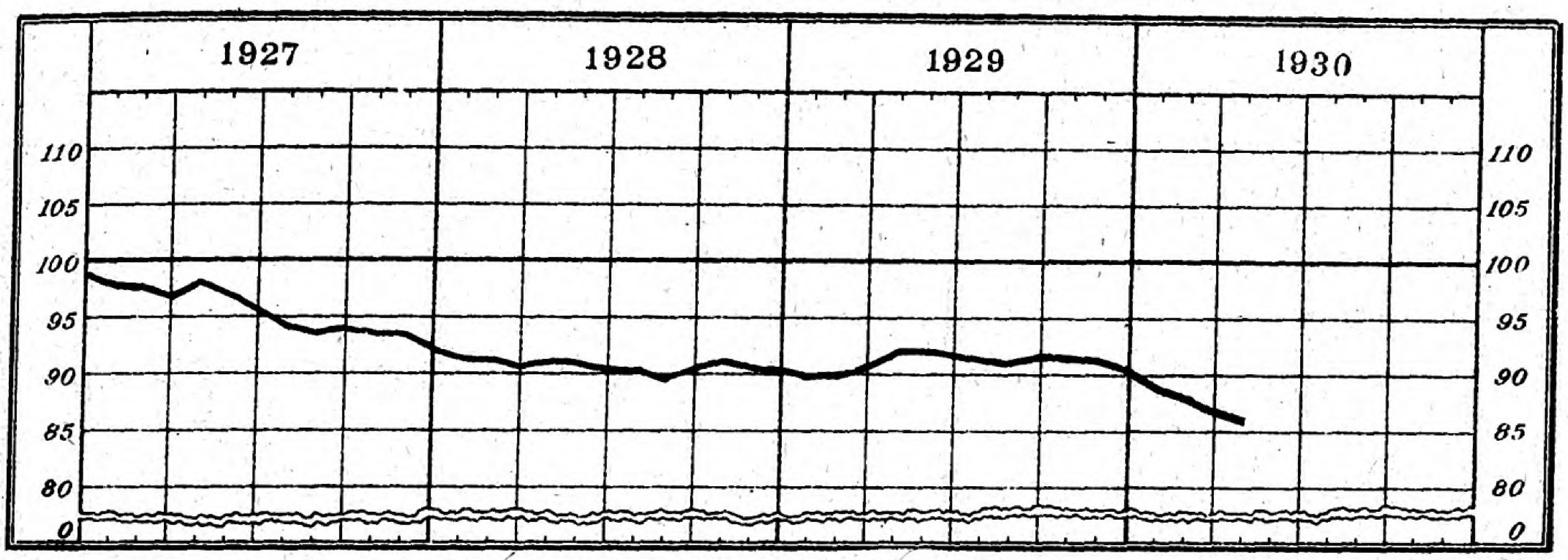
		Tokyo (Bank of Japan)	London (Economist)	New York (Bradstreet's)	Paris (Statistique Générale)
1928	Dec. .	182.7	143.4	151.9	639
1929	Jan. . .	181.2	143.0	149.8	644
	Feb. . .	179.9	144.4	150.0	652
	March	179.9	145.1	150.2	653
	Apr. .	179.0	141.9	148.7	640
	May .	177.3	138.2	146.4	636
	June .	176.3	138.5	144.0	623
	July . .	174.6	141.5	144.2	626
	Aug. .	173.7	141.3	145.9	609
	Sept. .	173.0	138.6	146.3	610
	Oct. .	171.9	136.2	146.7	602
	Nov. .	167.9	133.3	143.3	596
	Dec. .	163.0	133.3	141.4	—

(July, 1914 = 100)

Wage Index (Monthly Average, 1926 = 100)



Employment Index (Monthly Average, 1926 = 100)



Wages

According to an investigation by the Bank of Japan, the general index numbers for employment and wages for 1929, taking the figures for 1926 as 100, were: employment, 91.1; wages, 98.6; earnings, 103.9. From the point of view of sex, the figures were for males, employment, 98.6; wages, 98.6; earnings, 102.6: and for females, employment, 83.8; wages, 97.4; earnings, 96.4. As compared with the previous year, employment decreased 0.7, wages 0.5, and earnings 1.4. This shows that just as the prices of commodities have shown a downward tendency since 1924, although 1928 was an exception, wages, with the climax in Dec., 1928, have in general followed commodities, though differing in degree.

The noteworthy thing in 1929 was the fact that earnings, which had maintained a high rate in the previous year (which was responsible for the high rate of average wages in 1928) suddenly fell for both sexes. This, together with the depreciation of prices of commodities. illustrates the extent of the business depression in the latter half of the year.

The following table gives the monthly average index numbers for employment and wages during the year:

Index Numbers for Employment and Wages

Month	General Index			Male			Female		
	Employment	Wages	Earnings	Employment	Wages	Earnings	Employment	Wages	Earnings
1929									
Jan.	89.9	98.9	105.0	98.1	99.0	102.0	81.9	98.0	99.8
Feb. . .	89.9	99.0	107.2	98.1	99.0	104.9	82.0	98.1	100.1
March .	90.6	98.9	107.4	98.2	98.8	105.3	83.2	97.9	99.2
April . .	92.1	98.6	104.1	98.8	98.7	103.1	85.6	97.4	97.1
May . .	92.1	98.6	103.7	99.0	98.6	102.5	85.4	97.4	96.6
June . .	91.7	98.5	103.7	99.0	98.6	102.5	84.7	97.4	96.4
July. . . .	91.4	98.6	102.3	99.1	98.6	101.5	84.0	97.3	94.4
Aug. . .	91.0	98.5	101.7	99.1	98.5	100.3	83.3	97.3	93.8
Sept. . .	91.7	98.5	102.1	99.2	98.4	101.2	84.4	97.3	94.6
Oct. . .	91.5	98.5	102.5	99.0	98.4	101.5	84.3	97.2	95.1
Nov. . .	91.2	98.4	102.8	98.4	98.3	102.1	84.2	96.9	94.7
Dec. . .	90.2	98.4	104.3	97.6	98.3	104.1	83.1	96.8	94.6
Average	91.1	98.6	103.9	98.6	98.6	102.6	83.8	97.4	96.4
1928									
Average	90.4	99.1	105.3	97.2	99.1	103.3	83.8	98.3	99.8
1927									
Average	94.8	99.9	102.1	97.7	100.1	102.1	92.0	99.1	99.4

Sugar Industry

The output of sugar for 1929-30 was 14,812,000 piculs, of which 12,471,000 piculs was produced in Formosa, 1,502,000 piculs in Japan proper, 343,000 piculs in Hokkaido, 10,000 piculs in Korea, and 210,000 piculs in the South Sea Mandated Territory. Of the above, Korea and Hokkaido produce beet-sugar, while the rest produce cane-sugar. Formosan sugar accounts for the greater portion of the output, so that it can be said that by the sugar industry of Japan is meant the Formosan sugar industry.

The amount of sugar consumed in Japan in 1928 was 14,268,000 piculs. Thus in the year under review the supply of sugar was a bit larger than the demand. For this reason, the Federation of Sugar Companies, in which all the sugar companies of Japan are joined together in an agreement regarding the supply and demand of sugar for 1929, stipulated that the surplus should be put in storage or exported. When Formosa was ceded to Japan, the output of sugar in the Island was only from five hundred to six hundred thousand piculs and the greater part of the Japanese demand was supplied with imported Java sugar. The following table shows the progressive reduction in the import of Java sugar due to the increased output of Formosan sugar:

1924-5	340,253	tons
1925-6	491,637	,,
1926-7	404,861	,,
1927-8	450,871	,,
1928-9	222,060	,,

It will be seen that the reduction is most remarkable for the year 1928-9. The slight reduction previously was due to the fact that the consumption of sugar in Japan proper and the export of refined sugar, had been steadily increasing.

[Note.—The raw material used for refined sugar to be exported is Java sugar.]

Figures regarding the export of refined sugar, the greater portion of which goes to China and the Kwantung Leased Territory, are given in the following table:

	piculs	*dollars*
1921	793,052	7,899,548
1922	1,414,133	9,546,015
1923	1,057,579	7,371,587
1924	1,881,709	14,432,824
1925	2,388,051	16,126,790
1926	3,002,132	17,016,226
1927	2,631,057	14,458,718
1928	3,797,485	19,207,284

The abrupt decrease in the import of Java sugar in 1928-9 shows how the output of Formosan sugar has increased. Such success, however, was not gained in a single day. No small amount of sacrifice was made, especially in the increased cultivation of canes.

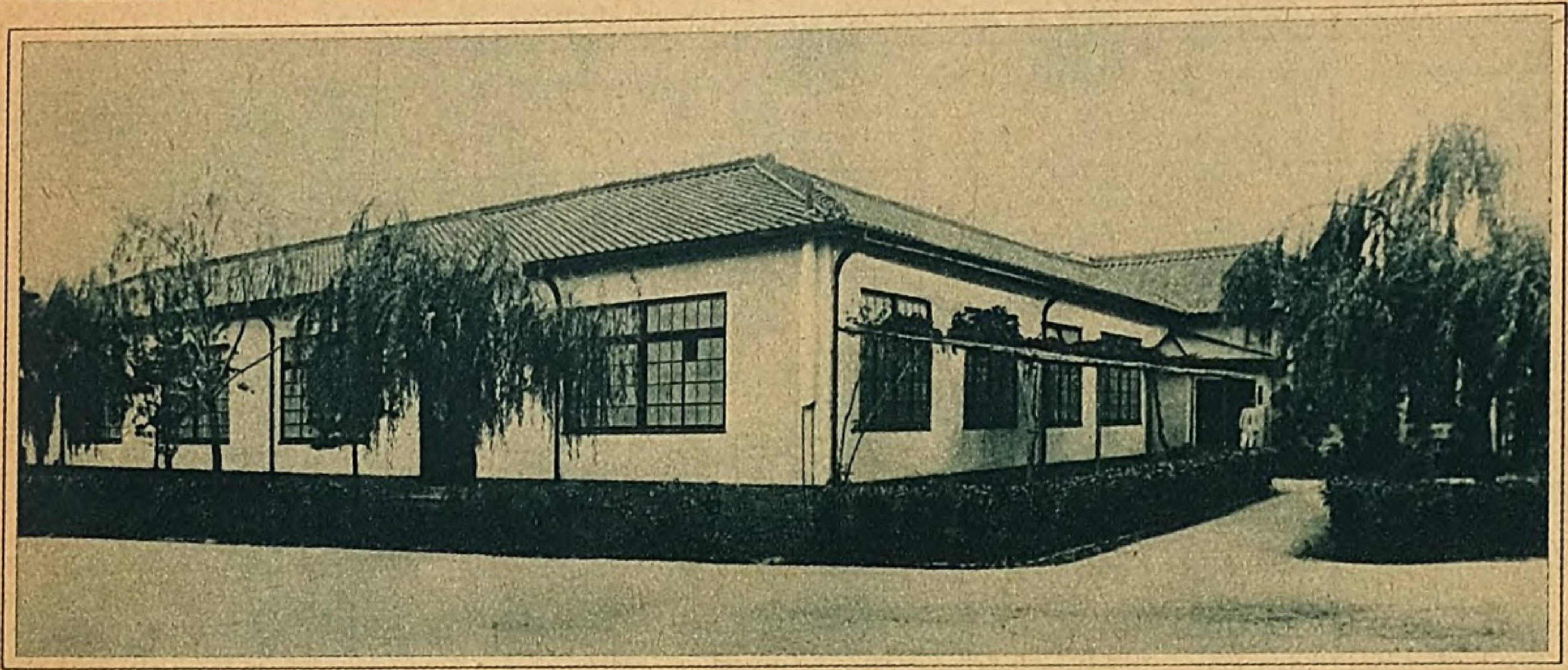
There were in Formosa various kinds of canes, such as "Teccha," rose canes, etc. The Teccha is strong against storm and draught, but yields a comparatively small quantity of sugar. The rose bamboo variety was therefore imported from Hawaii and at one time occupied 95 per cent. of the whole plantation area but it was found that it had the defect of being easily attacked by insects and, also, had little resisting power against storms. Thus the original Formosan cane was again adopted, and later varieties from Java, P.O.J. Nos. 161,105 and 36 were imported. The manufacturers were not, however, satisfied with these and selected P.O.J. Nos, 2714, 2725 and 2727 which proved successful, and thereafter the amount of the output of sugar rapidly increased.

In tillage, they met with similar difficulties. At first the farmers had to cultivate their fields gun in hand against the attacks of aborigines.

The following returns show the investment of capital in the sugar industry by the Japanese sugar companies:

Companies	Nominal Capital *dollars*	Paid Up Capital *dollars*	Dividend for 1929 %
Taiwan Seito	31,500,000	19,050,000	10
Dai Nippon Seito	25,708,300	17,374,550	10
Ensuiko Seito	29,250,000	17,437,500	—
Meiji Seito . .	24,000,000	17,400,000	12
Teikoku Seito	9,000,000	6,750,000	8

Of the above companies, the Teikoku Seito produces only crude sugar, and the Ensuiko Co. produces only refined sugar, while the rest produce both refined and crude sugar.



THE INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE OF LABOUR KURASHIKI, JAPAN

1. Short history of the institute

From the beginning of nineteenth century, the social problems come about, and man recognized that the labourer problem is the midst of them. Meantime Mr. Magosaburo Ohara (the president of Kurashiki Mill Co.) awakened to the situation and founded the institute for science of labour in 1921. Dr. G. Teruoka was called upon to organise the institute in that year. Three expert physiologist, psychologist, and hygienist, were appointed and the work in the laboratory was begun in the same year.

2. The scope of the institute

According to Dr. G. Teruoka's (the Director) idea, the science of labour should be based on the recognitions of the realities of organic-whole of the human factor in industry. Therefore, the scope of the researches are (1) to know the realities of the state of labour itself and their envilonment, and (2) to find the best ways and conditions on which the human productivities or working power to be maintained, involved, and prospered.

Three direction in the research-work are opened herewith;

1. To find the scientific principles for qualification of labour (fitted man into fitted place) in all industrial branches and society. Through this it may be strengthened the possibility of rationalizing the distribution of the profession in the society, and the personal ability may be prospered.
2. To find the best methods of operation or work. (Researches on the best working condition and on industrial fatigue and envilonment from physiological and hygienic point of views.)
3. The prevention of occupational disease, industrial accidents and all other bad consequence of occupational work.

3. Research departments

There are 6 research departments at present in the institute, namely:

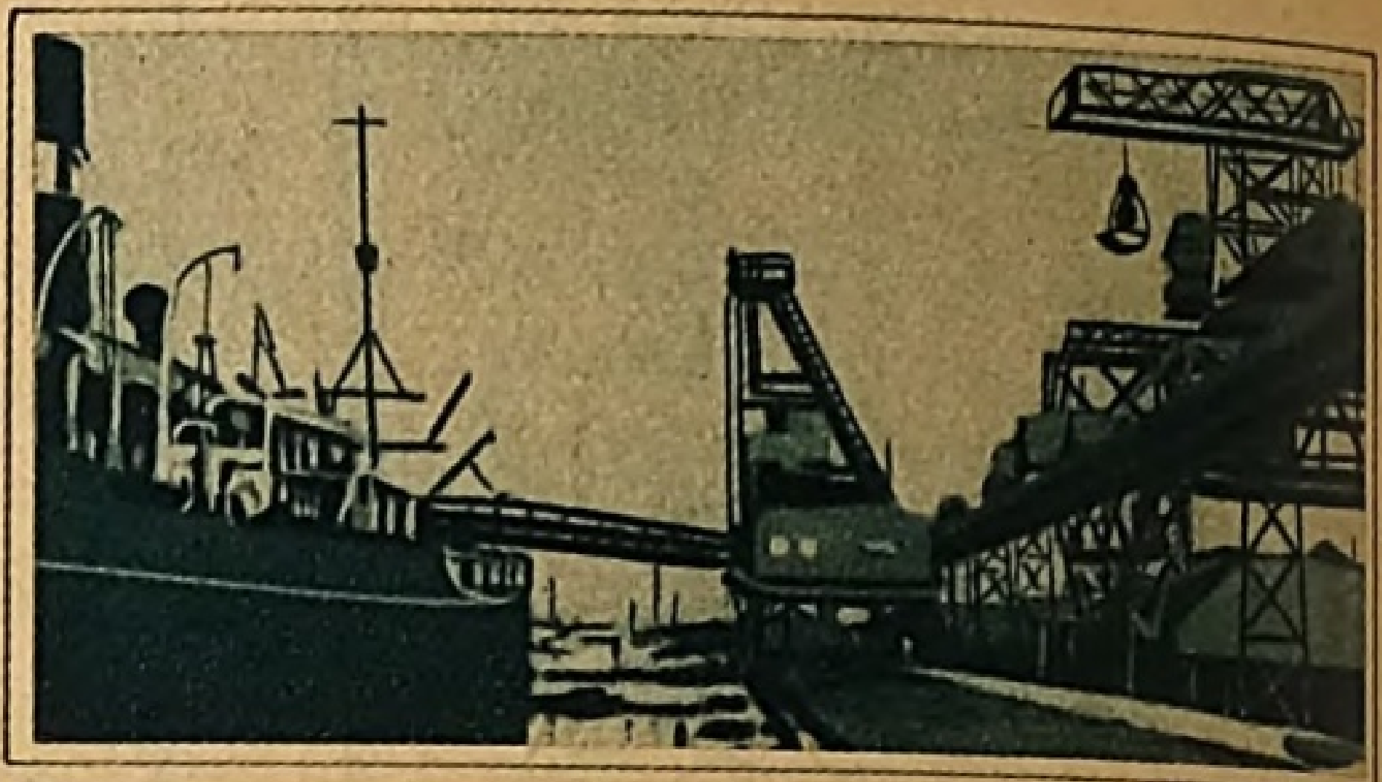
1. Industrial physiology. 2. industrial psychology. 3. constitutional Pathology (biometry.) 4. mass-nutrition. 5. Industrial hygiene. 6. statistics.

Under 5 expert, about 25 assistants are working now.

4. Publications

The results of investigations are made public in "The Rodo-Kagaku-Kenkyu" (the journal of science of labour), which are published quarterly, (the journal reaches Vol. 7) and The Japanese Year-book of Social Hygiene is also published from the Institute to contribute to the progress of social researches through the unity of medicine and other social sciences. All the reports will be published in foreign language in the next year, toward the 10 years celemony of the institute.

TOBATA COAL YARD



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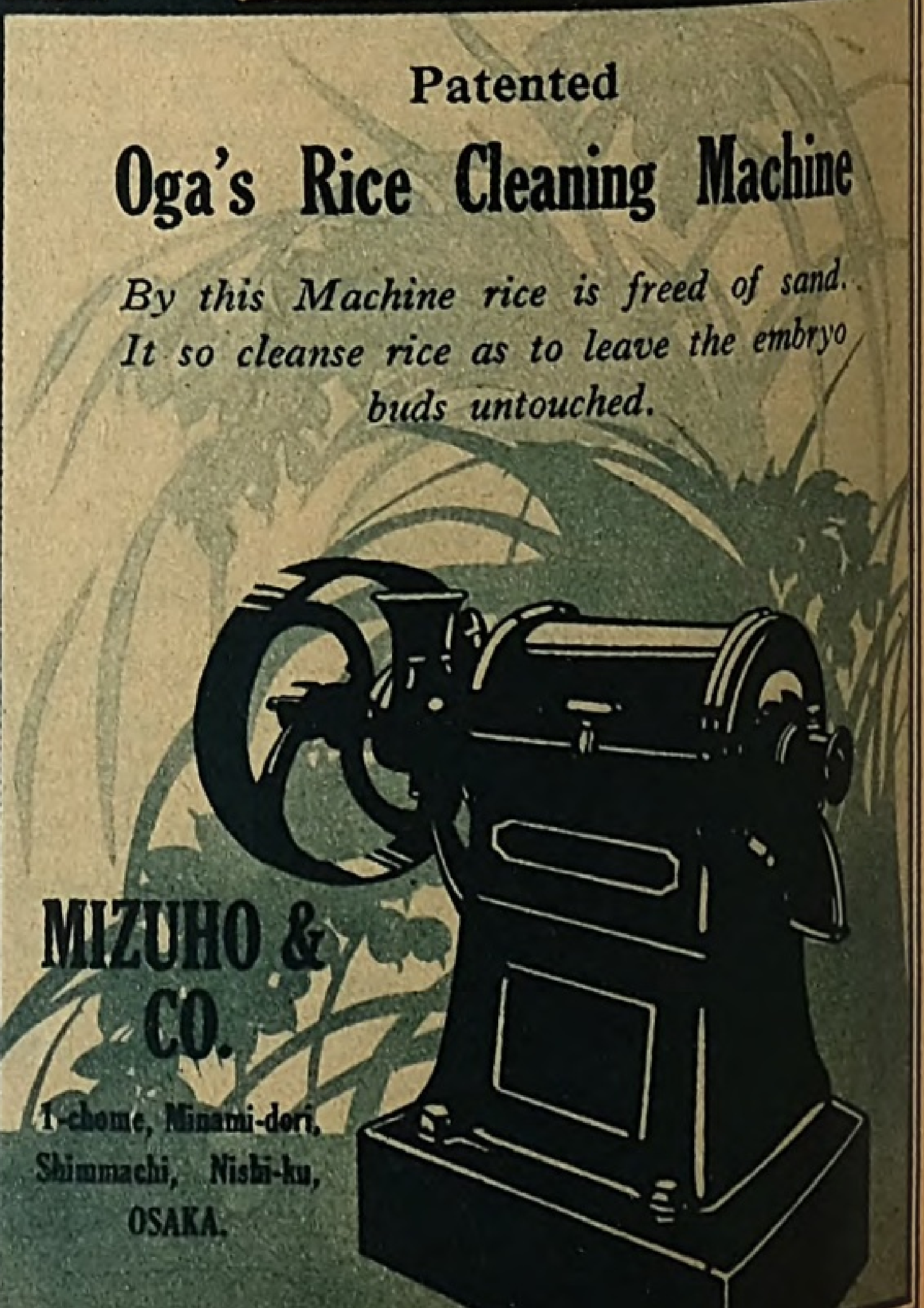

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Capital Reserved for Investment in Various Businesses

Decreased as the Result of Readjustment

Since the advent of the post-bellum world-wide panic of 1920, Japan has never seen a business boom such as could truly be called nation-wide. Doubtless, however, during the period, an upward trend of business, such as it was, has been witnessed now and then, and in some quarters of the industrial world, prosperity has often been experienced. But this upward movement, weak and local, has been broken down by the penetrating and overwhelming opwer of the depression, or has faded away by itself before it developing into stronger and widespread prosperity. Accordingly, the amount of capital reserved by companies and banks in Japan for investment in the establishment and expansion of business organizations has been, in general, on the gradual decrease since 1920, as shown in the following table:

(Reported by the Bank of Japan).

Year	Thousands of dollars
1917	781,265
1918	1,338,450
1919	2,034,237
1920	2,556,814
1921	1,118,098
1922	745,350
1923	741,122
1924	501,895
1925	665,149
1926	839,084
1927	779,234
1928	744,007
1929	521,110

The ten years since the war have been a period of reaction and readjustment for the business world of Japan. In fact, especially since 1927, the readjustment and improvement of business has been effected consciously and positively in every quarter. It is, therefore, not only quite natural that the amount of capital newly reserved for investment in business should show a gradual decrease, but the heavy decrease of recent years tells how thoroughly the readjustment has been carried out by the country.

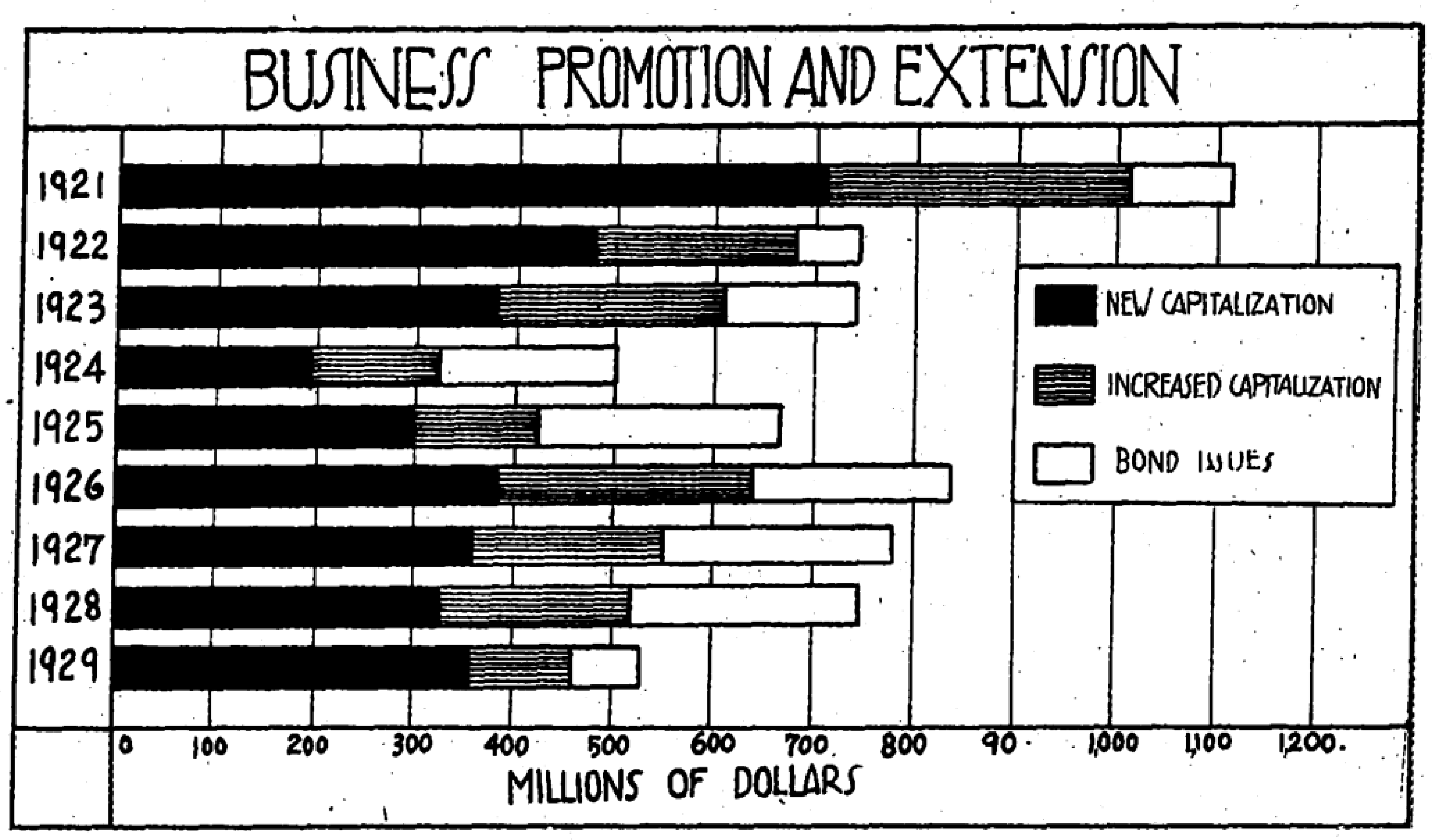
Capital Readjustment

Financial organization is the basis and motive power upon which and by which the organism of modern capitalism stands and acts. The business world of Japan owed much of its development to the help afforded by bankers even in the earliest days of its growth. Accordingly, in this country, the banking business, keeping pace with or leading productive industries, has made remarkable progress, showing enormous increase in the number of institutions and the amount of capital invested. Business interests, big and little, central and local, established or made close connection with banks, thus bringing industrial enterprises and banks into an intimate relationship throughout the country. This peculiarity of Japan's business organization has made banks vulnerable,—that is, banks are the first to be bankrupted by depression, before other companies collapse. The readjustment of the banking organizations is, therefore, the first requirement for the readjustment of the business world, and in reality, the readjustment of banking organizations has been the long cherished desire of business circles. The fusion of banks for readjustment purposes has been carried out whenever opportunities have offered. The gigantic loss incurred in the great earthquake and fire of 1923, has made it urgently necessary for the business world to effect drastic readjustments in every part of its domain, and this is being done in the banking world first of all.

Year	Number of head offices of banks	− marks decrease as compared with preceding year
1920	2,062	—
1921	2,037	− 25
1922	2,002	− 35
1923	1,893	−109
1924	1,817	− 76
1925	1,721	− 96
1926	1,595	−126
1927	1,427	−168
1928	1,163	−264

As shown in the above table, the number of banks has decreased considerably since 1923. The amount of capital newly reserved for investment has also decreased remarkably as shown in the following table:

Year	Thousands of dollars
1920	329,479
1921	95,931
1922	92,944
1923	78,709
1924	21,370
1925	10,473
1926	20,484
1927	19,687
1928	11,189
1929	31,165



Especially since the financial panic of 1927, the fusion and readjustment of banks has been more positively effected by the establishing of one bank from several which had been compelled to suspend business or by amalgamating minor local banks. The figures shown in the above table, so far as they represent the amount since 1927, tell of the effect of these reorganizations.

With regard to other financial organs, something may be said of the trust and insurance companies. As for the trust companies, their establishment and expansion had brought about an increase of capital of from 100 million to 500 million dollars, by the time of the promulgation of the Revised Trust Law in 1923. But as the law provided that no trust company with a capital of less than 500,000 dollars could be established, the number of trust companies newly organized decreased conspicuously for some time, although, on the other hand, despite the reigning tendency toward business readjustment, big companies were organized by big business interests.

The insurance business can be said to be in a saturated condition, with no virgin soil left to be cultivated. The activity of new capital, therefore, in this sphere of business, has been negligible in recent years.

The capital invested in financial organs since 1927 is shown in table A.

Decrease of Capital Invested in Other Industries

As stated above, the necessity of readjustment has been felt by bankers and financiers since the earlier days of the depression, so that new investment has been checked scrupulously by them. But in other industries, new investment has been on the gradual decrease only on account of being checked by external and natural pressure, and in this field, no conscious readjustment was carried out up to last year. Accordingly, the decrease in the amount of capital newly invested has not been so great as in the financing business. The Hamaguchi cabinet, however, which was formed in July, 1929, as the successor to the Seiyukai cabinet, made the lifting of the gold embargo, retrenchment in government finance and economy in consumption by the nation, the chief items of its policy and declared its desire to effect a thorough readjustment of the national economy. This policy inevitably caused a fall in the prices of commodities and a decrease in production, and the economic activities of the nation have become very dull. In consequence, the capital reserved for new investment in productive industries in the second half of the year decreased, as compared with that in the first half, as shown in Table B:

Of the decrease in capital invested that in loan issues was the greatest. This is chiefly due to the flow of gold specie out of the country and the anticipation by financiers of a stiffening of the money market consequent upon the lifting of the ban on the export of gold, and, again, to the warning of financiers themselves against the financing of new issues.

The new establishment of business firms amounted, up to August, 1929, to from 50 to 60 in number and from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 in capital, monthly, but the figures decreased to 29 and $13,600,000 respectively in September that year. Again, the figures for the four months from January to April, 1930, were 159 and $45,000,000, or each 40%, of the corresponding figures for other years.

The decrease in the capital invested to increase the standing capital was small as compared with that of capital invested in new establishments and the issuing of loans. The figures for the four months from January to April, 1930, were 38 for the companies that increased their capital and $38,000,000 for increase of capital. But in Japan, as it is established by law that no companies which have shares partially paid up can decrease their capital, unless their shares are first fully paid up, it is not seldom that an increase of capital is resorted to in preparation for a decrease of capital. It can be said, therefore, that the comparatively little decrease in the capital invested to increase the standing capital of late is accounted for to some extent by this fact.

Table C shows the amount of capital and the number of companies in which it was invested from January, 1929, to April, 1930:

Table A

(Figures in thousands of dollars)

		1927		1928		1929		1930
		1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	By the end of April
Banking ..	Newly established	—	6,250	—	—	250	—	—
	Capital increased	1,920	11,517	7,145	4,064	2,575	2,900	180
	Loans issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1,920	17,767	7,145	4,064	2,825	2,900	180
Trust and Financing	Newly established	30,122	28,345	2,400	2,130	150	100	500
	Capital increased	500	6,850	3,100	500	—	—	364
	Loans issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	30,622	35,195	5,500	2,630	150	100	864
Insurance	Newly established	—	—	—	500	—	—	—
	Capital increased	—	—	250	—	700	—	—
	Loans issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	250	500	700	—	—

Table B

	1927		1928		1929		1930
Industry	1st half	2nd half	1st harf	2nd half	1st half	2nd half	End of Apr
Transportation ..	71,442	135,247	101,986	134,017	33,590	47,442	7,265
Mining	1,976	14,612	7,075	15,060	43,460	1,900	2,175
Electric	100,913	56,612	66,062	78,150	14,985	29,040	22,662
Manufacturing ..	117,901	74,235	114,218	77,381	124,472	46,995	17,165
Gas..........	9,400	—	8,200	6,675	5,475	10,490	350
Cotton spinning	16,550	6,250	16,000	5,550	18,062	3,920	400
Chemical	24,950	11,085	19,837	14,750	10,100	9,087	4,900
Paper milling	9,550	2,875	3,175	2,075	200	900	800
Machinery ..	5,372	2,747	4,670	7,260	3,025	2,550	1,142
Shipbuilding .	—	125	175	50	1,000	2,500	1,000
Ceramic......	11,750	5,750	4,800	12,000	13,050	2,930	350
Provisions....	23,737	18,525	4,435	342	8,375	4,080	805
Total	407,378	371,911	358,767	385,240	354,432	166,675	85,270

Table C

(Reported by the Bank of Japan. All figures are in thousands of dollars.)

	Newly Established		Capital Increased		Loans Issued		Total	
	No. of Co.	Amount of Capital	No. of Co.	Amount of Capital	No. of Co.	Amount of Capital	No. of Co.	Amount of Capital
1929–January	53	27,437	7	2,360	2	5,750	62	35,547
February ..	62	32,755	3	685	1	500	66	33,940
March	44	18,487	13	41,267	10	27,450	67	87,205
April	55	46,022	7	5,000	3	6,500	65	57,522
May	47	28,436	7	8,860	2	2,605	56	39,901
June	54	91,492	6	6,375	1	2,500	61	100,317
July........	60	42,780	10	8,073	2	7,500	72	58,353
August	60	30,132	9	4,962	3	5,915	72	41,010
September..	29	13,855	6	8,090	2	2,610	37	24,555
October	37	9,700	6	2,572	0	0	43	12,272
November..	31	8,760	6	1,487	1	150	38	10,397
December..	35	7,650	4	11,575	1	863	40	20,088
1930–January	34	6,360	8	18,598	0	0	42	24,958
Febraury ..	43	18,400	6	3,776	0	0	49	12,176
March	41	10,085	13	4,017	1	3,000	55	17,102
April	41	10,817	11	7,715	1	2,500	53	21,032

People, Industry and Scenery of Shikoku Island, and Wakayama Prefecture

A. The People are Plain, Industrious and Progressive
B. The Products are Abundant and have a Great Future
C. The Scenery is Beautiful : the Districts themselves are National Parks

Tokushima Prefecture is a leading producer of dyed fabrics, chemicals, bamboo goods, food and drinks, aquatic products, agricultural products, silk yarns, etc. It is also noted for its many beautiful views, an example of which is the grand spectacle of the whirling tidal current at Naruto, the channel between the Prefecture and the Island of Awaji. Kagawa Prefecture is also rich in fine scenery and places of historical interest, especially in the district facing the Inland Sea, which is visited by a great number of tourists and pilgrims every year, thanks to the perfection of transportation facilities and hotel accommodations. From Takamatsu as a center, runs the Yashima Sightseeing Electric Railway under the management of the Shikoku Hydro-Electric Power Co., the Kotohira Electric Railway, the Yashima Mountain Railway, the Shioye Hot Spring Railway, the Kotohira Shrine Railway and the Kotohira Express Railway. Few tourists who visit Japan omit the visit to Kagawa Prefecture. When you get to Takamatsu, put up at the Hasui Ryokan, a Japanese inn, at Nishi Shin-Tori-machi. The Kamada Foundry, Takamatsu, is a well-known maker of weights for scales. And the Fujimura Measure Manufacturing Co., Tokushima, is an outstanding maker of measuring supplies.

A few miles east of Takamatsu, along the coast of the Inland Sea, stands the factory of the Nippon Medicine Co., manufacturers of the famous "Clintin" and "Nijuhachikumito," the former being the best cure for neuralgia and the latter, for the diseases of women.

The city of Tokushima is easily reached from Takamatsu either by motor car or boat or railway train. The products of Tokushima are Naruto Wheat Gluten and Naruto Glucose manufactured by the Nippon Wheat Gluten Manufacturing Company. These two products, besides being largely consumed by confectioners, are in great demand with rayon and leather manufacturers and others. Wakame Yokan (bean jelly), manufactured by Mr. Seizaburo Matsumura, Tokushima, is unique in delicacy.

The city of Uwajima, Ehime Prefecture, is a modernized city, undergoing ceaseless expansion. Rice, wheat and barley, cocoons, bonite and kamaboko (pounded and steamed flesh of fish) are the chief products of the city and the neighbourhood. At Uwajima you can enjoy such classical dances as the Yatsushika, Yotsudaiko, Ushi Oni and Momotaro. The Selling Corporation of the Tsuruhama Fishermen's Union and the Nanyo Dried Cocoon Selling and Utilizing Union are representative industrial institution of Uwajima.

Mr. Dol, Governor of Tokushima Prefecture.

The Hinode Silk Reeling Co., Tokushima, and the Tsutsui Filature, under the management of Mr. Naotaro Tsutsui, Tokushima, are prominent silk reeling companies. The directors of the former company are leaders in the silk reeling world of Japan. The managing director is Mr. Shinzaburo Sado. Mr. Tsutsui is also a director in the Hinode Silk Reeling Co., but the Tsutsui Filature is his private enterprise.

The Shikoku Bank (details about which are given elsewhere) and the Fifty-Second Bank, Matsuyama, stand on firm foundations, the directors of both being the most prominent men in business circles.

The Iyo Electric Railway Co., Ltd., Matsuyama, was founded in 1884 and is the pioneer light railway of Japan. Along the line of the railway, lie such famous places as Matsuyama Park, Dogo Hot Springs and the gorge of Omokawa.

Near Ritsurin Park, Takamatsu, is the Tokiwa Paper Mill, run by the brothers, Teruta Kokuto and Yataro Nakatsu, both of whom are also directors of a department store now under construction in Takamatsu. Mr. Heizo Matsumoto, proprietor of the Matsumoto Iron Works, Imabaru, the celebrated weaving machine manufacturers, is known even in western countries.

Mr. Tomoyoshi Matsuda, headman of the village of Takuma, Kagawa Prefecture, and member of the Kagawa Prefectural assembly, has done much toward the improvement of salt-farms. Mr. Nabekichi Hirano, member of the Diet from Tokushima Prefecture, is a generous and successful statesman and businessman. He plays a leading role in the political circles of the prefecture with his great ability in politics. Mr. Sanokichi Aya, proprietor of the Marumurasaki Soy Plant, Sakaide, Kagawa Prefecture, has been awarded honourable prizes at various exhibitions at home and abroad for his manufactures. He has also contributed so much to the welfare of the general public that a monument has been erected to him. The Okubo Masukichi Co., Ltd., manufacturers of the Japanese sake, "Dokuritsu Otokoyama", which is noted for its excellent relish, flavour and colour, is prominent among the companies of Shikoku Island. The directors of the company are all members of the Okubo family. The president is Mr. Katsumi Okubo, son of Mr. Masukichi Okubo, who takes a deep interest in art. The Toyohama Public Auditorium, now under construction, is the contribution of the Okubos to the town of Toyohama.

The Cable Car of Hashikura Tozan Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha, which reaches the famous Hashikura Temple, in Tokushima Prefecture has been completed.

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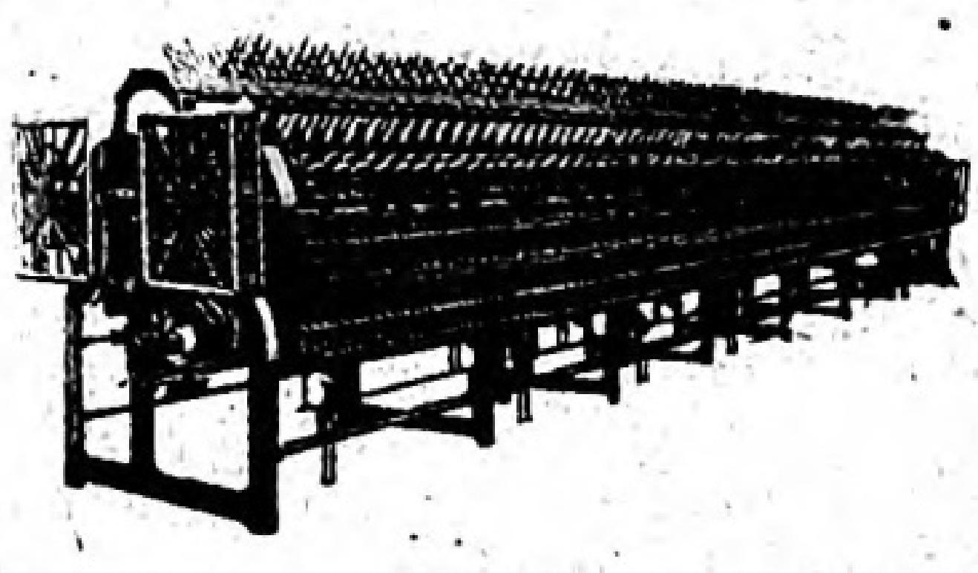

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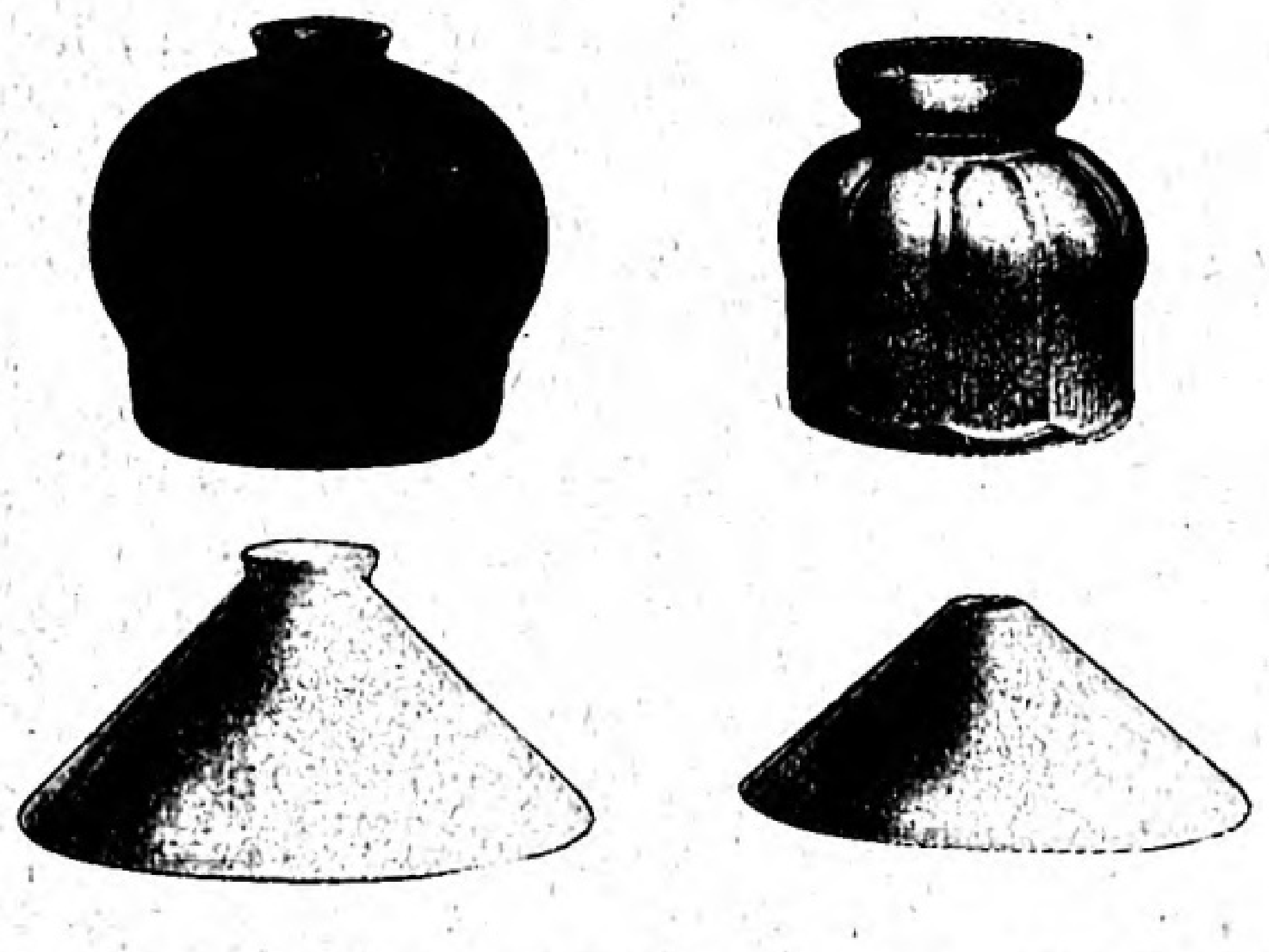

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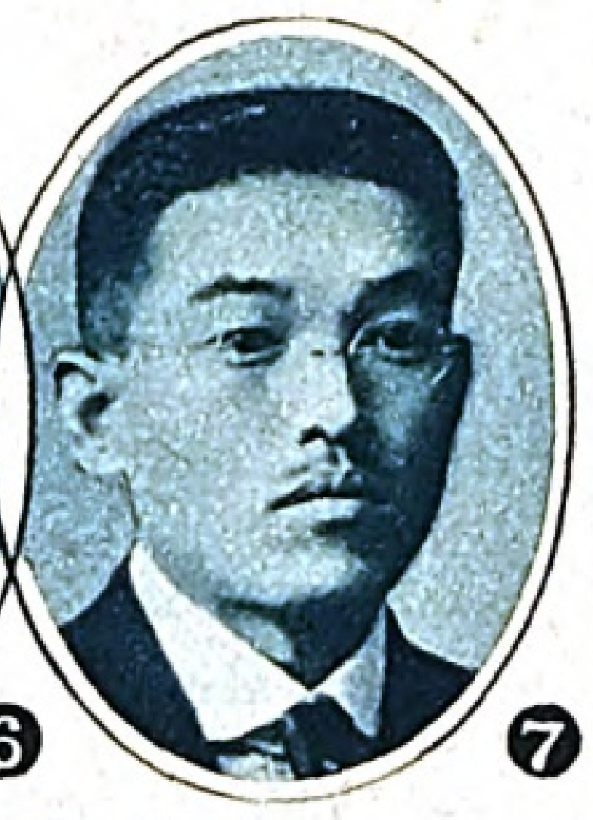
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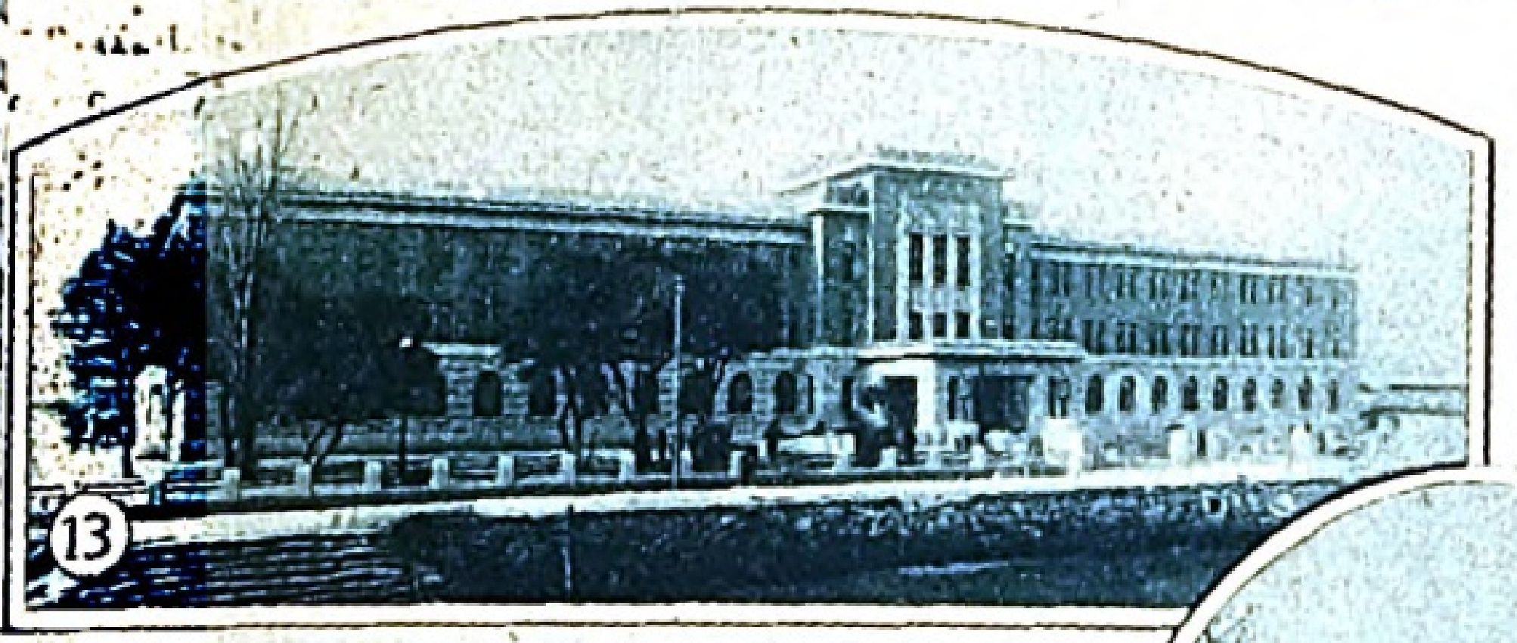
MR. KIHACHIRO GOZEN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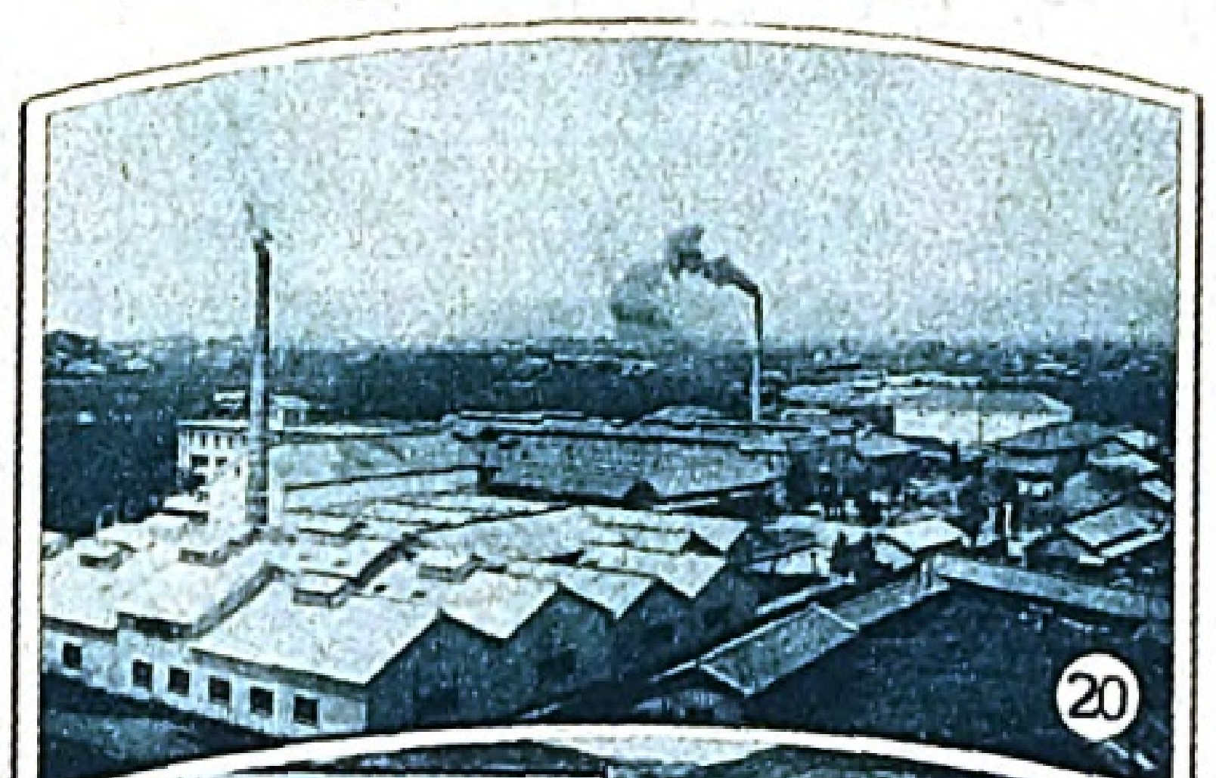
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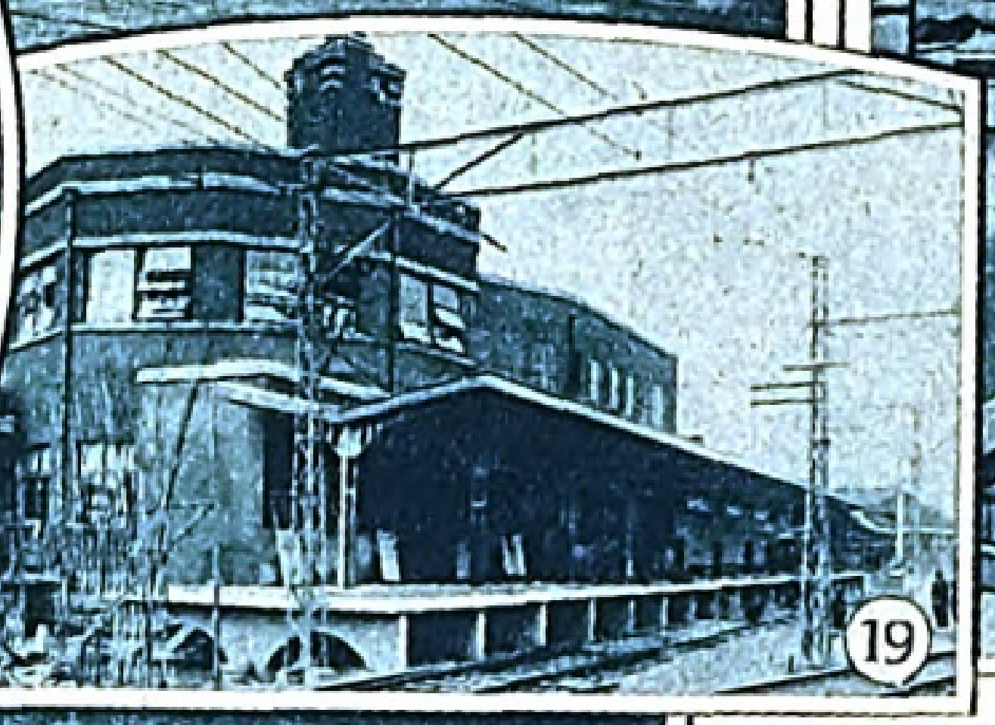
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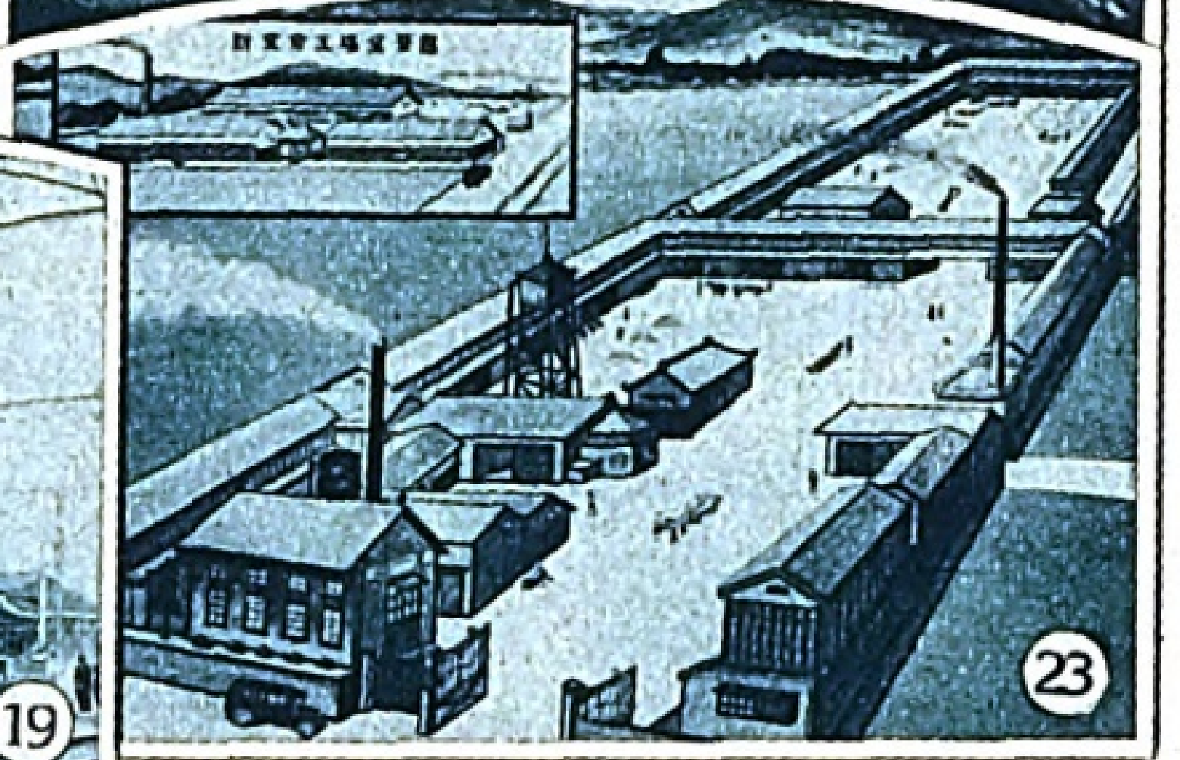
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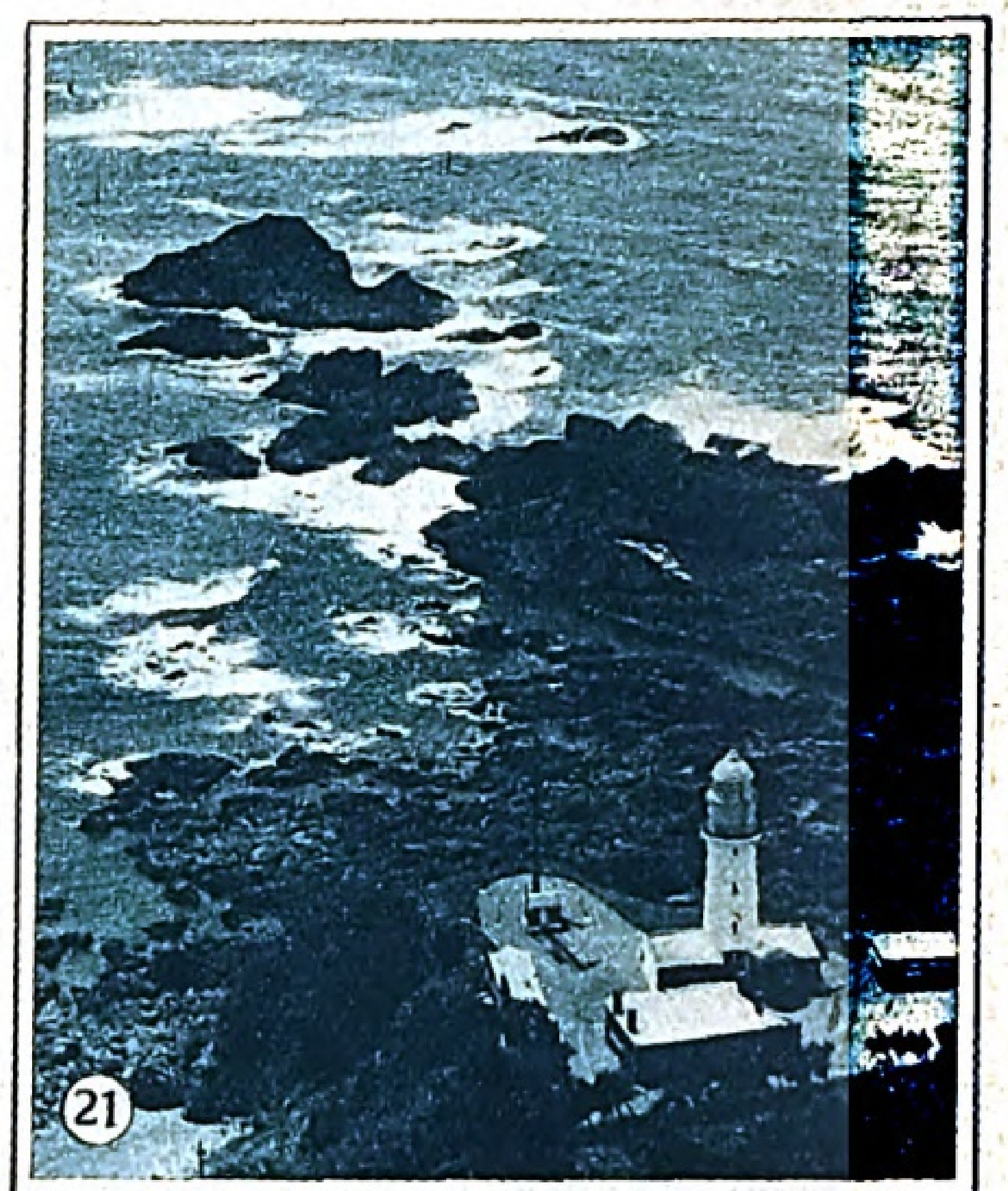
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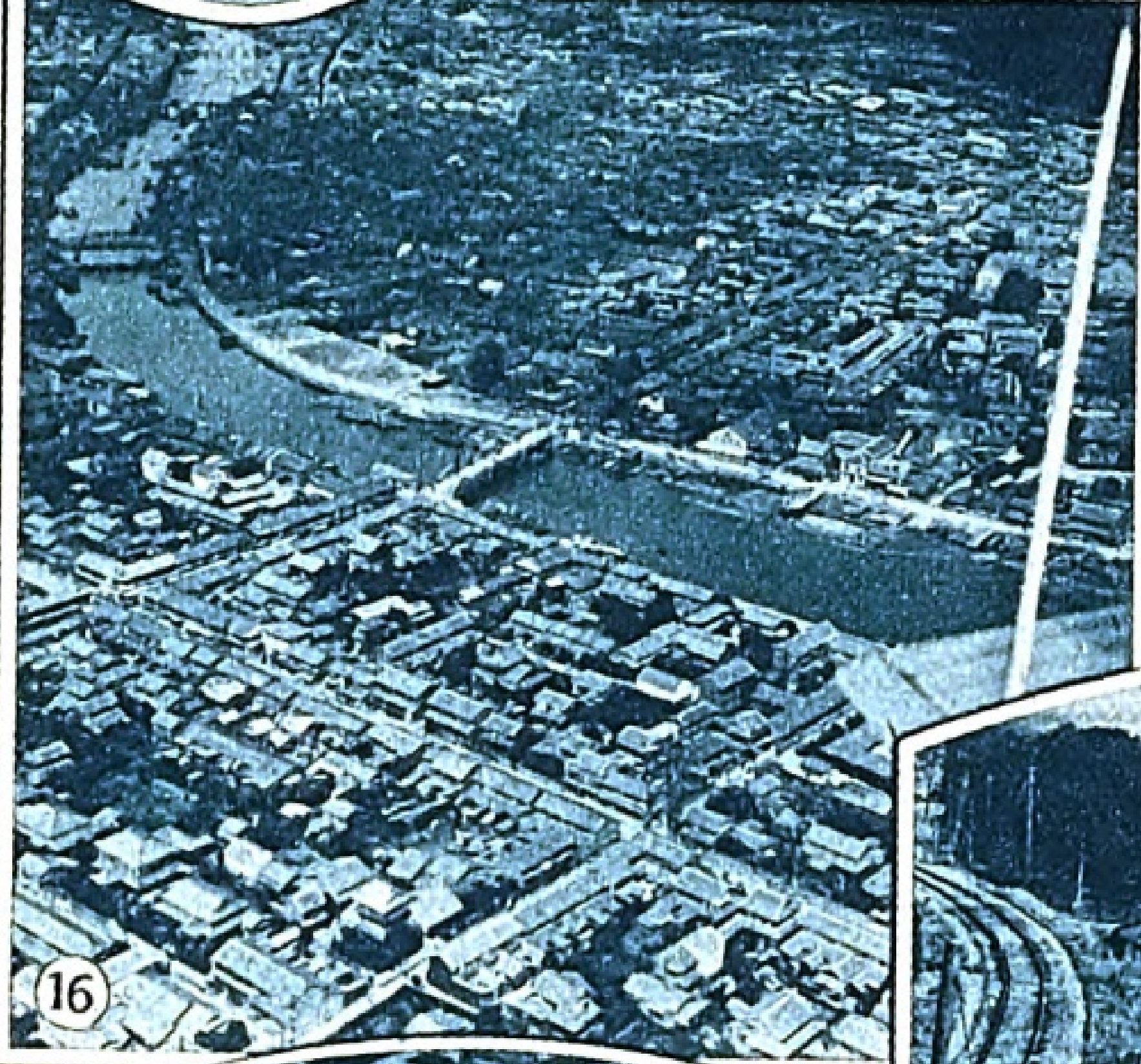
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PHOTOS:

1. Mr. Nabekichi Hirano
2. Mr. Masukichi Okubo
3. Mr. Katsumi Okubo
4. Mr. Teruta Kokuto
5. Mr. Seizaburo Matsumura
6. Mrs. Tane Hasui
7. Mr. Kyuhei Fujimura
8. Mr. Heizo Matsumoto
9. Mr. Yataro Nakatsu
10. Mr. Naotaro Tsutsui
11. Mr. Seizo Uyeyama
12. Mr. Tatsukichi Tanatsugu
13. Tokushima Prefecture Office
14. Shikoku Bank
15. City of Uwajima
16. City of Tokushima
17. Hasui Hotel
18. Sea-bathing at Fusamai
19. Takamatsu Station of Kotohira Electric Railway
20. Hinode Silk Reeling Co.
21. "Shiono-misaki"
22. Isonoura, Sea-bathing place
23. The Factory of Taisho Vermifuge Chrysanthemum Co.
24. The Factory of Naigai Vermifuge Chrysanthemum Co.
25. The Hashikura Cable Car

Mr. Mokuma Nomura

Business Magnate of Shikoku

The chief industries in Kochi Prefecture are forestry, hardware manufacturing, manufacturing of Japanese style paper and fishing. The export to other prefectures of horticultural products, the by-products of rural communities, amounts to ¥3,000,000 annually. In the city of Takamatsu, the prefectural capital, lives the business magnate, Mr. Mokuma Nomura. He is the president of the Nomura Automobile Co., the Tosa Confederated Seamship Co., the Tosa Coastwise Steamship Co., the Tosa Warehousing Co., the Sangyogumi Dockyards, the Kochi Railway and the Nomuragumi. The remarkable development of traffic facilities in Shikoku is entirely due to his self-sacrificing efforts. His general manager, Mr. Owaki, is a finished gentleman.

The Shikoku Bank, the head office of which is in Kochi, is the leader of the banks in Shikoku, having a capital of ¥12,295,000. The president is Mr. Zenbei Yasuda. The financial circles of Shikoku depend upon the Shikoku Bank.

Ehime prefecture is an agricultural, sericultural and industrial prefecture. Above all, the cotton weaving industry, centering in the city of Imabari, is famous and exports large quantities of cotton fabric abroad.

Tokushima is a modern city blessed with fine landscapes. Silk yarn, tobacco, indigo dyestuff and cotton fabric are the chief products of the city.

Mr. Tatsuji Tanatsugu, a noted manufacturer of gloves and gauntlets of silk and knit goods, living at Utsubo Kamidori, Nishiku, Osaka, is a native of Shiratori Honmachi, Kagawa Prefecture. The knit goods industry in his native town owes much of its development to the wise guidance of Mr. Tanatsugu. The Japanese sake, "Kinryo," brewed by Nishino & Co., Kotohira, Kagawa Pref., the place famous for Kotohira shrine, is the king of Japanese sakes.

Wakayama Pref. is one of the biggest prefectures in Japan. It produces great quantities of cotton fabric, pyrethrum flowers, lacquered ware, shell-buttons, oranges, etc. The special feature of the prefecture is that it sends a great number of emigrants to foreign countries, and the number is on the constant increase, thanks to the fervent encouragement of the prefectural authorities. There are two emigrant institutions; one, the Overseas Association of Wakayama Prefecture, which affords valuable guidance to those who want to travel abroad or emigrate, and the other, the Emigration Union, which has for its object, the promotion of emigration to Brazil and the sponsoring of business interprises by emigrants in that country. These two institutions are now enjoying the success resulting from their never-relaxing efforts.

As financial organs, the city of Wakayama has the Kiyo Bank and the Nankai Trust Company, both of which stand on firm foundations. The President of the Nankai Trust Company is Mr. Eijiro Tabuchi and the Managing Directors, Messrs. Shiro Oku and Totaro Kimura.

The Kata Light Railway, which runs between Wakayama and Kata, is now being electrified. Along the line of the railway, there are many places suitable for bathing and angling. For visiting Kushimoto, Yunomine Hot Springs, Tsubaki Hot Springs, Doro Gorge and Nachi Waterfall from Tanabe, Wakayama Pref., the automobiles of the Kumano Automobile Company are most convenient.

Mr. Gozen Kihachiro, President of the Teikoku Vermifuge Chrysanthemum Co., Ltd., Minoshima, Wakayama Pref., the world-famous centre of vermifuge chrysanthemum cultivation, is one of the greatest men Wakayama Pref. has ever produced. He began the business in 1886. Now his company offers the best goods on the market under the marks of "Nippon Ichi", "King," "Rising Sun and Bird," "Angle," "Bird of Paradise," etc. Besides the insect powder and mosquito punk manufactured by the company are gaining a high reputation.

The Taisho Vermifuge Chrysanthemum Co., Ltd., established by the late Shichiroemon Gozen, who first planted vermifuge Chrysanthemums in Wakayama Prefecture, has his head office and a spacious factory near Minoshima station and is carrying on a brisk business. The company is engaged in the exporting of dried vermifuge chrysanthemums and the manufacture of insect powder and mosquito punk, sold under the marks of "Ostrich," "Pheonix and Lady," and "Three Pines." The Yamahiko Vermifuge Chrysanthemum Co., Ltd., well-known for its "Lion" mosquito punk is also prominent in the industry. Mr. Seizo Uyeyama, President of the Naigai Vermifuge Co., Ltd., who firmly believes in the further development of the vermifuge chrysanthemum industry, is a director at the Osaka Sugar Exchange. He graduated from the Osaka Commercial College and adopted modern methods of manufacture in the vermifuge chrysanthemum industry.

To get to Shikoku Island from Osaka, Wakayama Prefecture and Awaji Island, it is most convenient to take the boats of the Setsuyo Steamship Company.

The Yamazaki Coal Co. of Osaka furnishes the greater portion of the coal consumed in the Kansai district. The head of the company is Mr. Masayo Yamazaki and the manager is Mr. Shigejuro Moriya. Mr. Teruchika Yamazaki started the business.

AD.

Growth of Foreign Trade

And Current Conditions

Historic View of Foreign Trade

In 1869, ten years after the formal entrance into international trade relations by Japan with the opening of the three ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate, Japan's foreign trade was only $16,850,000, with the exports amounting to $6,450,000 and the imports to $10,400,000. However, rapid and continuous expansion went on till in 1929 exports from Japan proper amounted to $1,074,310,000 and imports to $1,108,120,000, making a total of $2,182,430,000. Thus in the past sixty years, Japan's foreign trade increased 130 times in value, and if we take the increase in prices of commodities to have been sixfold, within the same period, the actual gain in foreign trade is no less 20 fold.

Principal Articles for Foreign Trade

From the very beginning silk has been the most important article exported from Japan. In 1870 the value of the silk exported from Japan proper was $2,144,000, but during the following thirty years, it increased tenfold and amounted in 1900 to $22,328,000. During the next thirty years, the increase was more remarkable, and in 1929 the export value was $390,520,000, or 17 times as great as the value in 1900. Silk's percentage against the total exports was 27% in 1870 and ever since has ranged between 30 and 40%, although there have been some ups and downs during such an extended period. Next to silk come cotton goods. But their development has been chiefly since the great war, and during the last century their exportation was of little account. In 1917 it doubled over the previous year and amounted to $63,729,000, and in 1929 it had reached the colossal figure of $206,354,000. Next come silk goods, but the tempo of their increase was not so conspicuous as that of the two categories mentioned above. In 1910 their export was $17,398,000, and in 1929, or 19 years later, $74,977,000, or five times the value in 1910.

Among import goods, the most important is raw cotton. With the rapid development of Japan's spinning industry, the volume of raw cotton imported made a headlong increase. In 1895 the import was $12,411,000, while in 1910 it had increased to $79,611,000, and in 1925 to the highest level, $461,278,000, which was 36% of the total imports for that year. With that year as the turning point, a gradual decrease has continued, and in 1929 the figure fell to $286,508,000. The other important import articles are iron and steel, machinery and wool, but as in the case of silk among the exports, the importation of raw cotton was so outstanding, that the others have been far less important in value. The importation of iron and steel, however, increased in 1915 to $16,881,000, in 1916 to $43,364,000, in 1917 to $100,359,000 and in 1920 to $128,899,000. But this increase was due to the unusual demand under the abnormal conditions created by the war, so that, with 1920 the top, it began to fall, and at present the value is something like half what it was during the war boom.

Japan Exports More Manufactured Goods

In the following table is given the percentage of the goods exported and imported, classified according to the degree of work done on them. The figures are for 1895, 1910, 1920 and 1928.

	Exports(%)	Imports(%)
1895		
Foodstuffs	16.14	17.10
Raw Materials	8.84	23.49
Semi-manufactured	43.64	19.96
Manufactured	28.00	35.58
Miscellaneous	3.38	3.87
1910		
Foodstuffs	11.23	9.69
Raw Materials	8.77	49.83
Semi-manufactured	49.09	17.85
Manufactured	29.96	22.08
Miscellaneous	0.95	0.55
1920		
Foodstuffs	7.30	9.52
Raw Materials	7.19	53.94
Semi-manufactured	34.83	21.79
Manufactured	49.42	14.06
Miscellaneous	1.26	0.68
1928		
Foodstuffs	8.17	13.61
Raw Materials	4.63	53.12
Semi-manufactured	43.09	17.45
Manufactured	42.52	15.16
Miscellaneous	1.58	0.66

The above table shows in concrete form the tendency among export goods for foodstuffs and raw materials to decrease, whereas manufactured goods have gained tremendously. It is just the other way round with import goods. The exportation of foodstuffs and raw materials fell in 1928 to half the percentage for 1895 and the exportation of semi-manufactured goods, though it reached in 1910 its highest level of 49.09 per cent., began to decline gradually thereafter, and in 1928 dropped to the same percentage as in 1895. Therefore, we see that within the past thirty years the decrease in the percentage of foodsfuffs and raw materials exported has entirely been made good by the increase in the exportation of manufactured goods, and this tendency shows how swiftly Japan's industrial mainstay is changing from agriculture to manufacturing.

Foreign Trade According to Countries

The principal countries with which Japan maintained a fairly good volume of trade in 1873 were China, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States of America, and the values of the export and import trade with them are shown in the following table :

(In thousands of dollars)

	Exports	Imports
Great Britain	2,585	5,954
China	2,392	4,941
France	1,813	1,245
United States	2,113	0,509
Germany	0,085	1,020
Italy	1,132	—

Meanwhile, with the development of foreign trade, the number of the countries with which Japan had trade relations naturally increased, and at present almost every country in the world does business with Japan. In the following table are shown the countries to which Japan exported and from which she imported in 1929 arranged according to value.

The figures are for the exports and imports of Japan proper from January to the end of November and in thousands of dollars.

Exports	
United States	424,707
China	163,300
British India	89,775
Kwantung Province	58,288
Dutch Indies	40,022
Hongkong	28,231
Great Britain	28,207
Australia	20,699
France	20,249
Egypt	13,949
Philippines	13,937
British Straits Settlement	12,925
Canada	12,615

Imports	
United States	299,401
British India	139,599
China	96,379
Kwantung Province	75,415
Germany	73,914
Great Britain	71,239
Australia	61,814
Dutch Indies	35,113
Canada	32,702
British Straits Settlements	19,299
Egypt	12,220
France	11,915
Asiatic Russia	11,239

Persons who Handle Foreign Trade

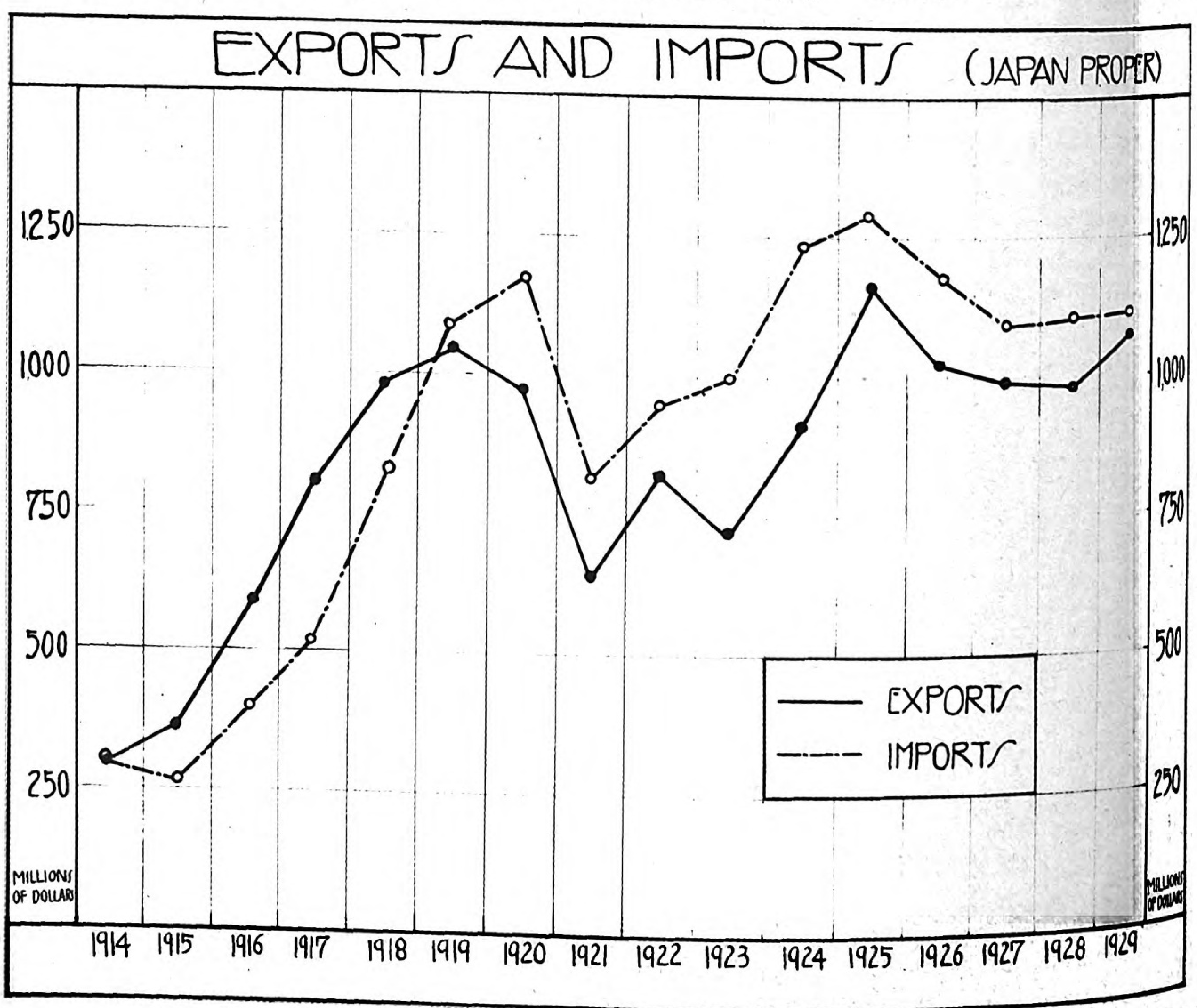
Japan's foreign trade at the time of her entrance into international trading was for the most part in the hands of foreign merchants, and the amount handled by Japanese was in 1874 only 0.55% of the exports and 0.03% of the imports. However, with the gradual development of Japan's foreign trade, the volume handled by Japanese merchants increased and up to 1900 the following changes in the percentages handled appeared.

	1880	1887	1894	1900
Exports				
Japanese	13.6	13.0	18.4	37.1
Foreigners	86.4	87.0	81.6	62.9
Imports				
Japanese	2.6	11.9	29.2	39.4
Foreigners	97.4	88.1	70.8	60.6

Thus the foreign trade handled by foreigners was still larger than that by Japanese merchants before the Sino-Japanese war. The striking progress in industry after the Russo-Japanese war, however, inverted the position and brought about an overwhelming victory for the Japanese merchants. At present 70% of the exports and 90% of the imports are in the hands of Japanese merchants, as shown in the following table :

	1901	1906	1911	1920	1922
Exports					
Japanese	24.8	36.5	51.5	70.1	69.6
Foreingers	75.2	63.5	48.5	29.9	30.4
Imports					
Japanese	37.0	46.6	63.8	90.2	86.6
Foreigners	63.0	53.4	36.2	9.8	13.4

(Note :—Figures up to 1911 are based on the foreign trade through all the ports in Japan, and those for 1920 and 1922 on the trade of Kobe only.)



Seasonal Changes of Foreign Trade

The foreign tarde of every country has seasonal vicissitudes. In Japan during the first half of the year, the imports usually exceed the exports, and in the second half, the exports increase and go up over the imports, as shown in the following table :

Figures in thousands of dollars, mark – indicates excess of imports and + excess of exports.

	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1929
January.. ..	(-) 363	(+)1,421	(-)3,587	(-) 7,248	(-)3,702	(+) 18	(-)14,210	(-)40,322	(-)34,261
February ..	(-) 744	(+) 198	(-)5,237	(-) 7,696	(-)3,558	(+) 4,204	(-)17,178	(-)31,886	(-)50,280
March	(-)1,469	(-) 151	(-)7,475	(-)14 362	(-) 976	(+) 2,501	(-)67,729	(-)82,334	(-)28,953
April	(-)1,891	(-) 738	(-)9,648	(-)13,026	(-)1.258	(-) 3,651	(-)39,288	(-)46,430	(-)25,163
May	(-)1,419	(-) 591	(-)5,056	(-)17,090	(-)3,770	(-) 3,137	(-)51,294	(-)18,294	(-)24,606
June	(-)1,226	(-) 431	(-)3,190	(-)12,427	(-)1,092	(+) 5,651	(-)18,187	(-)11,233	(-)13,622
July	(-)1,800	(+) 584	(-)3,275	(-) 5,661	(+) 152	(+) 9,129	(-) 1,408	(+)19,910	(+) 7,640
August	(-)2,228	(+)2,215	(-)3,079	(-) 3,350	(+) 345	(+)12,997	(+)25,933	(+)17,810	(+)28,830
September ..	(-)1,555	(+) 895	(-)2,720	(-) 3,497	(+)3,053	(+)14,013	(+)16,377	(+)33,451	(+)26,238
October ..	(-) 365	(+) 866	(-) 33	(-) 25	(+)7,289	(+)16,652	(+)13,072	(+)29,910	(+)24,807
November ..	(+) 525	(+) 87	(+)1,362	(-) 457	(+)2,381	(+)15,367	(-) 1,709	(+)14,781	(+) 8,369
December	(-) 31	(-) 940	(+) 519	(+) 1,334	(-)1,765	(+)13,736	(-) 8,871	(+)11,059	(-) 4,511

The rise and fall in the amount of the exports and the imports according to the season of the year is chiefly due to the fact that raw cotton and wool, the biggest items in our imports are imported during the first half of the year, while silk, the principal export, is shipped during the second half owing to difference in the times of their arrival on the market.

Ups and Downs of Ports Opened for Foreign Trade

At present more than 60% of the exports and 70% of the imports pass through the ports of Kobe and Yokohama. But in former days the concentration at these two ports of foreign trade was more conspicuous and, in 1900, 80% of the exports and 86% of the imports passed through them. In the early days of the Meiji era, Yokohama far surpassed Kobe in volume of goods exported and imported, but later the imports of the latter port swelled, until in 1893 the imports of Kobe exceeded those of Yokohama. In 1925 the imports through Yokohama fell to half those through Kobe. In exports, Yokohama is still ahead, but the increase in the trade through Kobe, even in the export business, has been remarkable, espacially since the great earthquake in 1923, and the volume of exports through these two ports tends to become equal. In 1927 the exports through Yokohama amounted to $374,503,000, while those through Kobe came up to $352,865,000, leaving a difference of only $21,638,000.

Current Conditions of Foreign Trade

Japan's foreign trade reached high water mark in 1925, the exports for the whole country (Korea and Formosa included) amounting to $1,188,949,000 and the imports to $1,367,268,000. A decline set in after that year, and in 1927 the exports dropped to $1,032,511,000 and the imports to $1,179,268,000, as given above. In that year the decline in imports was more remarkable than that in exports and the excess of imports shrank to $146,757,000, the lowest mark reached since 1919, when it was only $89,575,000. But in 1929, contrary to the preceeding years, an increase took place in both exports and the imports, causing a heavy decrease in the excess of imports, which stood at $85,484,000, or about half that of the previous year. This favourable change in foreign trade made much easier the execution of the difficult task of removing the embargo on gold.. Figures in thousands of dollars.

Exports	Japan proper	Korea & Formosa	Total
1927..	996,151	36,360	1,032,511
1928..	985,977	33,020	1,018,996
1929..	1,074,310	34,480	1,108,790
January ..	90,835	3,020	93,855
February ..	73,676	1,402	75,078
March ..	83,742	2,244	85,986
April	88,262	2,861	91,122
May	92,997	3,240	95,237
June	79,965	2,863	82,827
July	94,107	2,943	97,050
August ..	108,867	3,251	112,118
September..	95,358	3,473	98,831
October ..	102,024	3,827	105,851
November ..	85,820	3,120	88,940
December ..	79,656	2,242	81,897

Imports	Japan proper	Korea & Formosa	Total
1927..	1,089,522	89,746	1,179,268
1928..	1,098,157	88,240	1,186,397
1929..	1,108,120	86,154	1,194,274
January ..	120,413	7,677	128,090
Febtuary ..	118,739	6,620	125,359
March ..	105,554	9,382	114,936
April	106,685	9,600	116,285
May	109,969	9,874	119,843
June	88,319	8,131	96,450
July	83,623	5,787	89,410
August ..	78,674	4,614	83,288
September..	67,617	4,977	72,593
Octber ..	75,617	5,428	81,045
November..	73,408	7,163	80,571
December ..	79,505	6,904	86,408

Balance of Exports and Imports
(– mark indicates excess of imports)

	Jopan Proper	Korea & Formosa	Total
1927	– 93,371	–53,387	–146,757
1928	–112,180	–55,221	–167,401
1929	33,811	–51,674	– 85,484
January ..	–29,578	–4,657	–34,235
February	–45,063	–5,218	–50,281
March ..	–21,812	–7,138	–28,950
April ..	–18,424	–6,739	–25,163
May ..	–17,972	–6,634	–24,606
June ..	– 8,354	–5,269	–13,622
July.. ..	10,484	–2,845	7,640
August ..	30,194	–1,364	28,830
September	27,742	–1,504	26,238
October ..	26,408	–1,602	24,807
November	12,413	–4,044	8,369
December	152	–4,662	– 4,511

At present the results of the foreign trade for 1930 can not be forecast with any certainty, but the exports and the imports within the first quarter of the year showed a marked decrease, as shown in the following table. This is largely due to the general depression in Japan's economic circles resulting from the retrenchment policy of the present government, which at its formation last July made the removal of the ban on the export of gold its first concern, aggravated by the world depression in business that commenced with the crash on the New York Stock Exchange last Octover.

Exports
(All figures in thousands of dollars)

1930	Japan proper	Korea & Formosa	Total
January	73,002	1,745	74,747
February ..	59,466	1,539	61,005
March	67,956	1,972	69,927
April	58,647	2,174	60,821
	Imports		
January	91,380	6,303	97,683
February ..	80,147	4,892	85,039
March......	91,381	8,671	100,052
April	74,243	7,707	81,950

Balance of Exports ahd Imports
(– mark indicates an excess of Imports)

1930	Japan Proper	Korea & Formosa	Total
January....	–18,378	–4,558	–22,935
February ..	–20,681	–3,353	–24,034
March	–23,425	–6,699	–30,124
April......	–15,596	–5,533	–21,129

Fight against Tariff Walls

Activities of Liberty of Trading Associations

Despite the efforts of the League of Nations and liberal-minded leaders in the financial and economic circles of the world, protectionism has been gaining ground in recent years, and in 1929 renewed movements for higher tariffs were started in the United States, Canada, Australia, British India and Germany. In Japan, too, the Seiyu-kai Government, which was in power until the end of June, put on its program the revision of tariff rates on timber, pig iron and steel, and at the 56th session of the Diet discussion centered on this problem. The Associations for the Liberty of Trading, therefore, had a very busy time from the outset of the new year, fighting against protectionism in Japan. The activities of the Tokyo and Osaka associations were worthy of special attention. They held public meetings and appealed to the nation, making clear the real object of the government, namely, the increase of revenue, under the pretence of protection for home industries, and also emphasizing the ultimate increase in the burdens of the nation in case the bills passed. This brought a response from the public, yet the Seiyu-kai government, with its majority in the Diet, succeeded in passing the bill for the increase of the timber tariff rates, but for the revision of the iron and steel rates the government, realising the antagonistic trend of opinion throughout the country, refrained from presenting the bill to the Diet. The Seiyu-kai Government fell in June, and Mr. Hamaguchi, of the Minseito party, formed a new cabinet early in July. The Minseito Government, with its ardent desire to raise the ban on the export of gold attached much importance to the tariff policy and began to study the existing tariff rates with the intention of making fundamental changes as a preparation for lifting the gold embargo. It formed a Tariff Investigation Commission, the members of which were selected from among leading business men, and Mr. Shidachi, member of the Tokyo Association for the Liberty of Trading, was invited to join the Commission. To the Commission, the government presented the following two questions :

1. Are there tariffs that are overprotective or that have not been revised in spite of the necessity for their existence being a matter of the past?

If there are such, what is the best way to revise them?

2. What tariff considerations should be taken into account when the embargo on gold is lifted?

The Commission immediately started inquiry into the present tariff, and after two months' investigation, the following answers were submitted :

1. There are some tariffs that are overprotective and others which have not been revised in spite of the fact that the necessity for protection is gone.

Such commodities are cotton yarn, tubes, silk yarn, meat, kaoliang, iron and cement.

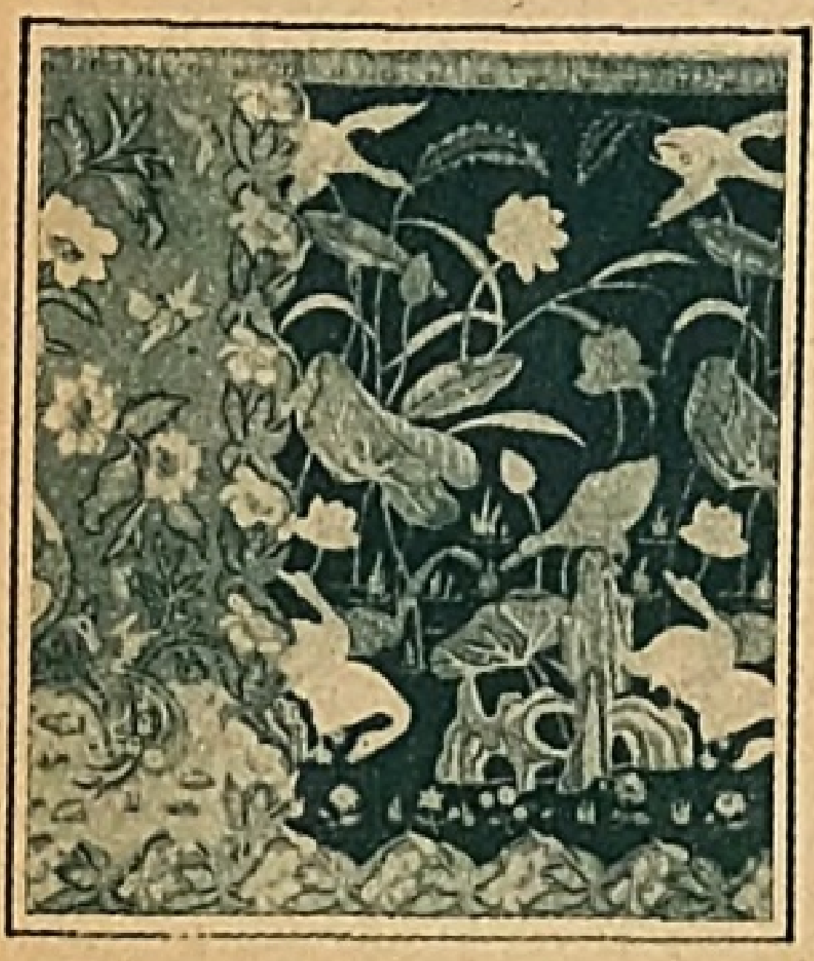
2. When the ban on gold exports is lifted, a marked recovery of yen exchange is to be expected. If any industry which was developed under the protection of low yen exchange be injured by the rapid recovery of the yen after the lifting of the gold embargo, the government has the right to levy an additional tariff as a means of protection. A bill for this purpose should be presented at the next session of the Diet.

The answer to the second question was a thunder bolt from the blue sky. The Associations for the Liberty of Trading, therefore, started a campaign against the course advised. Their reasons were given as follows : First, the Tariff Investigation Commission was first appointed to look into the elimination of unnecessary tariffs, so the answer went beyond the powers of the Commission. Second, the protection of any particular branch of industry by the increase of a tariff is not a fair step toward meeting the general economic change after the lifting of the gold embargo. Third, the interests of consumers at home should be given first consideration in the study of the tariff policy, for the increase of the tariff has an instantaneous effect upon the welfare of the nation. The embargo on gold exports was lifted in January, 1930, and at the extraordinary session of the Diet which convened in April, the government presented no bill embodying the recommendation of the Commission, for which the efforts of the Associations for the Liberty of Trading should be given due appreciation by the public.

THE JAPAN PRINT FACTORY

(NIPPON PRINT KOJO)

TAKAOKA, TOYAMA PREFECTURE



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The Money Market

ffect of the Lifting of the Gold Embargo on It

e outstanding changes that the g of the gold embargo brought in Japan's money market were namely, the outflow of specie and ıbsequent decrease in the amount e convertible bank notes issued. ıe end of April this year, that is, y three months and a half after ı's reversion to the gold standard, bullion exported amounted to ı90,000, which was a surprise to ıublic in general, for the outflow pecie to so considerable a sum n such a short time was not ex-

Mr. H. Hijikata, President of the Bank of Japan

d in any circles of the Japanese cial and economic world. For efflux the following factors were ly responsible :

The trend of foreign trade in n is unfavourable in the first half of year, and in the second half it lly turns favourable and results in cess of exports.

The funds hitherto reserved in n by foreign banks were with- n to their respective countries.

The Japanese banks with a view ecking as far as possible the out- of bullion resorted to exchange ations rather than to the export of e. And this measure kept the value in exchange always below export point and gave an oppor- y to foreign banks to profit on in by the export of the bullion.

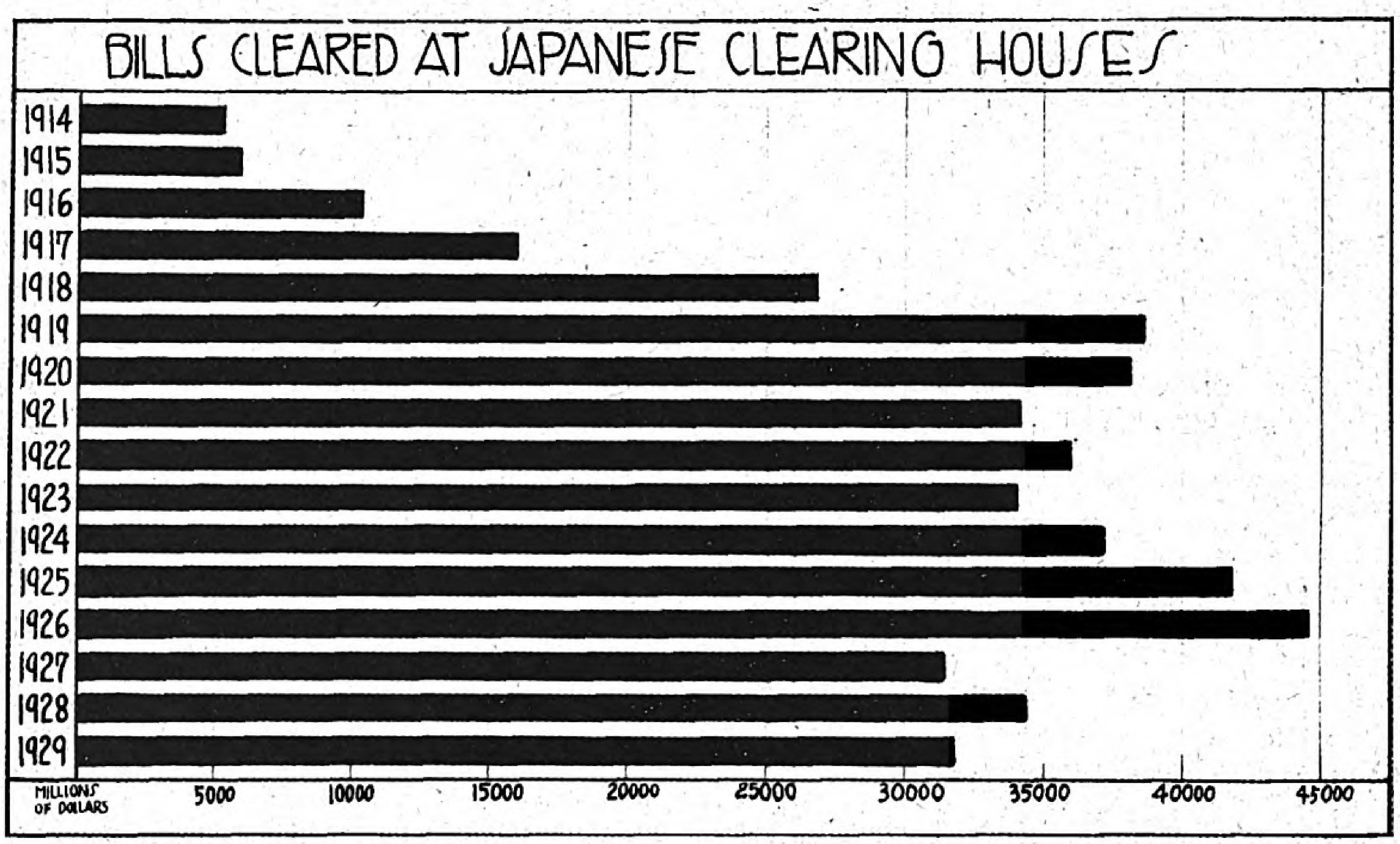
The exchange banks of Japan were ged to ship bullion in order to nd the borrowings which had been e in foreign money markets with interest to make up the funds led for the settlement of the import unt. And for this monetary short- abroad can chiefly be cited the y of the government, which bought exchange funds of the banks so o increase the government's specie l abroad.

he bullion thus shipped had been ed in the coffers of the Bank of an as a reserve for the bank notes ed, so the shipments resulted in arked decrease in the specie held he Bank of Japan to £89,590,000, n £107,310,000, the amount at the e the embargo was lifted. And decrease in the specie holdings he Bank of Japan naturally invited ecline in the issue of bank notes n £125,340,000 to £111,930,000, it is to be noted that the decrease he bank note issue was far less than decrease in the specie holdings of Bank of Japan. Accounting for phenomenon we find the fact that st of the banks asked for conversion exchange of their deposits in the nk of Japan. Hence the compara- ly small reduction in the amount the bank notes in circulation. But banks' deposits with no interest in Bank of Japan were reduced from 9,600,000 to £35,900,000 in the ne period.

On the other hand, the return to the gold standard brought about an extreme contraction in business transactions, together with a marked shrinkage in the money market. Within the five months from January to the end of May, this year, the total of the bills cleared in all the clearing houses of the country dropped to £2,190,000,000, a reduction of 22% as compared with the £2,800,000,000 cleared in the corresponding period of last year. In the following table are given the amounts of the bills cleared in Tokyo, Osaka and other places in 1929 and 1930.

(Figures are from January to the end of May and in thousands of pounds.)

	1929	1930	Decrease
Tokyo	1,157,655	850,870	306,784
Osaka	1,012,654	814,625	198,029
Others	640,583	528,039	112,543
Total	2,810,892	2,193,535	617,357



BILLS CLEARED AT JAPANESE CLEARING HOUSES

Despite this marked shrinkage in the amount of the bills cleared, the total of the current accounts in all the member banks of the National Federated Clearing Houses suffered no considerable change against the previous year, and this fact goes very far to show the slackness in the circulation of money in spite of the decrease in the amount of currency in circulation.

The demand for investment funds, also, showed a headlong decrease. The totals of the debentures issued and payments made on shares within the five months from January to the end of May, this year, were only £15,500,000, which, being about one fifth of the amount of the previous year, showed a record decrease since 1916, according to an investigation by the Industrial Bank of Japan. Below we give the amounts of the debentures issued and the payments made on shares in the first five months of the past five years.

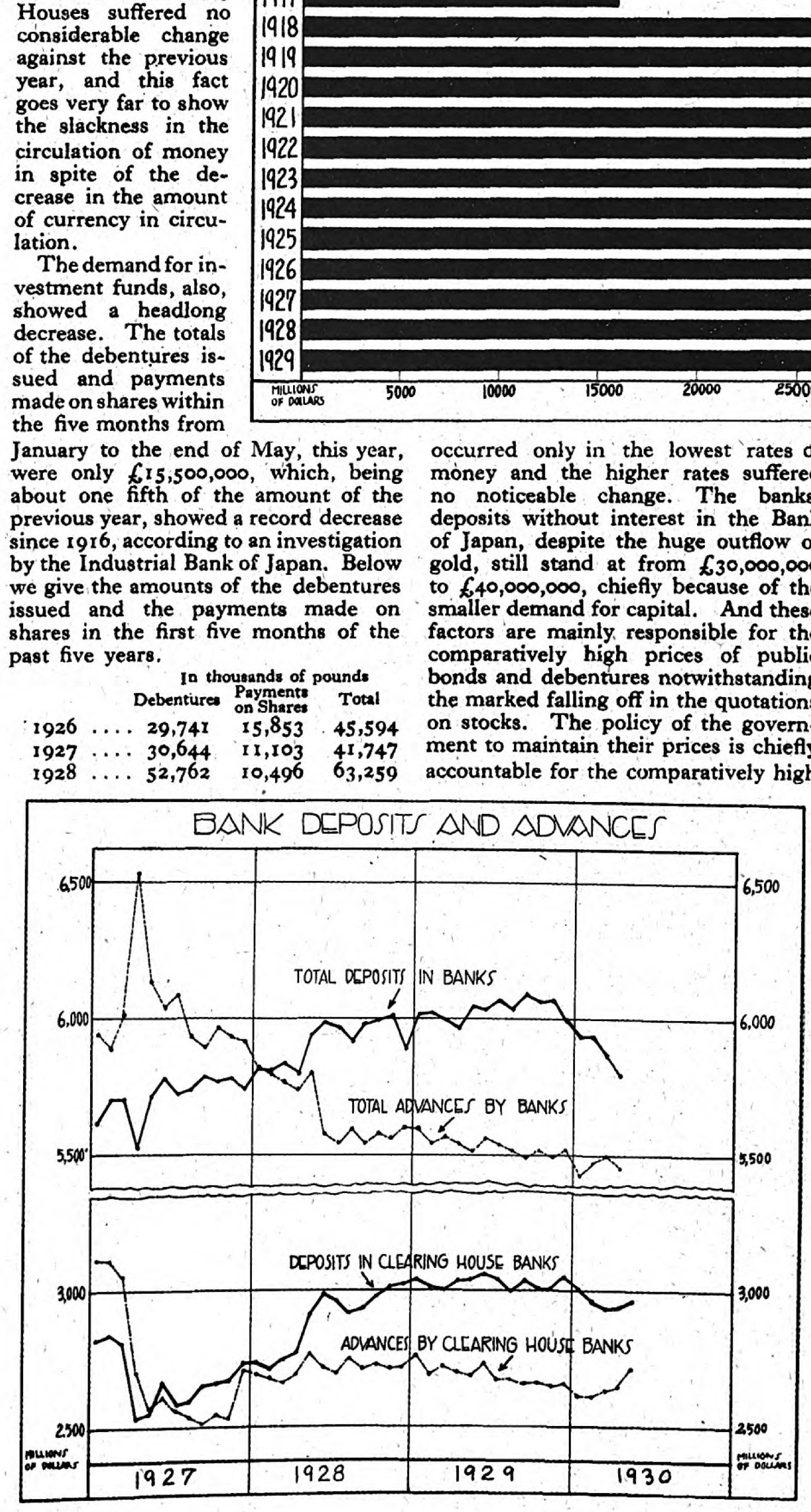
In thousands of pounds

	Debentures	Payments on Shares	Total
1926	29,741	15,853	45,594
1927	30,644	11,103	41,747
1928	52,762	10,496	63,259
1929	58,385	19,699	78,084
1930	8,653	6,880	15,533

Next let us look at the figures given by the Bank of Japan showing the totals of the capital newly raised or increased and the debentures planned in the first five months of the past five years. According to this investigation the amount for 1930, being only £20,600,000, dropped to below half the amount for the previous year and marked a record since 1915 in its smallness.

	In thousands of pounds
1926	68,910
1927	69,381
1928	54,593
1929	50,823
1930	20,684

Through these figures it is clearly to be seen that the currency in circulation contracted, coupled with a marked falling off in the demand for funds both in business and industrial circles, and this falling off in the monetary demand accounts for the easy trend of money rates in spite of the contraction of the currency. In call money, though such low rates as below 3.6% disappeared and the discount rates of bills tightened by from 10 to 20 per cent., this tightening occurred only in the lowest rates of money and the higher rates suffered no noticeable change. The banks' deposits without interest in the Bank of Japan, despite the huge outflow of gold, still stand at from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000, chiefly because of the smaller demand for capital. And these factors are mainly responsible for the comparatively high prices of public bonds and debentures notwithstanding the marked falling off in the quotations on stocks. The policy of the government to maintain their prices is chiefly accountable for the comparatively high quotations on national bonds and for the easiness in the money rates.



BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

Although the fundamental cause of this inactivity in the movement of capital both in business and industrial circles can be traced to the conspicuous decrease in demand, but the extremely cautious attitude of the bankers, also, should be kept in consideration. In the wake of the gold embargo lifting, the readjustment of business and industry progressed, with the natural consequence of a marked collapse in stock quotations and a conspicuous decline in the prices of commodities. Therefore the bankers, in anticipation of something extraordinary, dared not extend a helping hand, but on the contrary, squeezed accommodation, only to make more severe the business depression and more inactive the movement of money. Therefore minor business and industrial organizations found themselves facing an extreme monetary shortage, and the accommodation of funds for their reestablishment is now attracting public attention as a problem of the utmost importance and of national concern. An earnest cry for the lowering of the official interest rate of the Bank of Japan and of the interest rate on postal savings deposits has arisen with the object of relieving them from their present difficulties. For the lowering of the official interest rate, there are two fundamental problems to be solved, namely, the recovery of the bank controlling power of the Bank of Japan, which was lost at the time of the financial panic in 1927, and the collection of the special loans made at the time of the panic, which is considered impossible under present economic conditions. Unless these things can be accomplished, the lowering of the official interest rate is considered improper, when bullion is liable to flow out of the country. So the Finance Department, with a view to disposing of the real estate mortgaged to the Bank of Japan on special loans and to restoring the bank controlling power to the Bank of Japan is considering means to make the real estate negotiable. As regards the reduction of the interest rate on postal savings deposits, it is regarded as more probable and generally welcomed for the reason that the monetary shortage in the local commercial and savings banks caused by the higher interest rate paid on postal savings deposits would be mitigated, with the result that the industrial and business men in the localities would be rescued from their monetary difficulties. However, it must be remembered that the monetary situation in the future and the government policy towards the money market chiefly depend upon the result of the foreign trade and the subsequent movements of bullion in the latter half of the year.

Japan Returns to the Gold Standard

The Determined and Successful Handling of a Difficult Problem

The removal of the ban on the export of gold was announced by the Hamaguchi cabinet on November 21st, 1929, and Japan virtually returned to the gold standard on January 11th, 1930. It was in 1917 that Japan, in conformity with the policy of the United States, checked the free export of gold by issuing the Financial Department Ordinance and, thereafter, for twelve years and three months, she struggled under abnormal financial and economic conditions. In the last issue of this annual an account was given of the efforts of the successive governments to solve the problem, showing through what policies and under what economic circumstances it remained unsettled. The present discussion explains the policies of the Hamaguchi government directed toward the solution of this long-standing problem.

Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance

The Hamaguchi cabinet, of the Minseito party, succeeded the Tanaka cabinet, of the Seiyukai, in July, 1929, and at the time of its formation, a number of things made the earliest possible solution of this problem imperative. Under the abnormal conditions created by the ban on gold, fluctuations of the yen exchange were so frequent that traders and manufacturers could not calculate with any certainty how any business venture would come out. The exporters, who had once been pleased with the low value of the yen, reasoning that it would stimulate the export business, and the importers and manufacturers who were also opposed to the embargo lifting, considering that it would bring about a sharp decline in commodity prices and disturb economic conditions at home, came to realize that the incessant exchange fluctuations not only stood in the way of the healthy recovery of Japan's economic world, but would, in the long run, bring it to a crisis. This awakening on the part of the business community resulted in the general resolutions of the Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Japan and like associations demanding the immediate lifting of the gold embargo.

Even under the Tanaka cabinet, the demand was raising its head, and Mr. Mitsuchi, the then finance minister, announced that the necessary preparations, such as readjustments in the economic world, the improvement of foreign trade and the recovery of control by the the Bank of Japan having already been achieved, the government was ready to raise the embargo, when the pending Sino-Japanese negotiations for treaty revision had been concluded and the yen had recovered to par. But, notwithstanding the statement by the Finance Minister, the Seiyukai government made no move, for it was obliged to adopt the positive economic policy it had promised the nation when out of power, but failed in the curtailment of government expenditure, the most important preliminary for the lifting of the gold embargo. As a result of the finance minister's gesture, however, the stock market was thrown into extreme confusion.

However, the causes requiring the lifting of the embargo still continued to exist. The most important were :

1. A decrease in the government-owned specie abroad. In recent years the Japanese government has needed at least $50,000,000 for the payment of the interest on loans issued in foreign markets, the maintenance of its official establishments abroad and the purchase of war implements and other necessities made in foreign countries. To meet these expenses, the government used to hold a fairly large amount of specie abroad. But the rapid decrease in the holdings in the last few years made it impossible to meet even one year's payments and put the government in an awkward position. For the making of such payments, the government specie held abroad is not the only means, but settlement can be made by exchange. But under the abnormal conditions created by the ban on the export of gold, such a means as the purchase of dollars for the settlement of government accounts abroad tended to accelerate the fall of the yen. Therefore, the government, pressed with the lack of specie abroad, had to find some means of replenishing its holdings or lift the gold embargo to place exchange on a solid basis.

2. The maturity of the sterling bonds. The second sterling bonds with 4% interest, issued by the Japanese government to the amount of £23,000,000 mature in January, 1931, but under the present conditions of government finance, an understanding with the financiers in London and New York had to be obtained beforehand for its conversion. However, it was evident that unless some concrete policy for the removal of the gold embargo was framed and its materialisation in the near future considered practical, the consent of the financiers in London and New York for the conversion of the bonds would be difficult to get, and even if they agreed, the conditions offered would be extremely disadvantageous to our country.

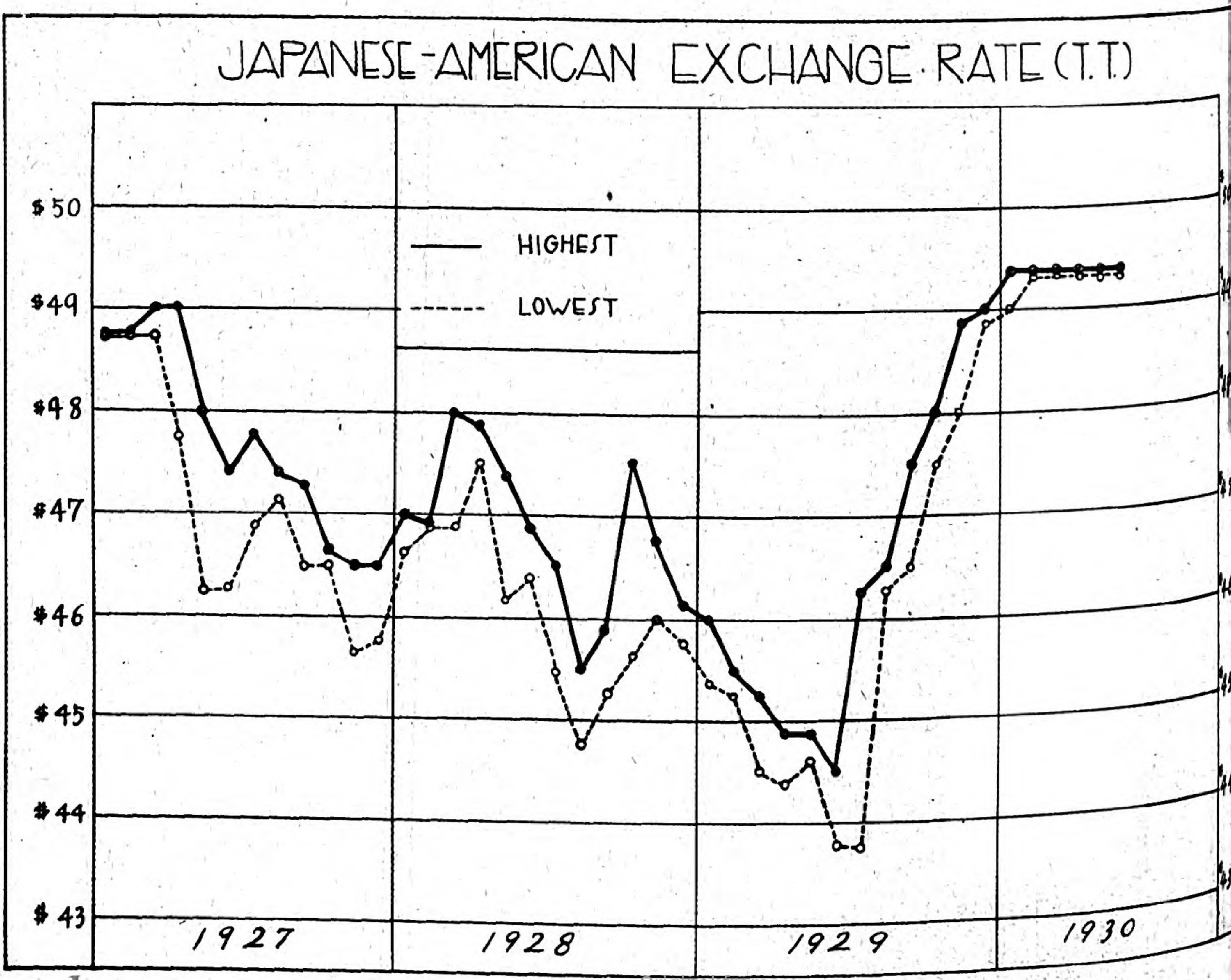
Another factor pressing the government to carry out the lifting of the gold embargo was the fact that almost every country in the world had already returned to the gold basis. Japan was the only country among the first class nations that still left her currency in an unnatural state, and such a condition would eventually leave her behind in the march of international economic progress. For these reasons, the solution of the problem at the earliest possible moment was unavoidable and Japan's return to the gold standard was imminent.

The Hamaguchi cabinet, from the very beginning of its formation, was firmly determined to solve the problem, and the finance minister, Mr. Inoue, assisting the premier, immediately set about the necessary preparations. The first thing they did was to reframe the budget for 1929-1930 which had been made by the Tanaka cabinet and passed at the 56th session of the Diet, to bring it in line with the retrenchment policy of the government. Such a method had never been resorted to in the annals of Japan's financial history, except in some extraordinary cases, and it now impressed the nation with the sincerity of the present government. In Japan the financial year begins with April and ends on the last day of March of the following year. Therefore, for three months, from April to the end of June, the budget of the Tanaka cabinet was in operation, but within the following nine months $45,000,000 was cut from the total of $840,000,000 of the established budget for 1929-1930. In compiling the budget for 1930-1031, the same retrenchment policy was followed, and the total budget was contracted to $805,000,000. This was a reduction by $35,000,000 from the working budget for 1929-1930.

Special mention should be made of the bond policy of the present government. Under the regime of the Tanaka cabinet, the indiscriminate issue of bonds was resorted to to meet the lack of funds for the possitive economic policy, but Mr. Hamaguchi, the new premier, seeing the evil effects of such a policy upon the ultimate solution of the gold embargo question, established a no-bond policy with the slogan, "No Loans for Government Finance." Therefore in the general account of the budget for 1930-1931, no recourse was had to loans, and thus opened epoch in the financial history country. And this policy of Loans for Government Financ not limited to the central gover alone, but was extended to the and prefectural governments, the government issuing instructions local governments to make its ret ment policy thorough-going.

Next let us see what the gover required from the nation. The nese nation, which fell into the extravagance during the war, continued its prodigal way of unconscious of the stringent fi and economic conditions spr over the country. With such titude on the part of the people, ever thoroughly the central and finances might be adjusted, the of country-wide retrenchment from realisation. Therefore the ernment, with a view to letting people understand in what fi and economic conditions the c stood and that, for the lifting of gold embargo, the improveme foreign trade was the foremost sity, started a campaign for p frugality and earnestly asked th operation of the nation in carryin the difficult task of reversion to gold standard.

As regards the possible efflux of specie after the lifting of the ba its subsequent effect upon the m market at home, the govern decided to check the outflow by possible means, and immediately the formation of the cabinet in efforts were made to increase specie held by the government ab buying through the Yokohama Sp Bank as many export bills as po for the account of the government the Bank of Japan. As shown where in this annual, the foreign t of Japan usually shows an exces imports during the first half of year, due to the importation of cotton, while in the second half, exports exceed the imports due to increase in the volume of silk expo from Japan. Therefore the gove ment, taking advantage of this ex season, succeeded not only in multip ing the government specie held road, but also in preventing the ab soaring of the yen exchange u pressure of the feeling that the bargo on gold was to be lifted at o The purchase of dollars thus made u the first part of November amou to $115,000,000, whereupon the sp held by the government and the B



in together increased to $152, , taking into account the pre-arranged receipt of $35,000,000. the other hand, the Bank of maintained a specie reserve of 0,000 for conversion at home, per cent. of the convertible sued were thus covered by the in the coffers of the Bank. ore, the government, though nt that there would be little e on the money market even the outflow of bullion reached rable amounts, resorted to such ure as setting up a credit of ,000 in financial centers abroad view to relieving the anxiety people and consolidating business elations with the financers of countries. The Yokohama Bank, supported by the government d the Bank of Japan, established group of financiers in New with Morgan & Co. as its head, of $25,000,000 and with bank- titutions in London, headed by estminster Bank, a credit of 000. In addition, the Bank of d and the New York Federal Bank promised moral support Bank of Japan in the historic of Japan's return to the gold d.

let us look at the trend of ic conditions at home and shortly before the announce- f the lifting of the gold embargo. reign trade, which showed an of imports of $141,000,000 during first half of the year, changed ible in the latter half, and by ddle of November, the excess orts amounted to $105,000,000, down the total excess of im- o $35,000,000, a marked falling $50,000,000, as compared with evious year. If we take into ration the invisible receipts, usually amount to somewhere n $50,000,000 and $70,000,000 ly, the balance of Japan's inter- l accounts for 1929 may have n her favour. Yen exchange, ly in anticipation of the lifting embargo, but reflecting the able turn in foreign trade and d by speculative manoeuvring nghai due to the declining silver ion throughout the world, began ow an upward tendency and the ion on New York, which was t the end of June, recovered to on November 18th. On the hand, in foreign markets ap- a sudden change toward easier rates. In New York a high ad prevailed from the beginning year, and in August the exchange 's loans came to the collosal t of $7,500,000,000, and con- tly, call money maintained high f from 10 to 12%. Under such stances, therefore, the New York al Reserve Bank, was obliged to the official discount rate from 5 , with a view to checking specula- and this measure, naturally in- a sharp decline in the cross rate, much bullion from England and elled the Bank of England, to ts dicsount rate from 5½ to 6½%. high money rates in the world's l money markets was considered stacle to Japan's return to the standard, for it drained capital Japanese markets, where still iled low rates in disregard of currents, and caused the ex- banks of Japan to fall short of abroad. However, an abrupt e appeared in world monetary tions in October. The cross rate en the United States and Eng- recovered, and bullion began to n to England. In New York, the sudden collapse of the ex- e, the interest rate began to ease reactionary velocity, and the day sier money was anticipated. On ber 30th, the Bank of England ed the discount rate from 6½ to followed by the New York Federal ve Bank, which dropped its rate 6 to 5%. The central banks of ther European countries followed suit, and thus opened a period of world-wide easy money. This tendency in Europe and America made much easier the negotiation for the establishment of credit by the Japanese government in these markets and was one of the outstanding factors that advanced the date of Japan's reversion to the gold standard.

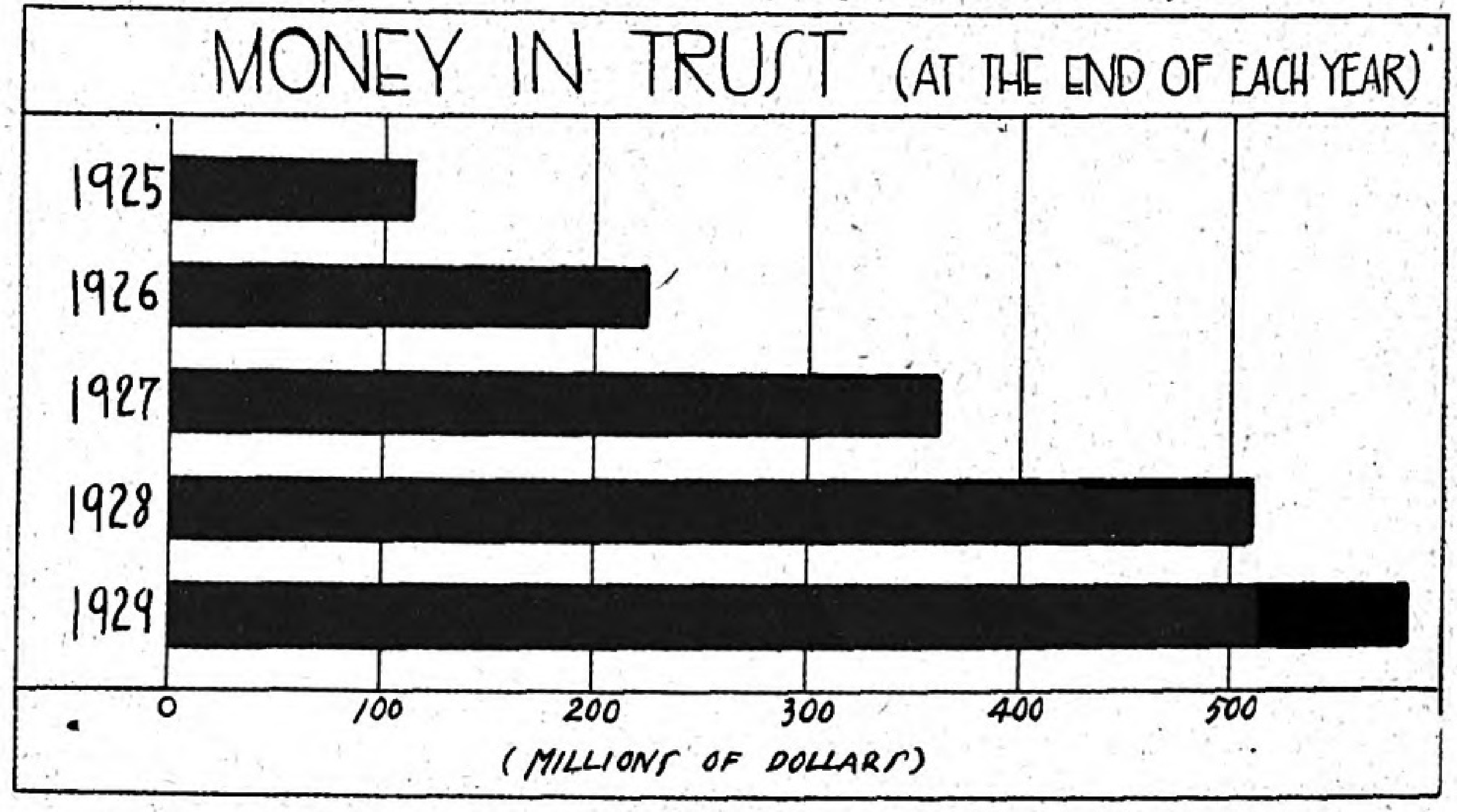
The deflation policy of the government naturally entailed a subsequent shrinkage in Japan's business in general and threw every line of industry into further depression. Stock quotations followed a precipitate downward movement, and the prices of commodities, which had shown a declining tendency from the outset of the year, fell with accelerated speed with the appearance of the Hamaguchi cabinet. The index number for the prices of wholesale commodities in Tokyo, investigated by the Bank of Japan, showed a decrease of 1% in July and 0.51% in August, and dropped to 218.45, its lowest since 1917. However, with the decline of commodity prices and the deepening of the business depression, the number of the unemployed multiplied and the unemployment problem loomed ghastly before the government and the people. Therefore the government, with a view to finding out remedies for the problem, established an Investigation Commission for Social Affairs to study it. Despite the appearance of these difficulties, however, the backing of the government in its embargo lifting problem by the Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Japan and other associations of like nature suffered no change, and the government was able to go ahead according to its pre-arranged program and at last announced on November 21st, 1929, that the embargo on the export of gold would be lifted on January 11th, 1930. This successful conclusion may be accounted for by the unexpected lowering of world money rates, together with the improvement of foreign trade, the recovery of the yen exchange and the co-operation of the nation at large.

Many reasons have been given for the delay of our country in her reversion to the gold standard, such as the reactionary business depression after the war, the earthqauke devastation in 1923 and the bank panic in 1927, but the cautious attitude of successive govenments in handling the problem, inspired by fear of the ultimate influence upon economic circles, was also an important factor. If Japan had resorted to such means as the devaluation of the currency or a conditioned reversion to the gold standard, as did some other countries, something might have been done much earlier, but the government, confident of the real strength of the country, avoided such means and at last succeeded in returning to the gold standard in the strict sense of the words.

In the wake of this drastic economic change, Japan is at present overwhelmed with a number of unwelcome influences from abroad, such as the world-wide depression in industry, the raising of the tariff walls in other countries, and the lessening of the purchasing power of the Chinese people by the fall in the value of silver. At home the unemployment problem is the chief concern of the government and the people. However, in the monetary market nothing extraordinary has happened in spite of the fact that, due to the absorption by foreign banks of their investments and the settlement for the excess of the imports for 1929, bullion amounting to something like $80,000,000 has been exported. The specie holdings of the Bank of Japan as reserve for coversion still stand at $435,000,000, and 73 per cent. of the convertible notes issued are thus covered by gold. No change in money rates is necessary in the near future.

The Trust Business in Japan

From the point of view of laws and regulations, the beginning of the development of the trust business in Japan may be traced to the enactment of the Trust Laws of 1923. But in practice it began about twenty years earlier. In 1904 some banks were registered as trust companies for the first time in the financial history of Japan. Therefore it may be said that the trust business in Japan has no short record, and for convenience its history may be divided into four periods. The first was from 1904 to 1912, the period of first enterprise and experience. The second period was from 1912 to 1917 when the possibility of the development of the business was generally recognised, and during this stage a considerable number of small trust companies came into existence throughout the Empire. The third period was from 1918 to 1922 when the trust business was stimulated by the so-called war boom and several big trust companies were registered at this time. At this stage the number of trust companies in Japan was 487, and the total amount of capital invested in the business was about $175,000,000.



Year	Companies
1905	2
1906	6
1907	13
1908	18
1909	27
1910	41
1911	70
1912	134
1913	226
1914	286
1915	310
1916	328
1917	306
1918	488
1919	388
1920	425
1921	487

According to investigations by the Treasury Department, the branches of business transacted by the trust companies during the third period were as follows ;—(1) the trust of money for investment, (2) the safekeeping, buying, selling and renting of negotiable bonds, (3) the safekeeping of property, (4) the guaranteeing of obligations, (5) the adjustment and liquidation of property, (6) the underwriting of loans, bonds and stocks, and general collection business, (7) business inquiry, (8) the buying and selling of immovable property, (9) the renting of money, and buying and selling of immovable property; (10) the valueing and appraising of immovable property, and measuring, planning and supervising of buildings, and (11) the safety deposit business. But in practice the business transactions of almost all of the trust companies of that time were limited to some special lines, no single company being engaged in all the above mentioned branches of business. This was not because they were not aware of the true nature of the trust business or not well versed in their business. They engaged in the money and immovable property trust business quite extensively. But there were troubles at this time that checked the healthful development of the trust business. The lack of trust company laws and regulations discouraged the public from doing business with trust companies. There were several cases of the trust of negotiable bonds, money in trust or certificates of obligation handled by the trust companies that were deemed to be infringements of the tax or other laws. During the third period, the trust business proper was not as prosperous as expected. Many trust companies were active in incidental business matters only. In accordance with the progress of the economic life of Japan and for the sound development of the trust business, the trust company laws were enacted in 1922 and put into force the following year. That was the beginning of the fourth period. By the enactment of the trust laws, the trust company system of Japan was put on a sound basis and the trust business was led toward a prosperous future. By the new laws all trust concerns, new and old, were obliged to obtain business licenses from the Treasury Department and their business procedure was put under the strict supervision of that department. Thus many doubtful concerns were eliminated from the field, unsuccessful companies disappeared and only sound companies survived the test. The number of companies that have continued in business since before the enactment of the trust laws is eighteen and the number established since the enactment nineteen, making in all thirty-seven. According to an official report dated January, 1930, the aggregate capital of these thirty-seven companies is about $170,000,000 the paid-up capital about $46,000,000 the reserve a little more than $10,000,000 and the total property held in trust about $717,000,000 as shown in the following table :

	(Unit, 1,000 dollars)
Money in trust	583,253
Money in trust for invest.	5,030
Negotiable bonds in trust	101,270
Loan in trust	13,944
Immovable property in trust	13,954
Total	717,451

Since the enactment of the trust laws, the trust business of Japan has made remarkable progress. The following table shows the steady growth of the business during the third period:

(Unit, 1,000 dollars)

Year (end of second half yearly period)	Total amount of property in trust	Money in trust
1924	77,902	67,408
1925	163,802	112,410
1926	306,670	211,502
1927	460,809	339,037
1928	633,932	501,892
1929	718,950	584,442

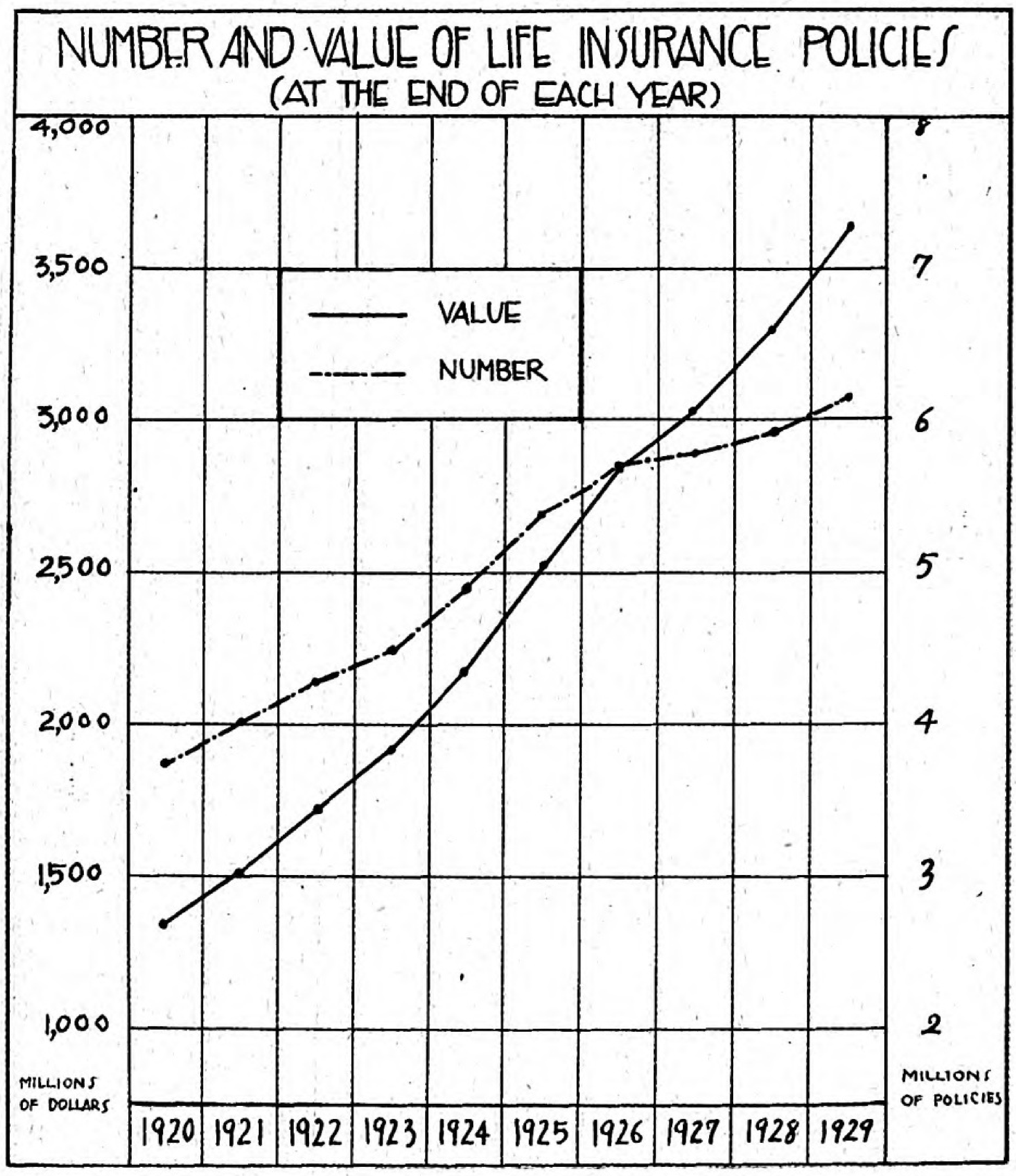
There are several reasons why the trust business has made such remarkable progress during the last few years. Generally speaking, financial conditions in Japan of late have been quite suitable for the growth of the trust business and secondly the trust license regulations of the government have been so strictly applied that all doubtful concerns have been eliminated and, consequently, the confidence of the public in the trust business considerably increased. Since the advent of the third period such financial magnates as the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and others have started tust businesses. It is to be noted that the money in trust has increased the most rapidly. Actually about 80 per cent. of the aggregate property in trust is money. This phenomenon may be attributed to the following reasons: first, the return on money in trust is much better on money in ordinary banks; second, by the revision of the income tax laws, the tax on trust funds was changed from the system of taxation on aggregate revenue to the system of taxation at the source; and third, the public confidence in trust companies was increased in comparison with the decrease of confidence in both deposit and savings banks caused by the panic of 1927, when there were many bank failures. But the recent general depression in Japan is said to have checked the prosperity of the trust business a little. Almost all the trust companies have been in trouble trying to find desirable ways of investing trust funds, and consequently their rate of profit has gradually decreased. The following table shows the aggregate yield on moneys in trust with the principal trust companies in Japan:

Year		Yield
1925	First half year	7.7%
	Second half year	7.2%
1926	First half year	7.2%
	Second half year	7.0%
1927	First half year	6.8%
	Second half year	6.5%
1928	First half year	6.1%
	Second half year	5.9%
1929	First half year	5.4%
	Second half year	5.2%

By the end of 1929 the margin between the rate of interest on fixed deposit at ordinary banks and the yield on money in trust at trust companies had become so much less that the increase of money in trust with the latter companies was considerably checked. Some people said that the prevailing depression was a sign that the Japanese trust companies had come to a standstill. But the difficulty of investing funds troubled not only the trust companies, but the general banking houses as well. The trust company people, however, were not pessimistic over the depression, because they believed the decrease due to the hesitation of investors to place long-term fixed deposits in trust companies because of the decrease of the trust yield and the expectation of an increase in the return on deposits at ordinary banking houses after the removal of the gold embargo. They were busy making new plans for the future development of their businesses. They were striving to go ahead toward the shifting of their activity from the one-sided money trust business to the holding in trust of immovables, negotiable bonds, etc., and the development of other branches of the business. In the investment of trust funds, they were turning to long term loans in preference to short term, loans on security to credit loans, loans on immovable property to loans on negotiable bonds, accommodation of industrial funds to loans on immovable property, and investment in negotiable bonds to general loans. That is to say, they were doing their best to make long term loans for industries and on immovable property on the one hand and, on the other hand, to rationalize their loans on negotiable bonds to minimize the danger of losing money as the trust companies did in England. And in the collateral fields of trust activity they were trying to share the profits by joining the sydicates for government loans, public loans and company debentures.

Insurance Business

A century ago Japan already had a sort of insurance system, although in a very imperfect form. Her real insurance system, in the modern sense of the term, however, began about 1880. During the five decades since, the business has enjoyed a smooth and rapid development. Now it fulfills the economic needs of the nation, and is a great power in monetary circles because of its mammoth funds and assets. The funds held by insurance companies amount to $850,000,000, thus exceeding the funds of trust companies, which amount to $700,000,000, although far below the funds of banks, which reach $8,000,000,000. From a Japanese legal point of view, the insurance business is restricted to stock and mutual insurance companies. At the end of 1928 the total number of Japanese insurance companies was 94 with an aggregate capital and funds of $170,000,000. Particulars of the principal insurance businesses in Japan are given in the succeeding items.



Life Insurance

The following table gives the value of policies issued since 1916.

(Report of the Department of Commerce and Industry for 1928)

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Increase	Amount of contracts at the end of the year
1916	29,911	587,909
1917	85,119	673,028
1918	152,758	825,786
1919	254,894	1,080,680
1920	237,787	1,318,467
1921	172,624	1,491,091
1922	209,738	1,700,829
1923	166,477	1,867,306
1924	281,234	2,148,540
1925	299,831	2,448,371
1926	299,666	2,748,037
1927	220,297	2,968,334
1928	237,502	3,205,836

The total value of policies in 1919 was $1,000,000,000, and since then it has increased at the rate of $200,000,000 a year. At present it is put at $3,000,000,000.

The following table gives an interesting comparison of the value of insurance policies in 1925 in Japan and other principal countries:

	Amount of contracts at the end of the year	Population	Insurance per capita
	millions	*thousands*	
United States	$71,904	126,212	$569
Great Britain	$10,353	50,000	$207
Japan	$ 2,448	83,500	$ 30
Germany	$ 1,265	63,309	$ 19
France	$ 825	40,744	$ 20

As will be seen Japan occupies the third position in the world both in the total value of insurance policies and the insurance per capita.

The average value of a policy at the end of 1929 was $549, and the average value of a new policy $698. An upward tendency is still evident. This is caused by the advance in the economic condition of insured individuals and by the making by influential insurance companies of contracts for larger amounts. For example, the following increase in the amounts of life policies is found in a comparison of the years 1927 and 1928:

Under $	250	3%	(dec.)
Under	500	0.3%	(inc.)
Under	1,000	0.9%	(inc.)
Under	2,000	1.2%	(inc.)
Under	5,000	0.5%	(inc.)
Under	50,000	0.1%	(inc.)

There are forty life insurance companies, two of which deal in conscription insurance. Their influence on Japanese securities is very highly regarded, for now more than half of these companies invest their assets in securities as shown in the following table:

(In million dollars)

Use of Assets		Ratio to Assets
Cash & Deposits	99	14.0%
Loans	140	21.2%
Securities	336	51.0%
Real Estate	38	5.8%
Money Trust	20	3.0%
Others	27	5.0%
Total	660	100.0%

These forty companies, with exception of one, realized a prof the year under review. The revenue of the forty companies $731,000,000 and the expenses $711,000,000.

Insurance against Los

There are fifty-two loss-insur companies whose contracts amou $8,500,000,000, represented by 13 000 policies. The use of the of these companies is given in following table:

	million dollars	Ra
Cash and Deposits	52	28
Loans	24	12
Securities	87	44
Real Estate	6	3
Others	30	15
Total	199	100

Fire Insurance

The Tokyo Fire Insurance Comp established in 1887 was the first insurance company in Japan. T the origin of the fire insurance busi in Japan was later than that of the insurance business. The property sured is chiefly wooden structu quite contrary to the state of affairs Europe and America, so that it is possible to apply the premiums foreign fire insurance companies, naturally the tables are very imperf Moreover the competition among companies and the frequent occurre of big fires at first made the fire surance business extremely difficul carry on. In 1917, however, eigh Japanese companies and twenty- foreign companies made an agreem on premiums, and since then business has enjoyed tranquil Favored by the European war bo the companies realized a mar increase of contracts and revenue premiums. New companies were established. In 1928 there were companies. The following table sho the development of the fire insura business during the ten years end 1928:

	Number of contracts	mi do
1919	3,007,000	2,12
1920	3,632,000	2,87
1921	4,774,000	3,61
1922	6,039,000	4,31
1923	6,786,000	4,77
1924	8,427,000	5,8
1925	10,135,000	
1926	9,884,000	
1927	11,179,000	
1928	12,463,000	

Marine Insurance

The Tokyo Marine Insuran the first Japanese marine in company, was established in 18 first the company's business was thing but satisfactory, owing to little experience and little credit, to the infant state of the marine tr portation business.

The Russo-Japanese War, howe enlivened the carrying trade, and European war caused a revolution development in the transportation b ness in Japan, which could not react favorably on the marine insur business.

The carrying trade was again dep sed with the setting in of the reacti ary period in financial circles in 19 and this was again reflected in marine insurance business. The p mium rates were lowered and lowe until most of the companies co hardly make both ends meet. 1928, the eight marine insurance c panies, led by the Tokyo Marine

(Continued on Page 14

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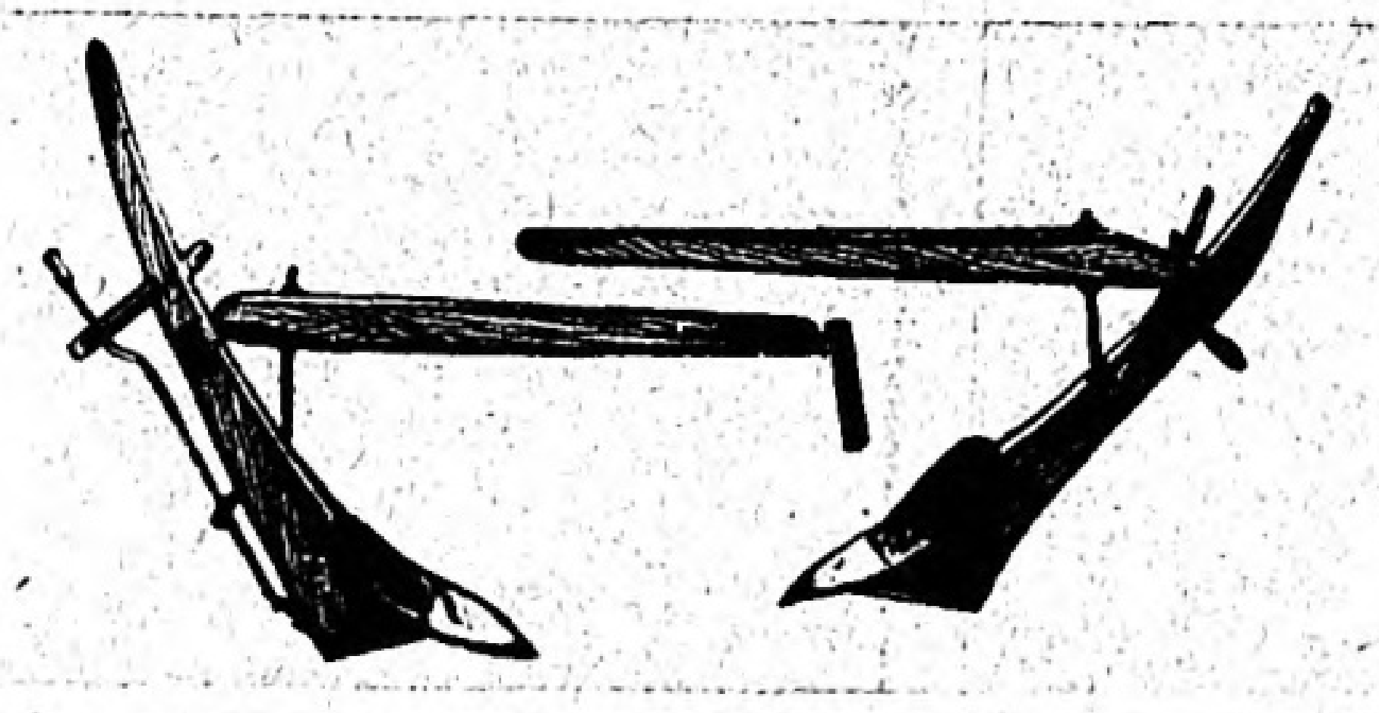

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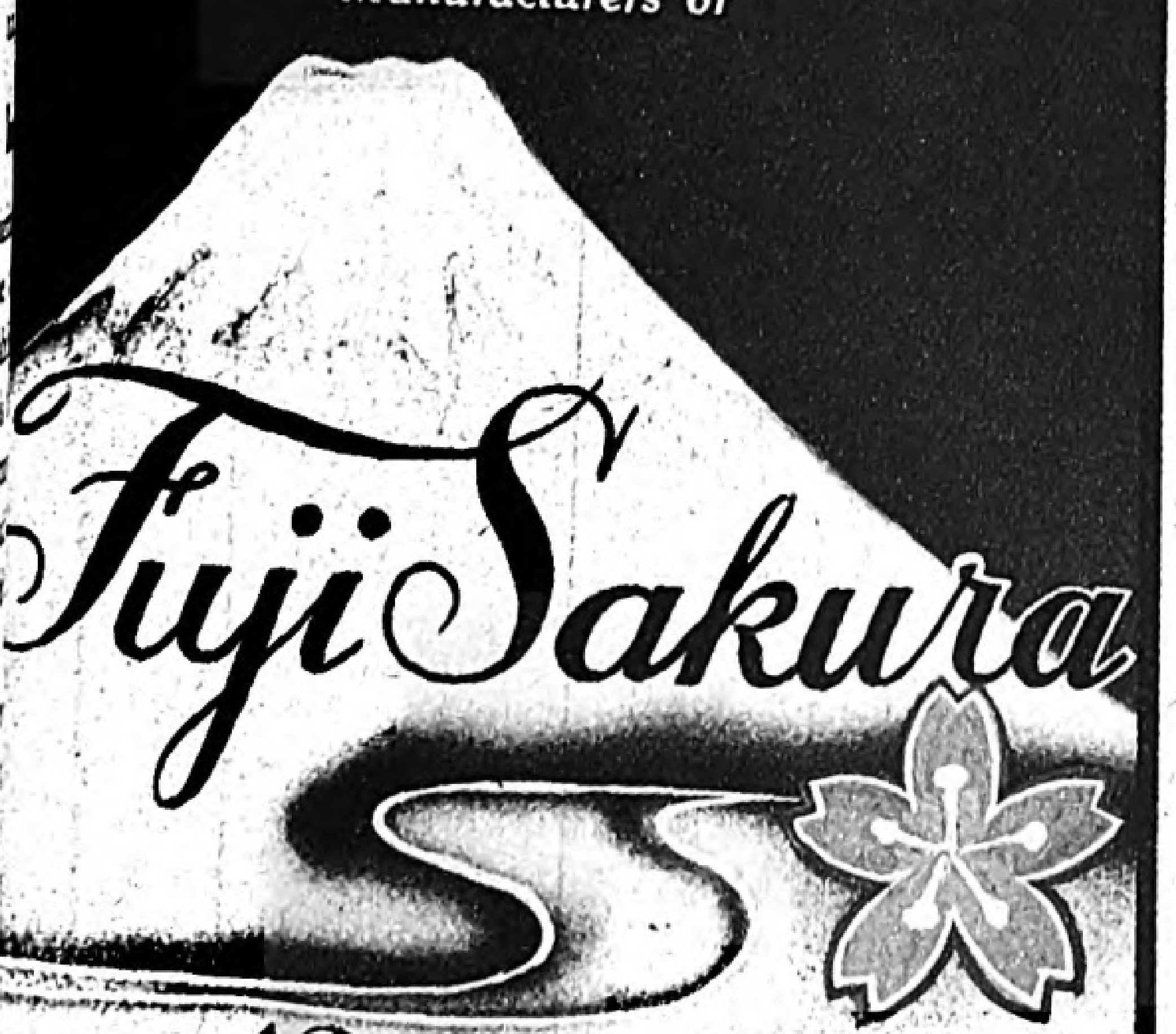

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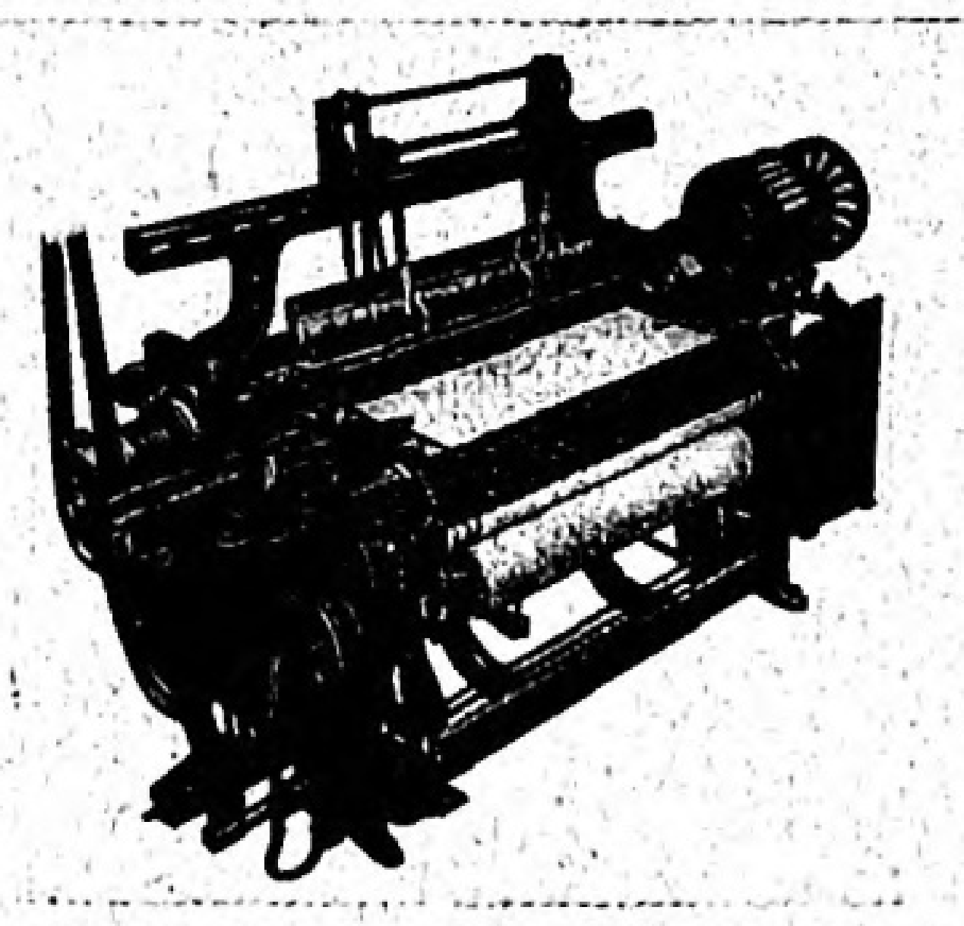

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The Electric Industry in Japan

Wonderful Growth of the Industry

It is only some forty years since the electric industry came to Japan in 1887, beginning with the first supply of power by the Tokyo Electric Co. But the use of electricity is now general in Japan, extending over 90 per cent. of the 12,000,000 households in Japan proper in 1928. It is, however, to be stated that the number of lamps and candlepower per household or, in other words, the consumption of power, is small in proportion to its popularity. But the use of electricity is advancing with leaps and bounds. The following table gives the index numbers showing the increase in the number of lamps, based on 1 for 1903:

	Lamps	Candle-power	Power
1903	1.00	1.00	1.00
1907	2.36	2.07	2.07
1912	12.30	9.30	8.20
1917	30.20	29.60	12.00
1922	61.90	73.30	27.80
1927	97.30	145.50	51.10
1928	102.20	157.90	55.15

Metallic filament lamps were first used in Japan in 1915, and they had driven carbonic filament lamps from the field before 1919. At present tungsten lamps are in wide use, and very recently gas tungsten lamps have begun to be popular. The use of improved lamps gives occasion for the installation of higher power lamps in ordinary houses. For instance, before 1916 less than 10 candle power lamps were in the greatest demand, while at present lamps of 20 candle power and over are most in use, as shown by the following figures:

	Below 10 C.P.	10 C.P.	16 C.P.	20 C.P. & Over
1913	2,779,714	2,107,929	544,155	171,411
1916	3,602,003	3,186,855	1,656,793	588,531
1917	3,407,131	3,947,068	1,939,010	1,023,078
1922	3,547,265	8,380,344	4,889,478	3,704,685
1927	3,694,976	9,174,944	8,982,829	10,469,341
1928	3,402,386	9,597,575	9,381,921	11,526,435

Investment in the Industry

It goes without saying that investments in the industry have increased in proportion to the increase in demand for light and power. At the end of 1928 the number of electric enterprises was 6,492, the investment in which stood at $2,424,000,000. Details of the investment are given below:

	(In thousands of dollars)
Nominal Capital	1,870,452
Paid-up Capital	1,434,538
Debentures & Loans ...	909,380
Reserve Funds	80,288

As against the preceding year, the above figures show an increase of 6.2% for nominal capital, 7.2% for paid-up capital, 20.8% for debentures and loans and 6.7% for reserve funds. In 1928 electric enterprises showed total receipts of $406,831,000 and total expenditures of $265,391,000, the profits amounting to $141,440,000. These profits were 9.9% of the paid-up capital. The following table shows the receipts and percentage of profit to paid-up capital in each of the different categories of enterprises:

(In thousands of dollars)

	Receipts	Percentage
Light	128,646	9.9%
Power	134,271	9.9
Railways	87,753	6.7
Combined Businesses	15,062	10.5
Other	41,153	—

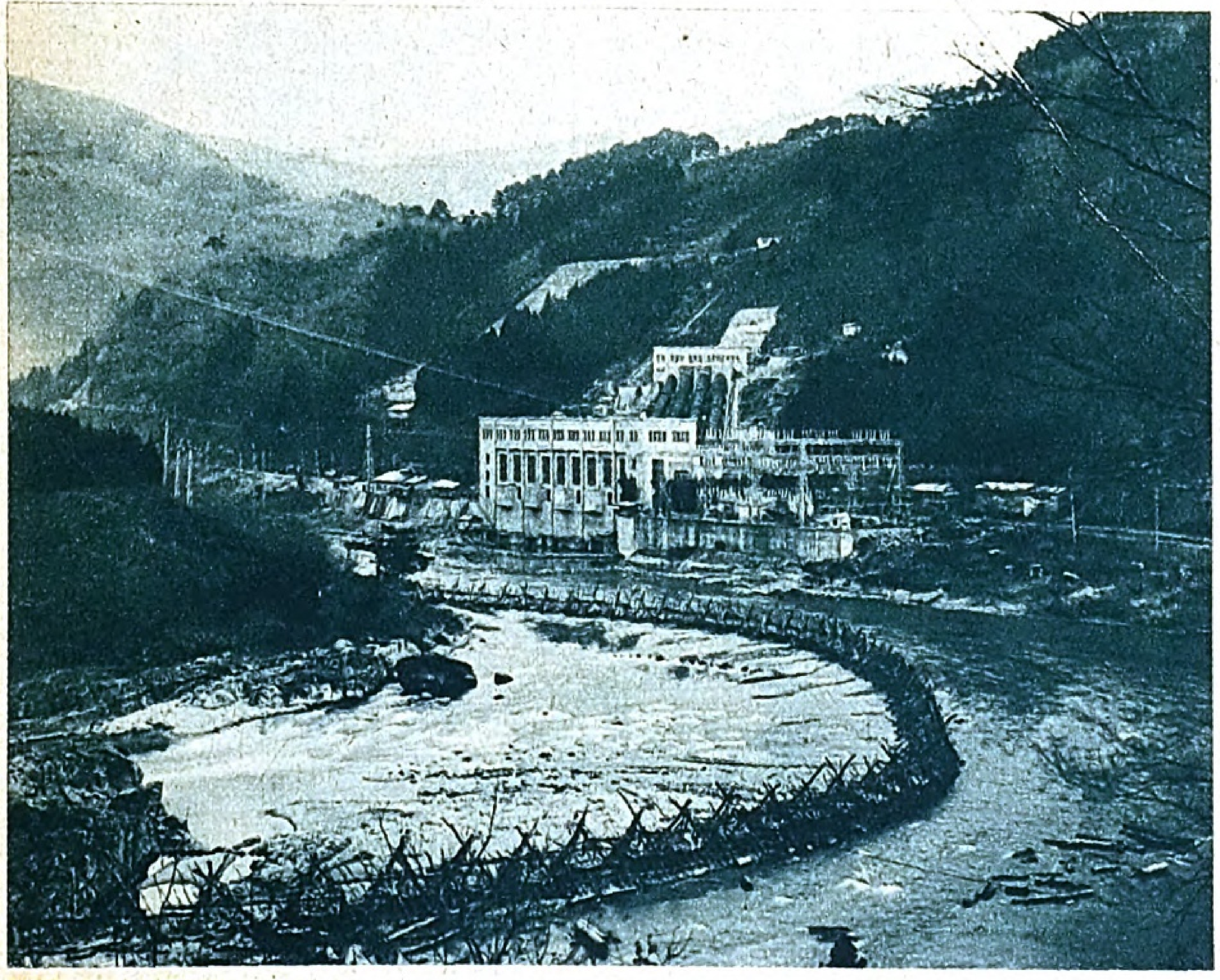
Generating Capacity

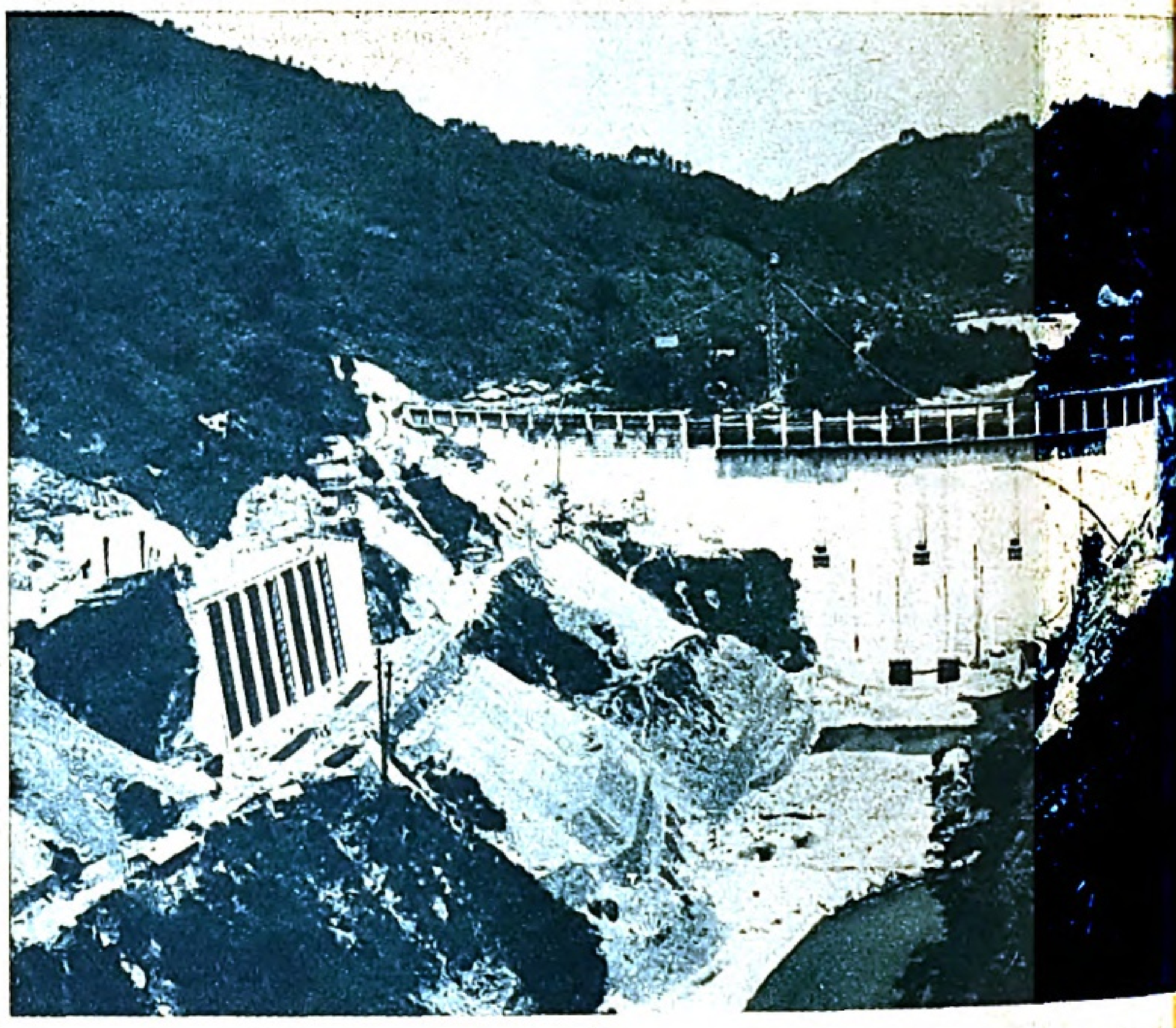
In this country the rate of increase in generating capacity has been so great that it has nearly doubled every five years. At the end of 1928 Japan had a capacity already installed of 3,822,000 k.w. in addition to 1,840,000 k.w. yet to be installed, the former being an increase of 277,900 k.w. over the corresponding figure in the preceding year. The aggregate amount of power generated during the twelve months of 1928 was 11,060,000,000 k.w.h. The following table gives an analysis of the amounts of power generated by different motive powers:

	Capacity *k.w.*	Power Generated *k.w.h.*
Water Power	2,290,351	9,895,898,000
Steam Power	1,474,641	1,151,006,000
Internal Combustion Power..	57,062	13,591,000
Total	3,822,054	11,060,496,000

Though poor in coal resources, Japan is most favored in water power, and her electric enterprises are in most cases based upon water power. Steam power facilities are usually established in reserve to prepare for dry weather or damage to water power generators. A tendency has been noticeable recently for steam power plants to expand on account of the improvement of steam power generators and boilers and cheaper coal prices. But, notwithstanding this tendency, Japan's electric industry is as firmly based on water power as ever. Until 1912, however, it depended by far more on steam power than water power. When the World War broke out, coal prices went up very high and the utilization of water came to the fore. The development of this new phase of the industry was much accelerated by the success in supplying high tension current over a distance of 170 miles between Inawashiro and Tokyo. This change of motive power from steam to water is shown by the following figures:

	Water Power *k.w.*	Steam Power *k.w.*
1908	60,121	94,611
1909	73,501	108,709
1910	112,932	144,605
1911	143,831	177,733
1912	233,339	228,864
1913	321,596	275,260
1914	416,586	299,383
1915	449,220	322,364
1916	469,634	335,655
1917	511,090	364,473
1922	1,070,060	709,113
1927	2,111,087	1,356,044
1928	2,290,351	1,531,703





Generating Plant (Left) and Dam (Upper) of the Shokawa Hydro-Electric Company at Komaki, Toyama Pref., Nearing Completion. Water Used: Maximum, 4,900 c.f., Ordinary, 2,900 c.f. Efficient Height of Head: 236 f. Generating Capacity: Maximum, 72,000 k.w., Ordinary, 43,000 k.w. Embankment: Height, 260 f., Length 1,000 f. Length of Lake, 7 miles. Water in Lake, 1,337,000,000 c.f.

Distribution of Electric Power

The development of Japan's electric industry was due to the electrification of factories, which resulted in a greatly increased demand for electric power. The use of electricity in different industries is shown in the following table:

Industries	Number of Factories	H. P.
Dyeing & Weaving..	83,022	553,815
Machinery	54,757	687,502
Chemical	33,354	545,606
Food-stuff	111,388	304,733
Mining & Refining..	12,164	449,858
Others	117,471	508,878
Total	412,156	3,050,390

The following table shows the increase in recent years in the amount of electricity used as motive power:

1914	322,662 k.w.
1915	408,429
1916	545,025
1917	700,332
1918	949,573
1919	1,103,967
1920	1,205,295
1921	1,371,243
1922	1,460,937
1923	1,520,755
1924	1,634,500
1925	1,860,891
1926	2,052,328
1927	2,240,185
1928	2,948,143

The electric industry in Japan promises to develop more and more, having generating and supplying facilities favorably comparable with those of any other country in the world except the United States.

Gas Industr

Capital Invested

The investment of capital industry, as it stood at the end of is given in the following table:

(In thousands of

Kinds of operating bodies	No.	Capital authorized
Gas companies ..	67	105,802
Managed by other companies	10	98,154
Operated by Municipalities	5	–
Bussiness not yet started	5	3,815
Total	87	207,772

Supply

The following table illustrat conditions of the gas supply in the big cities of Japan during the months of 1929:

	Consumers	Average daily production c.m.
Tokyo ..	533,993	1,091,005
Osaka ..	257,273	244,371
Kyoto ..	72,543	81,471
Kobe....	107,727	128,790
Nagoya..	68,855	68,855

In 1928 there were ninety of which twelve had not yet business, showing, as compared the preceding year, an increase twelve concerns of which eight had yet started business.

The number of consumers 1,212,024, an increase of 25,33 compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of gas manufactu was 644,237,000 cubic metres, show an increase of 140,846,000 cubic metr

The gas supplied was 578,49 cubic metres, an increase of 91,88 cubic metres.

The total capital invested was 454,000 at the end of 1929, and total revenue was $61,810,000. It expected that with the advancem of living conditions in towns and the industry will make very favour progress.

At present gas supply is measu by volume, but a plan for measu the supply by caloric quantity is being considered. In 1929 the T Gas Company despatched an exp to Great Britain, where the gas sup is measured by caloric quantity. a result of his investigations, the pany will make a test of the new sys in a portion of its supply area, and the results are satisfactory, the sys will be inangurated throughout whole supply district of the comp

The Tokyo Gas Co. is also plan to sell gas by caloric quantity.

The compilers of the present nese law regulating the gas indus did not anticipate such a system at time of the promulgation of the law, the authorities have decided to inve gate the question whether the sys is advantageous to consumers or convenient for practical purposes.

Land Transportation

retrospect at land transportation 9 reveals the fact that the business ssion has told severely on the try, the revenue from both pas- r and freight traffic having been y reduced. In Spring the traffic d-Western Japan (Kwansai) was vhat heavy owing to several s, one of which was the journey- f people to the Kyoto Palace to ne site of the recent coronation lony. In early July when the guchi Cabinet was formed and urated its retrenchment policy, began to fall off. To make rs worse, the automobile lines have been extended from big to local districts proved a great ce to both state and private rail- Some private railway com- are now running automobiles ads where trains were formerly

Government Railways

e Government railways, the trunk of the whole railway system, have vested capital of about $1,500,000, nd a total mileage of 13,672 kilo- s, which may be classified as s:

gle track	11,564
uble track	1,946
ree track	22
r track	131
e track	2
track	4
Total	13,672

e rolling stock is as follows:

omotives	Steam	Tanks	1,165
		Tender	2,936
	Electricity		99
Total			4,200
senger cars		Bogie	8,037
		Other	2,172
Total			10,209
Seating capacity			537,389
ctric cars			976
Seating capacity			95,913
ight cars:			
Covered			36,222
Open			29,647
Total			65,869
Freight Tonnage			846,513

e revenue for the year ending in h, 1929, was as follows:

venue from passenger cars:	
Mileage	493,189,208
Passengers	847,300,481
Revenue	$142,668,931
venue from freight cars:	
Mileage	1,266,620,026
Tonnage	78,506,849
Revenue	$110,343,182

is interesting to observe the effect he business depression on land c. The Tokyo and Osaka Railway aus, which include in their zones ndustrial quarters e big cities, have most seriously ted. They have red a falling off affic of 6.1% and o respectively, as pared with the eding year, while Nagoya and Moji way Bureaus have an increase of o and 0.4% respec- y as compared the preceding . The Sendai and poro Bureaus, too, seen an increase 2% and 5.6%. unsatisfactory ness conditions in Tokyo and Osaka es may have been to the fact that, g situated in the tres of commerce industry, they e been most acute- affected by the iness depression, that the development of private electric railways and motor-trucks have invaded the sphere of the railways. The favourable condition of the Sendai zone was due to the fact that the transportation of agricultural and forestry products and especially of rice greatly increased, while the increase of traffic in the Sapporo zone may be ascribed to the development of industry in the Hokkaido.

Plans for Speeding Up

The Railway Department has drawn up plans to compete with the private electric railways in speed, and as a first step, the trains on the Tokaido Line (between Tokyo and Kobe) will run at increased speeds on and after Sept. 15, 1930. The Department also plans to run special express trains in the neighbourhood of big cities, and suburban trains.

Private Trains and Tramways

At the end of 1928 there were 219 private railway companies with a nominal capital of $534,059,000, and a construction capital of $296,418,000, their total mileage being 3,581 miles. The total profits were $15,310,000, or 6.1%, a decrease of 1.1% as compared with the previous year. The construction expenditure was increased by $15,000 per mile as compared with the preceding year and $18,000 as compared with 1929. The figures show the difficult business condition of the private railway companies.

The total mileage of tramways was 1,670.7 miles, classified as follows:

Electricity	1,235	miles
Steam	193	,,
Gasoline	129.8	,,
Horse power	83.5	,,
Man power	29.4	,,

Owing to geographic conditions in Japan, electric current is mostly generated by water power, so that the electric tramways have made and are ever making steady progress.

Automobiles and Roads

It was about 1900 that motor cars were first introduced into Japan. At first their diffusion was very slow, but after the World War brought increased properity to the financial circles of Japan, the use of automobiles began to increase and in 1923 taxi cabs appeared. Since then the development of automobile traffic has been tremendous, as shown by the following figures:

Passenger-autos, trucks, special cars, etc.

		Increase for the year
1924	23,194	8,521
1925	28,089	4,895
1926	36,034	7,945
1927	46,159	10,124
1928	56,958	10,800
1929	75,161	18,204

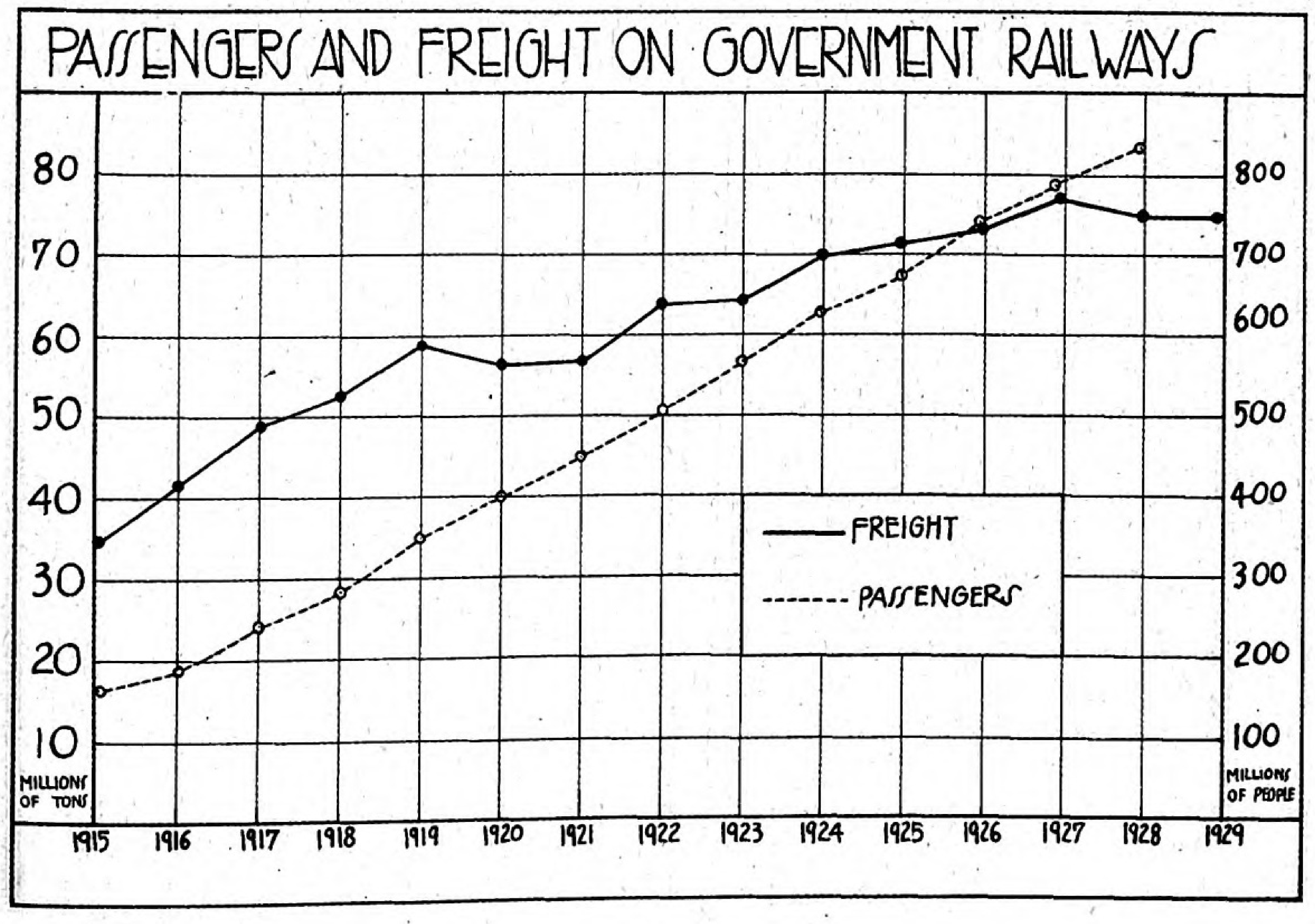
According to an investigation made by the U.S. Department of Commerce, in the beginning of 1928 the U.S. had 23,127,000 automobiles, while Japan had 55,000, or the U.S. had 1 automobile for every 5 persons and Japan 1 for every 1,525.

The figures for automobiles in Japan are far below those for automobiles in the U.S. But it may be admitted as a matter of course that in a densely populated, small and mountainous country like Japan, the degree of diffusion of automobiles should be far below that in the U.S. Against 333 square kilometres for every 1,000 automobiles in the U.S., Japan has 6,932 square kilometres for every 1,000, but considering the scarcity of level land, it may be claimed that the degree of diffusion of automobiles in Japan far exceeds the above figures.

As for particulars of the diffusion of automobiles in Japan, there are in Osaka Prefecture 3,174 passenger cars and 932 trucks, and in Tokyo Prefecture 10,178 passenger cars and 5,647 trucks. The number of motor-trucks in Japan is far smaller than that of passenger cars, and Osaka, the centre of commerce and industry, has a smaller number of trucks than Tokyo. This is due to the fact that in the former city, it is more convenient to resort to water traffic for the transportation of goods, the water transit system being far more highly developed than in Tokyo. Transportation by automobile has developed markedly of late, and regular automobile lines have developed in suburban districts and been gradually extended into remote regions, thus menacing the government and private railways and tramways. Their business conditions in 1929 were as follows:

	Licensed	Actually runnig
Passenger-autos:		
Licence-holders	3,771	3,648
Mileage	66,683	64,774
Cars	16,175	16,175
Trucks:		
Licence-holders	912	875
Mileage	24,568	23,308
Cars	1,415	1,357

Roads for automobiles. There have been many applications for roads for the exclusive use of automobiles, but there is no law allowing the operation of private toll roads, nor is there any expedient for recognizing such roads under any existing law, so nearly all the applications have been rejected. The Department of Home Affairs, however, recently decided to apply temporarily a law sixty years old, for the approval of such roads if found to be of importance for the development of industry or necessary for reaching famous places or pleasure resorts. The authorities have also drafted a bill for automobile roads. Roads in Japan, national highways, prefectural and town roads included, had a total length of 602,437 miles at the end of 1927. With the rapid capitalisation of industry in Japan and the consequent development of automobile traffic, the urgent necessity for road improvement is recognised and industrial roads connecting towns and cities have been much improved.



(Continued from Page 142)

Insurance Business

surance Co., organised a federation of the companies insuring hulls, and the premiums were revised. At the same time, a system was organised for pooling contracts of insurance on Formosan and Korean rice, the marine products of Hokkaido, timber from the North, special products of Dairen, goods of the crab-canning ships, etc.

At present there are forty marine insurance companies, the numbers and values of whose contracts during the decade were as follows:

Year	Number of contracts	(In million dollars)
1919	262,441	362
1920	208,748	285
1921	196,718	265
1922	264,703	263
1923	224,905	259
1924	239,893	268
1925	277,120	331
1926	319,257	402
1927	418,417	486
1928	517,457	584

Other Kinds of Insurance against Loss

The fire and marine insurance businesses occupy the most important position in the insurance businesses against loss, but they have already opened up the entire field for their activities, which together with the depression in monetary circles, is responsible for the unsatisfactory business condition of these two branches of insurance against loss. In order to meet this adverse condition, all the loss-insurance companies a few years ago started motor car and boiler insurance and insurance against loss by burglary. At present contracts on these miscellaneous kinds of insurance can hardly reach twenty per cent. of the contracts in marine insurance but as is proved by the example of the U.S., the business has a bright future, and its development is being keenly watched.

Contracts against loss outside of fire and marine insurance.

		(In million dollars)
Transportation Ins.	78,101	129
Credit Ins.	2,450	3
Motor-car Ins.	52,077	17
Burglary Ins.	31,973	4

Foreign Insurance Companies

There are 33 foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan, of which 3 are life insurance companies and 30 are loss insurance companies. These companies handle life, fire, marine, and motor-car insurance. The following table shows their business condition:

	Number of contracts	(In millions of dollars)
Life	36,733	99
Fire	298,806	599
Marine	13,349	17
Automobile	14	0 047
Total	348,902	715.047

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THE TSUETATE-RIVER HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.
Capital: ¥5,000,000 Output: K.W. 15,900

THE CHIKUGO ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED
Capital: ¥ 1,550,000

THE KYUSHU ELECTROCHEMICAL MFG. CO., LTD.
Capital: ¥ 1,000,000

THE TOHO ELECTRIC POWER CO., LTD.

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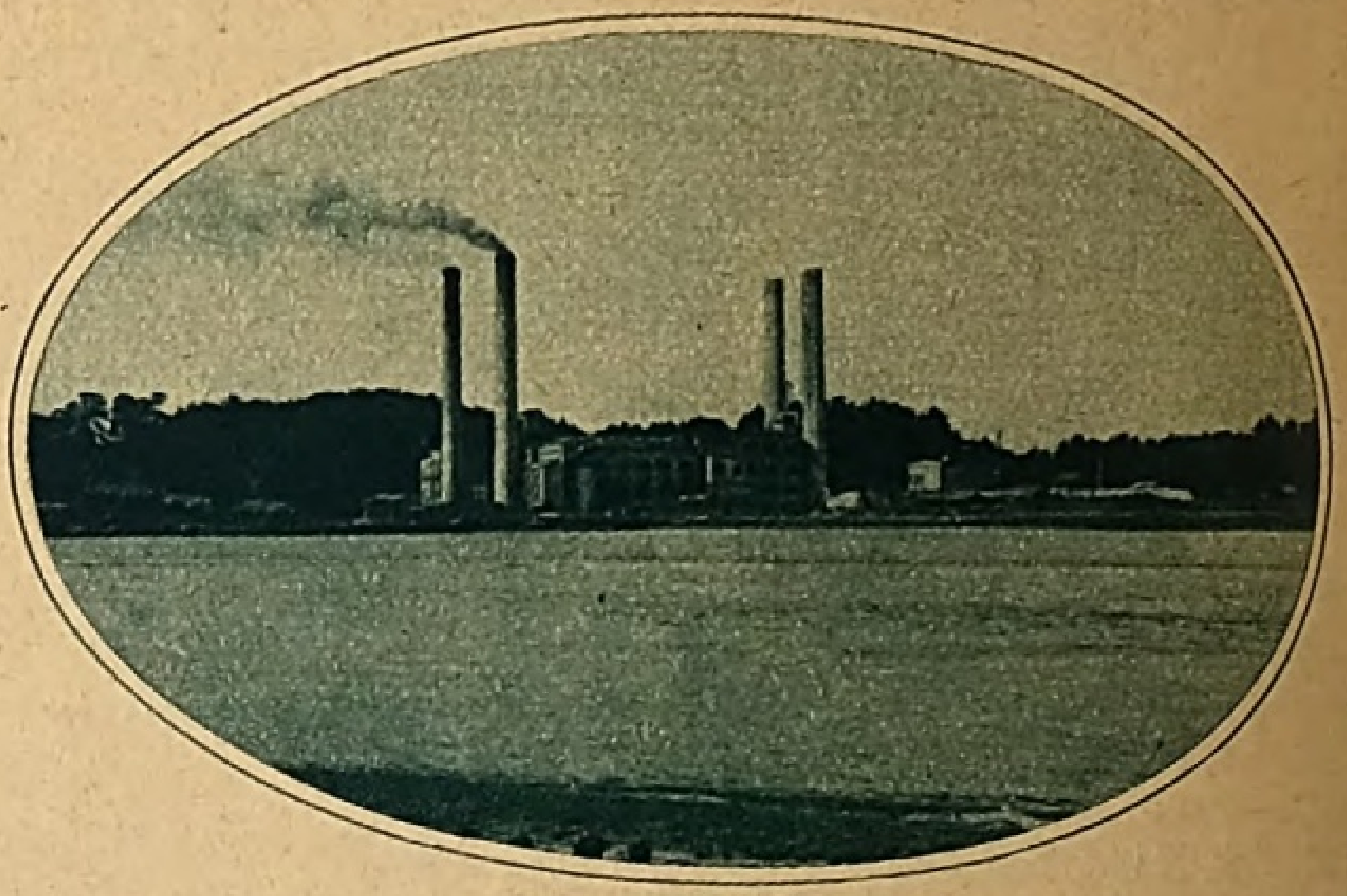
TOKYO KAIJO BUILDING, TOKYO, JAPAN.

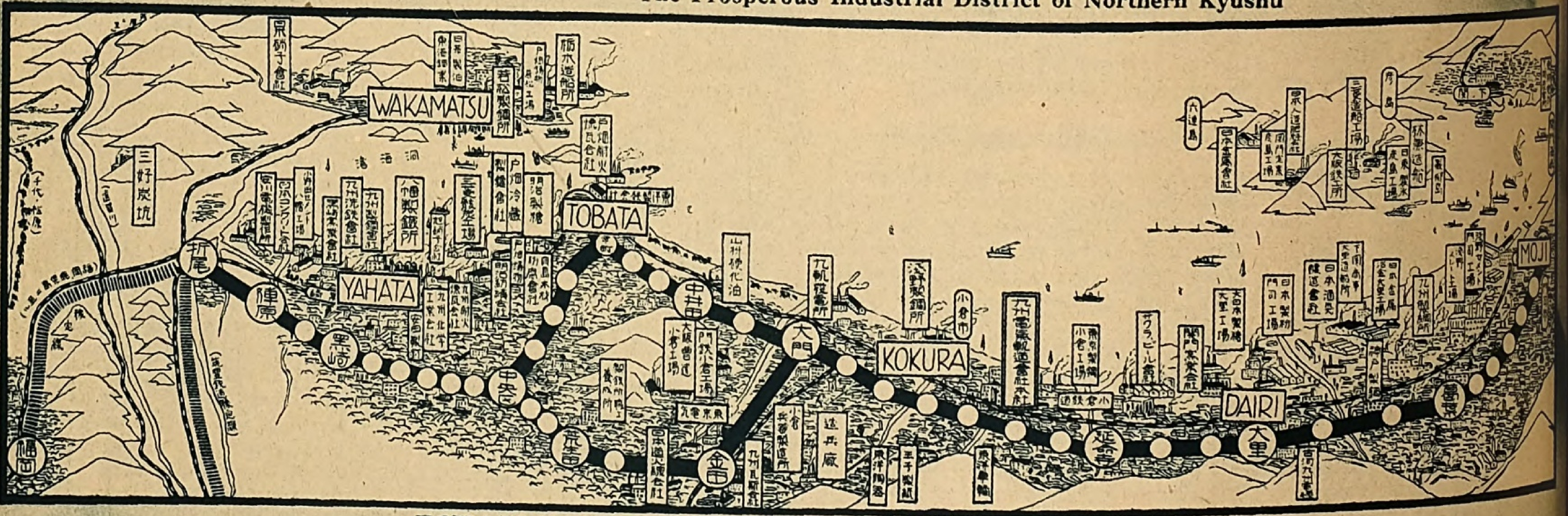
Authorized Capital: . . Yen 144,321,200



Territory Served

The Company operates in two independent districts; the Kansai manufacturing district in Central Japan and the Kyushu mining district in Western Japan. Nagoya, Nara, Fukuoka, Nagasaki and 13 other cities are located in these districts.

The Prosperous Industrial District of Northern Kyushu



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KOKURA, JAPAN

The company also supplies power and light to factories throughout the industrial districts in Northern Kyushu and is now planning to build a 50,000 K. W. power plant to meet the steady increase of demand for power and light, and to provide for the contemplated extension of railway lines.

Annual dividend, 12% since 1914.

LINES OPERATED

Moji-Orio line	18.3 miles
Tobata line	4.7 miles
Orio-Fukuoka line	30.0 miles
Orio-Iizuka line	17.0 miles
Total	70.0 miles

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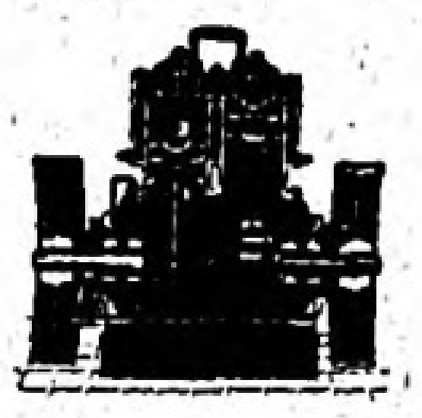
50 136, 50,454, 51,379,
60,716, 60 924, 60,567,
61 846, 63 070, 66 743,
70,610, 73,437, 88,242.



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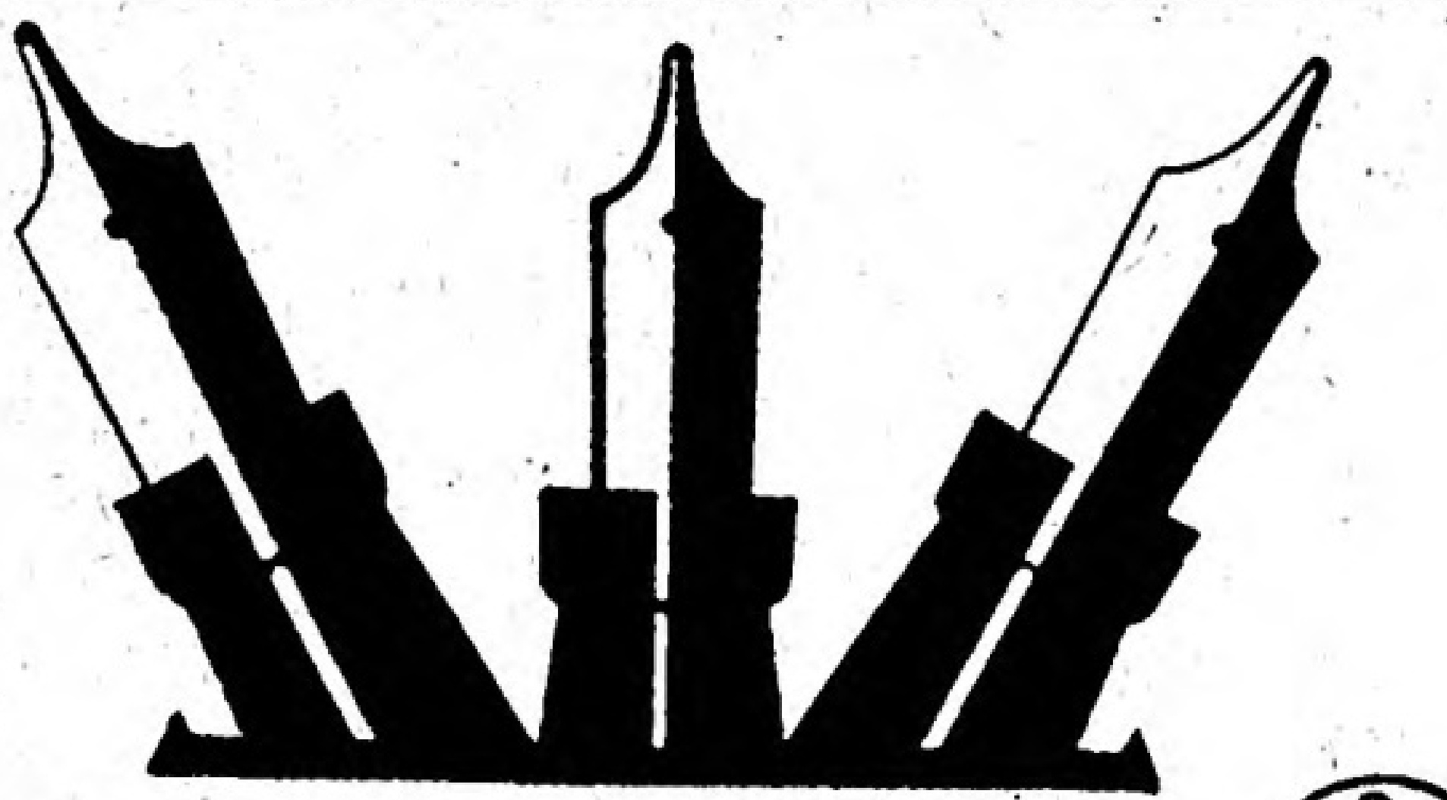

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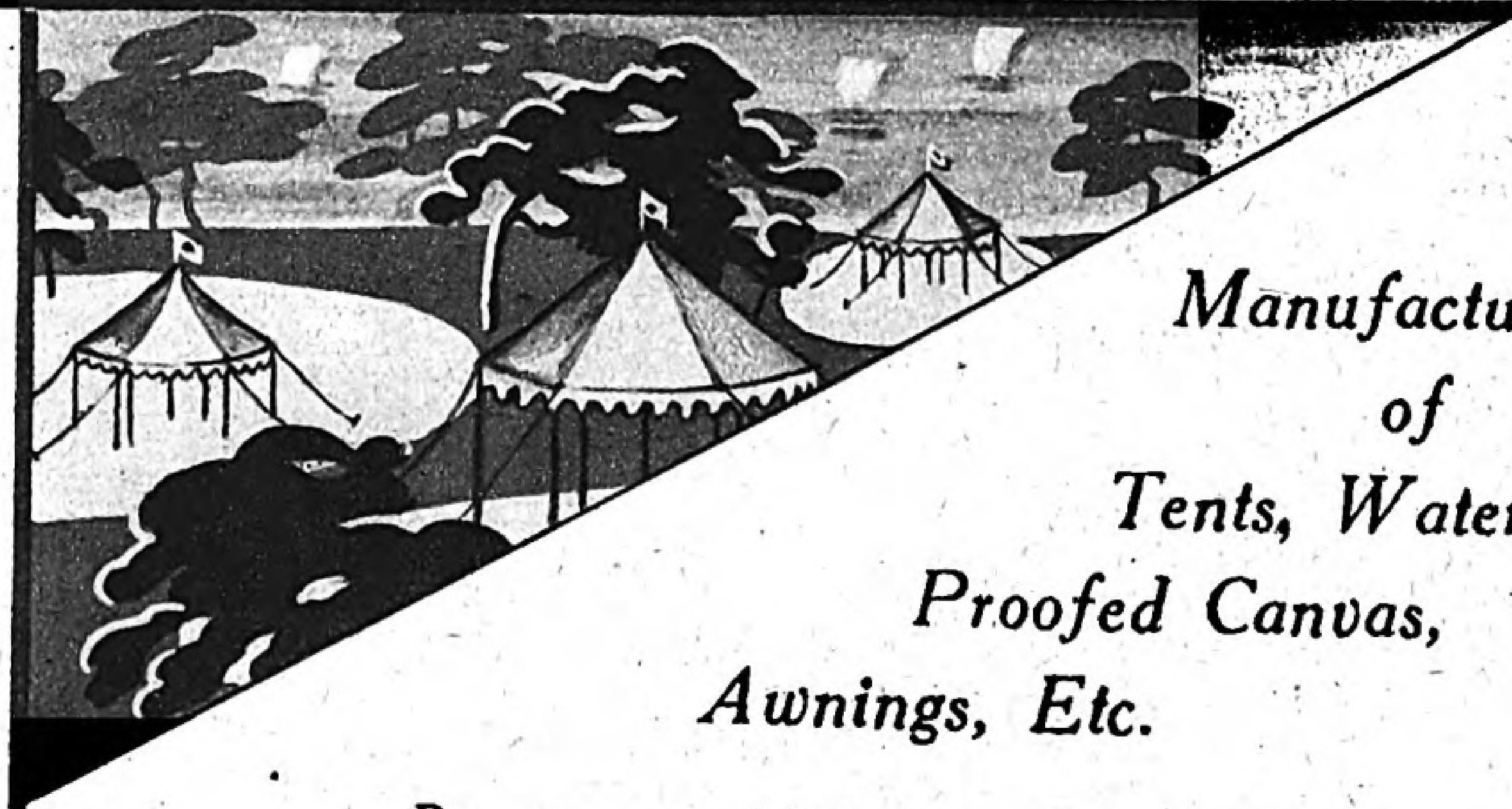

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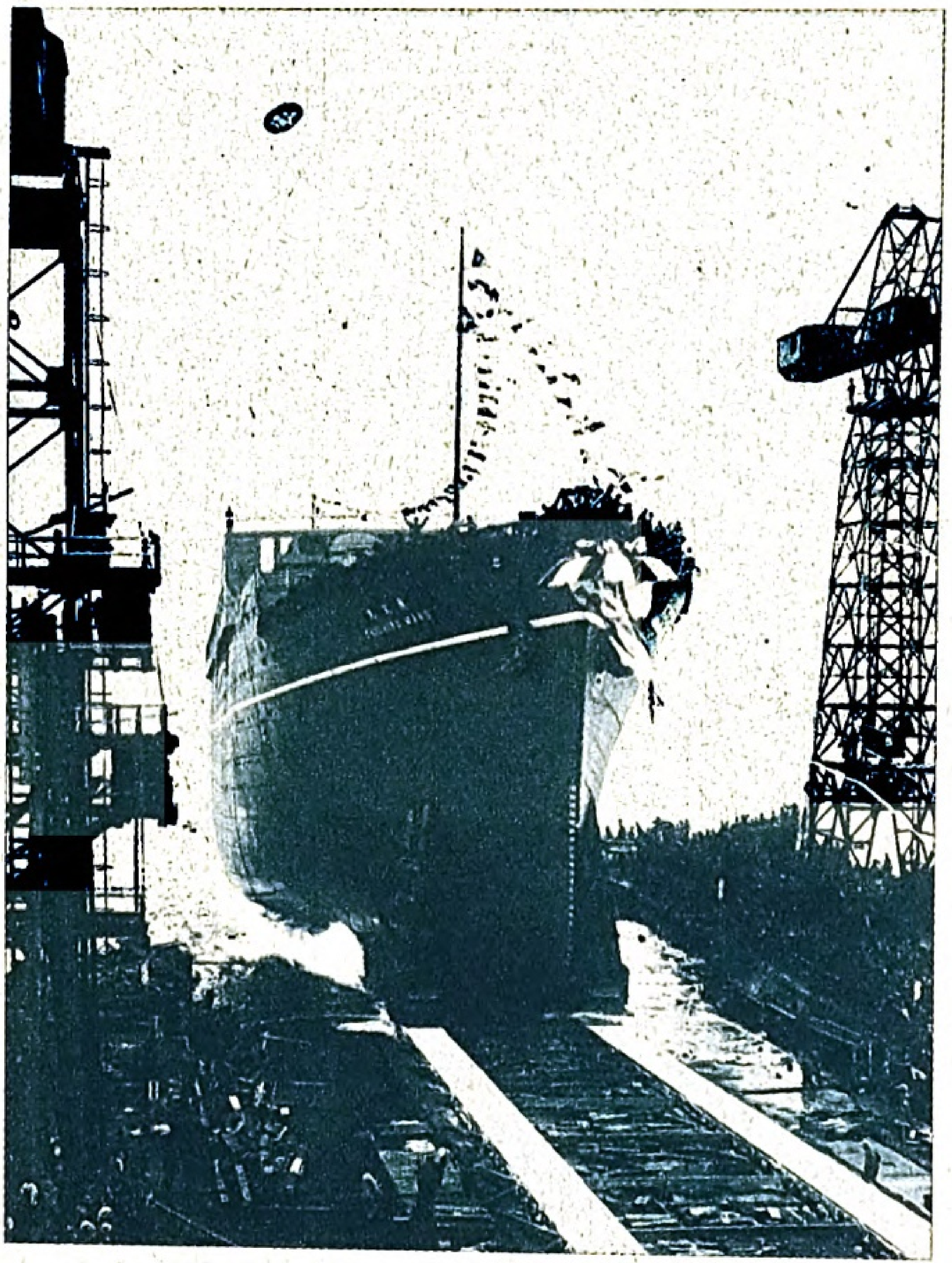
New Motor Ships on Japanese Lines

N.Y.K. and O.S.K. Rebuild Their Fleets to Meet New Conditions

The shipping of Japan was unprecedentedly active during the war boom, but the depression in the post-war period was particularly severe in this line of business because of the unparalleled expansion during the war. Therefore, for its return to normal conditions, it was obliged to endure a prolonged period of gloomy readjustment, with the natural consequence that the big lines had to refrain from the construction of new fleets on a large scale. But the appearance of the world-wide movement for building economical vessels, especially motor-ships, gave stimulus to Japanese shipowners, and the N.Y.K. (Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd.) and the O.S.K. (Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd.), two big ocean-going liner companies, simultaneously commenced the construction of new fleets with the most up-to-date equipment for passenger and cargo service in order to keep pace with the development in other countries. So 1930 is a banner year for these companies, the new vessels, of which they are so proud, one by one entering the arena of world shipping competition, and it is not too much to say that the future of Japan's shipping industry depends largly upon the success of these new fleets, details about which follow.



The Launching of the Chichibu Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha

$40,000,000 Construction Project of the N.Y.K. Completed

Trio for the San Francisco Line, the Pride of Japan

The N.Y.K. company, issuing debentures up to $30,000,000 and spending from their reserve to the utmost, started in 1928 a thoroughgoing change in the fleets for the California-Orient, the Seattle-Orient, the Europe-Japan and the South America lines by replacing obsolete steamers with ultra-modern ships equipped with diesel engines and, in 1930, most of these newly constructed vessels have been placed in actual service for the enjoyment of the public. The company has spent no less than $40,000,000 in the construction of these new vessels of high speed and superior quality.

California-Orient Line Formerly the fleet on the California-Orient line consisted of the Taiyo-maru, the Shinyo-maru, the Tenyo-maru, the Korea-maru and the Siberia-maru, but with the completion of the Asama-maru, the Chichibu-maru, and the Tatsuta-maru, three luxurious passenger-carrying motor-ships of 17,000 gross tons, the Korea and the Siberia were transfered to the Seattle line to make way for them. The Asama, the Tatsuta and the Chichibu are the greatest ships ever constructed in Japanese shipyards and are indeed the pride of Japan.

The Asama-maru, the first ship of the trio and the only new ship put into actual service by the N.Y.K. in 1929, was built and launched in October, 1928, and fitted out in September of the following year, at the Nagasaki yards of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company, to start on her service on the San Francisco line in October, 1929. The popularity and enthusiastic admiration won by this Sulzer diesel-engined liner on her maiden trip was tremendous. All the passengers were more than pleased with the courteous service, comfortable accommodation and satisfying speed. She covered the actual distance between Yokohama and San Francisco in 12 days, not counting one days' stop at Hawaii, on her maiden voyage and broke the speed record of the San Francisco line via Hawaii. This was a reduction of one whole day in the time hitherto required by other N.Y.K. liners on this run. The Tatsuta-maru and the Chichibu-maru are sister ships of the Asama. The former, equipped with Sulzer diesel engines, was constructed at the same yards as the Asama, and the latter, a Burmeister diesel-engined 17,000 tonner, was built and launched at the Yokohama works of the Yokohama Dockyard Company, both in April, 1929. Both of them were placed on this line simultaneously in April, 1930, the Chichibu-maru going to San Francisco first, and the Tatsuta-maru to Hongkong.

Some particulars of these three passenger boats:

	Asama, Tatsuta	Chichibu
Length overall	584′-0	583′-3
Length b. p.	560′-0	560′-0
Breadth moulded ..	72′-0	74′-0
Depth moulded	42′-6	42′-6
Tonnage gross	16,947	17,300
Tonnage net	10,018	10,200
Dead weight	8,000	8,000
Passenger accommodation		
1st class	188	192
2nd class	96	95
3rd class	504	500
Engine	Sulzer 2 cycle, single acting, 4 sets	B & W 4 cycle, double acting, 2 sets
Speed (average)	18½-19	Ditto

The Seattle Line and Others

Closely following the inauguration of service by these ultra-modern motor-ships on the San Francisco line, another trio, of 11,600 tons each, is to be put on the Seattle run. They are the Hikawa-maru, the Hiye-maru and the Heian-maru, all of which are equipped with Burmeister diesel-engines. The Hikawa-maru and the Hiye-maru were built at the Yokohama Dockyard Company in September, 1929, and February, 1930, respectively and the former, fully fitted out, started on her maiden voyage across the Pacific in May, while the latter is scheduled to start in August, this year. The Heian-maru, which is under construction at the Osaka Iron Works in Osaka, will be completed this autumn, to go on the run in December, this year. The Heiyo-maru, another Sulzer diesel-engined ship of 9,700 tons gross, the smallest ship in the present building program of the N.Y.K., was built and launched at the Sakurajima yard of the Osaka Iron Works in October, 1929, and sailed on her first trip on the South American west coast line, in May, this year. This is the first deep-sea going diesel-engined ship ever launched in a river in Japan, and the largest ship ever built in Osaka.

Two more passenger-cargo ships are now being fitted out at the Nagasaki yard of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding company for the N.Y.K. They are the Terukuni-maru and the Yasukuni-maru, Sulzer diesel-engined sister ships of 11,800 tons each. The Terukuni-maru was launched in December, 1929, and the Ysaukuni-maru, in February, 1930, and they are to start on their maiden trips to London, leaving Kobe in July and September, this year. Details of these six new ships follow:

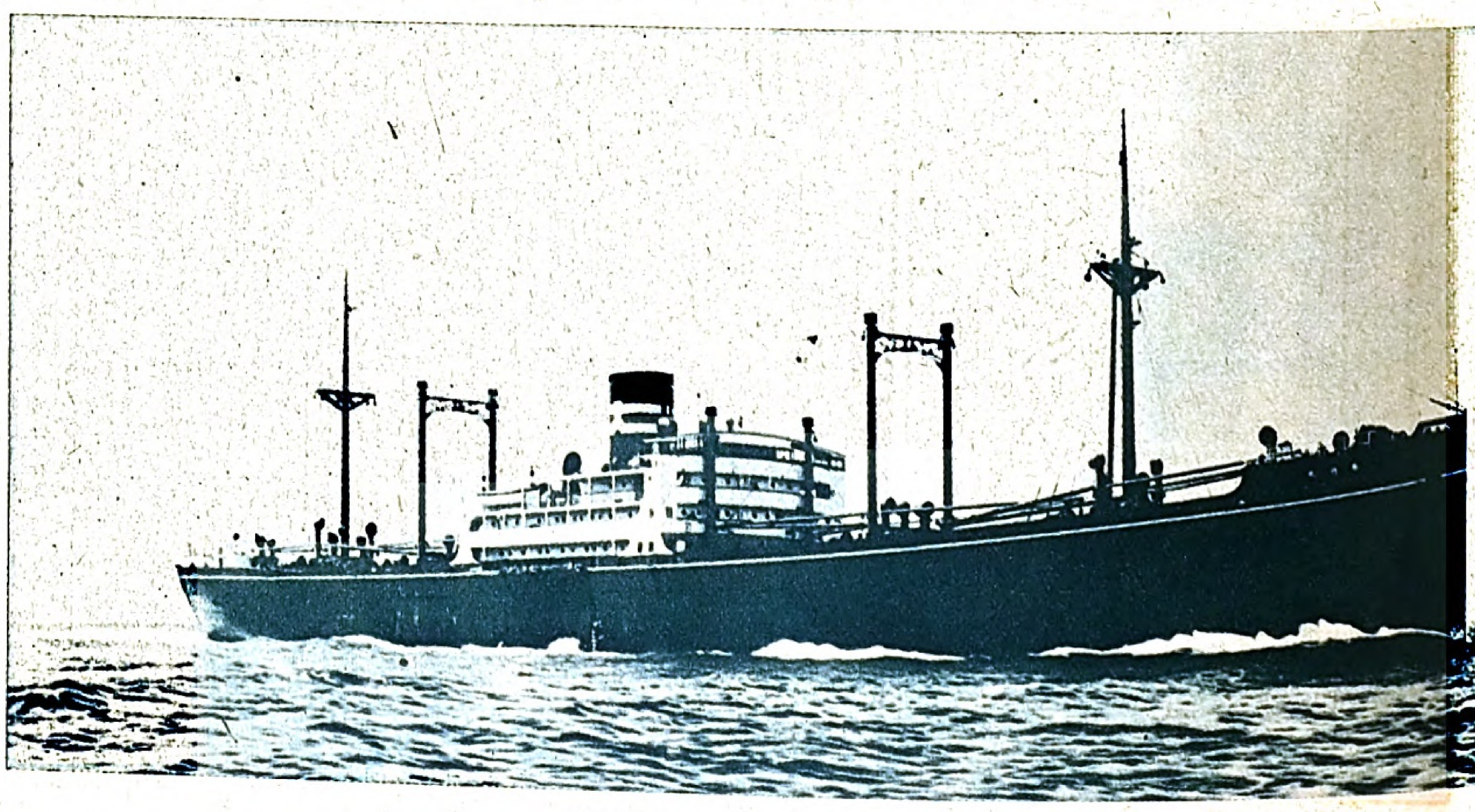
	Hikawa, Hiye, Heian	Terukuni, Yasukuni	Heiyo
Length overall..	535′-9	531′-0	482′-1
Length b. p.....	510′-0	505′-0	460′-0
Breadth moulded	66′-0	64′-0	60′-0
Depth moulded	41′-0	37′-0	408-6
Tonnage gross..	11,600	11,800	9,700
Tonnage net....	7,000	7,200	5,800
Dead weight ..	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cargo capacity	9,330	10,780	8,750
Passenger accommodation			
1st class ..	79	121	[illegible]
2nd class ..	69	68	[illegible]
3rd class ..	138	60	[illegible]
Engines	B. & W. 4 cycle, double acting, 2 sets	Sulzer 2 cycle, single acting, 2 sets	[illegible]
Speed (average)	15½	15	14

O.S.K. Fleet for Round the World Service Completed Cargo Service for New York and Sydney Improved

Contrary to the N.Y.K.'s efforts toward the improvement of passenger service, the O.S.K. is putting emphasis on the improvement of the general cargo service and the service for emigrants from Japan to the South American countries, as witness the recent construction projects of the company. Before the war the activities of the O.S.K. in the deep-sea transportation business were comparatively limited, but the war offered a golden chance for their expansion, and the company now maintains a number of important routes connecting Japan with foreign countries, such as the Japan-Europe, the Seattle-Orient, the Japan-British India, the Japan-North Africa, the New York-Orient, the Japan-Australia, and the Round-the-World line via Africa, the River Plate and North American ports. For the last three of these lines, the O.S.K. set out to make a thoroughgoing change of fleets by the construction of nine economical cargo freighters equipped with diesel engines.

Round-the-World Line This is one of the longest and most trying of Round-the-World services, including, as it does, a 3,400 mile run across the South Atlantic Ocean from Cape Town to Santos, thence to the Plate, and a 4,839 mile run from Los Angels to Yokohama across the Pacific. For this work, of course, motor-ships are particularly suited, so the O.S.K. built in 1925 the Santos-maru, the La Plata-maru, and the Montevideo-maru, three emigrant motor-ships of 7,300 tons gross, and with these and two steamers was carrying the traffic from Japan to South America. However with the gradual increase of cargo and emigrants and for the comfort of the emigrants on such an extended voyage, it decided to build two more motor-ships, which were completed in 1929 and 1930 and named the Buenos Aires-maru and the Rio de Janeiro-maru.

The Buenos Aires-maru and the Rio de Janeiro-maru were both built at the Nagasaki yard of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company, mostly of home-made materials, except for a few foreign patent appliances. The former was built and launched in May, 1929, to go on her maiden trip in November of the same year and the latter, built and launched in November, 1929, started on the service in June, 1930.



The Kinai Maru of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha articulars :

ength overall	482′-0
ength between perpendiculars	460′-0
readth moulded	62′-0
epth moulded	39′-0
raught at full load......	26′-0
ross tonnage	9,625 tons
ead weight..............	8,200 tons
peed....................	17 knots
ain engines	2 Mitsubishi Sulzer units
ssenger accommodation	
1st class	60
3rd class	1,076
Ship's complement......	149

pecial care has been taken in the struction of these vessels for the fort and health of the passengers, they have to travel a great distance ler the burning sun of the tropical ions. For ventilation, not only is ple natural means provided for ry cabin, but for the cabins on the per deck and the third class comtments, fans are provided to sup- outside fresh air. Near the third-s smoking room on the upper deck the dispensary and the operation ms, which insure proper medical atment for the emigrants. The st room in the vessel is the first-s social hall, the decorations being ried out in a modernized version of ancient Japanese style of the Fuji-ra era, giving an impression of miliarity and extreme calmness. The ond deck is almost wholly devoted the emigrant cabins, and there are ew cabins on the upper deck, so that p carries the largest number of igrants of any Japanese vessel. The tribution of the emigrant pas-gers' cabins is as follows :

Second deck		
st compartment	126	persons
nd ,, ...	226	,,
rd ,, ...	170	,,
th ,, ...	316	,,
th ,, ...	188	,,
Upper deck, port side only	50	,,
Total	1,076	,,

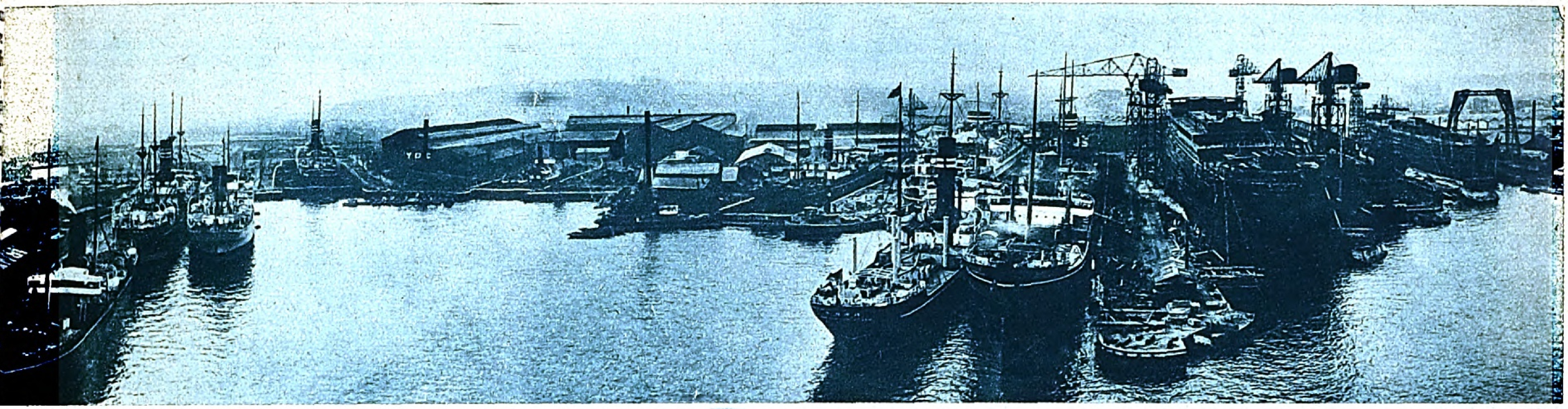
The Australia and the New York ne The O.S.K., as mentioned ove, is much interested in the im-ovement of freighters, and so far eir efforts have shown satisfactory sults. The Sydney-maru, the Mel-urne-maru, and the Brisbane-maru, ree newly built purely cargo motor-ips commissioned for the Australia e, acquired on their official trial trips ch speeds as 15.8 knots, 17.1 knots d 16.2 knots respectively and filled e most important requirement for the ansportation of wool, which demands e greatest speed because of its high ice and sudden fluctuations. The ydney-maru on her maiden trip made average speed of 13.25 knots and ortened the voyage by six days, on r homeward trip covering the dis-nce between Brisbane and Kobe in 3 days. The Sydney-maru and her o sister ships were built at the Yoko-ama Dockyards, and the first men-oned was completed and went on her aiden trip in 1929. The Melbourne-aru and the Brisbane-maru, having een completed the former in March nd the latter in May, started on the ervice to Australia in April and June, his year.

On the New York line, at present, un five steamers of 6,000 tons each. However with the gradual increase in the volume of cargoes between the eastern ports of the United States and the Orient, the O.S.K. decided in 1929 to effect a complete change in the fleet by constructing four motor ships for cargo only and chartering from the Kishimoto Shipping Company, Osaka, two ships of the same type, which also are being newly constructed. The Kinai-maru of the O.S.K., which was completed in April, this year, at the Nagasaki yard of the Mitsubishi Company, made the unexpectedly good speed of 19.1 knots on her official trial trip and is expected to start for New York on July 16th, this year. All the rest of the fleet, also, will be constructed within the year and go on the express cargo service between New York and Oriental ports.

Particulars of Australia and New York Fleets :

	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane	Kinai and five others
Length overall	396′-6	463′-6
Breadth moulded..	54′-6	60′-6
Depth moulded ..	34′-3	408′-9
Tonnage gross	5,435	8,400
Dead weight	6,761	
Displacement	8,904	14,250
Main engines....	B. & W. 4 cycle, single acting	Mitsubishi Sulzer 2 units
Speed (knots)......	16	18
Silk room capacity (tons)	184	858
Cold storage (tons)	238	310

According to the schedule already decided upon, the freight ships on the New York express service will cover the distance between Yokohama and New York in 28 days, and with such a speed, they are well qualified as carriers of silk from Japan to New York and can meet the foreign competition which becomes more intensified as the years go on in this particular line. The year 1930 is a banner year for the two leading shipping companies in Japan, which have launched so many new ships with the most economical engines and the latest equipment to press on toward the high place in the world's carrying trade which the country ardently aims to reach.



Yokohama Works of the Yokohama Dockyard Company

Shipbuilding Industry

Conditions after the War Boom

The close of the great war in 1918 tolled the knell of Japan's shipbuilding boom and the reactionary depression in this industry was particularly severe because of the unparalleled expansion at the time of the war. A number of shipbuilding companies that had sprouted during the war like mushrooms after a rain collapsed and only 18 survived out of the 53 companies that had existed at the end of 1918, as shown in the following table :

	1913	1918	1928
Number of companies capable of constructing ships of over 1,000 tons gross	5	53	18
Capital authorized .... (in thousands of dollars)	12,775	81,524	117,975
Capital paid up (in thousands of dollars)	11,575	54,777	79,917
Number of yards	6	57	23

Among these 18 companies, the most important and those which form the mainstay of Japan's shipbuilding industry at present are the 8 companies given in the following table, the last mentioned of which, being one of the branch enterprise of the Mitsui Bussan Co., Ltd., has no authorized and paid-up capital.

(In thousands of dollars)

	Capital authorized	Capital paid-up	No. of berths
Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. .	25,000	15,000	10
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co., Ltd......	45,000	37,125	6
Osaka Iron Works, Ltd.	6,000	5,250	13
Yokohama Dockyards, Ltd.	2,500	2,500	5
Uraga Dockyards, Ltd.	3,500	2,625	6
Ishikawajima Dockyards, Ltd.	1,500	1,500	2
Hakodate Dockyards, Ltd.	2,000	1,600	4
Mitsui-Tama Shipbuilding Dept.....	—	—	4

Construction of Diesel Boats

After a long spell of depression, the shipowners of Japan, finally awakened to the necessity of economical and superior vessels, recently began simultaneously to build freighters and passenger ships equipped with diesel engines, so that in 1928 the diesel tonnage under construction amounted to 58,784 tons gross, which was over the steamer tonnage under construction by about 14,000 tons gross. In 1929 the diesel boats launched numbered 30, with a total tonnage of 134,673 tons gross, Japan being the second country in the world in the volume of diesel tonnage constructed in that year. The steamers launched numbered only 10, with a tonnage of 29,784 tons gross. Thus the construction of diesel boats in Japan is making headlong progress. Below we give some account of the shipbuilders specially devoting themselves to the construction of diesel vessels, with a monopoly of the patents for diesel engines of different kinds.

The Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. acquired in 1924 the sole right to manufacture Sulzer diesel engines, and the double acting engines constructed in their yards being the most suitable for large vessels, they have the longest history in the construction of diesel engines for ocean going ships. With the experience already acquired in the construction of engines to the number of 226, the company enjoys a high reputation among the shipbuilders in Japan. The number of diesel vessels constructed by this company is 22, with a total tonnage of 186,000, among which are such superior vessels as the Asama-maru and the Tatsuta-maru of the N.Y.K. and the Buenos Aires-maru and the Rio de Janeiro-maru of the O.S.K.

The Mitsui Bussan Shipbuilding Dept. holds the patent in the sales and construction of Burmeister & Wain diesel engines in Japan. These engines are best suited to vessels of medium size, but the double acting engines can be fitted into larger vessels without the diminution of speed. The number of vessels constructed and equipped with Burmeister & Wain engines is 12, with a total tonnage of 64,916.

The Kawasaki Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. obtained in 1929 the patent rights of M.A.N. diesel engines and is now constructing two cargo vessels, one to the order of the Toyo S.S. Co., to be equipped with an M.A.N. engine of 3,200 h.p., and the other by the Kokusai S.S. Co., with a 6,000 h.p. engine. Vessels equipped with M.A.N. diesel engines are very few in Japan and are still no trial, and therefore these vessels under construction are viewed with much interest.

Present Conditions

In 1929 the shipbuilding industry enjoyed a fair amount of activity, and the tonnage launched during the year reached the record for the years since the war. But this prosperity is regarded as temporary, and there is much talk about the amalgamation of shipbuilding yards. Prosperity is not expected to continue long for the following reasons :

1. The easiness of money after the bank panic in 1927, which gave a stimulus to shipowners to carry out their building programs, is not expected to last long, because of the outflow of bullion after the lifting of the gold embargo.

2. The shipping industry now faces a severe depression under the double effect of the lifting of the gold embargo and the world-wide economic depression that has continued since last autumn. And the shipowners have lacked the courage to plan their building programs on a large scale.

3. The big liner construction programs, which were imperative on companies because they were receiving from the government line and mail subsidies and had not carried out their programs for a long time owing to the depression after the war, were all executed at the same time during the last few years. And no construction of large fleets is to be expected of them.

4. The successful conclutions of the London treaty invited the reduction of naval armaments, and the orders from the Navy for the construction of fleets are expected to lessen.

For these reasons, the shipbuilding industry in Japan is now entering upon a period of stagnation. Therefore the government, in expectation of the slump, has passed a law for the encouragement of shipbuilding by granting the Industrial Bank of Japan and other banking institutions which furnish funds for shipbuilding with 1.5 per cent. interest from the coffers of the government against their accommodations to those who build new ships of high quality. On the other hand, it has newly established the Industrial Investigation Commission, in which the thoroughgoing rationalization of the shipbuilding industry in Japan is being earnestly studied in order to put it upon a healthy economic footing.

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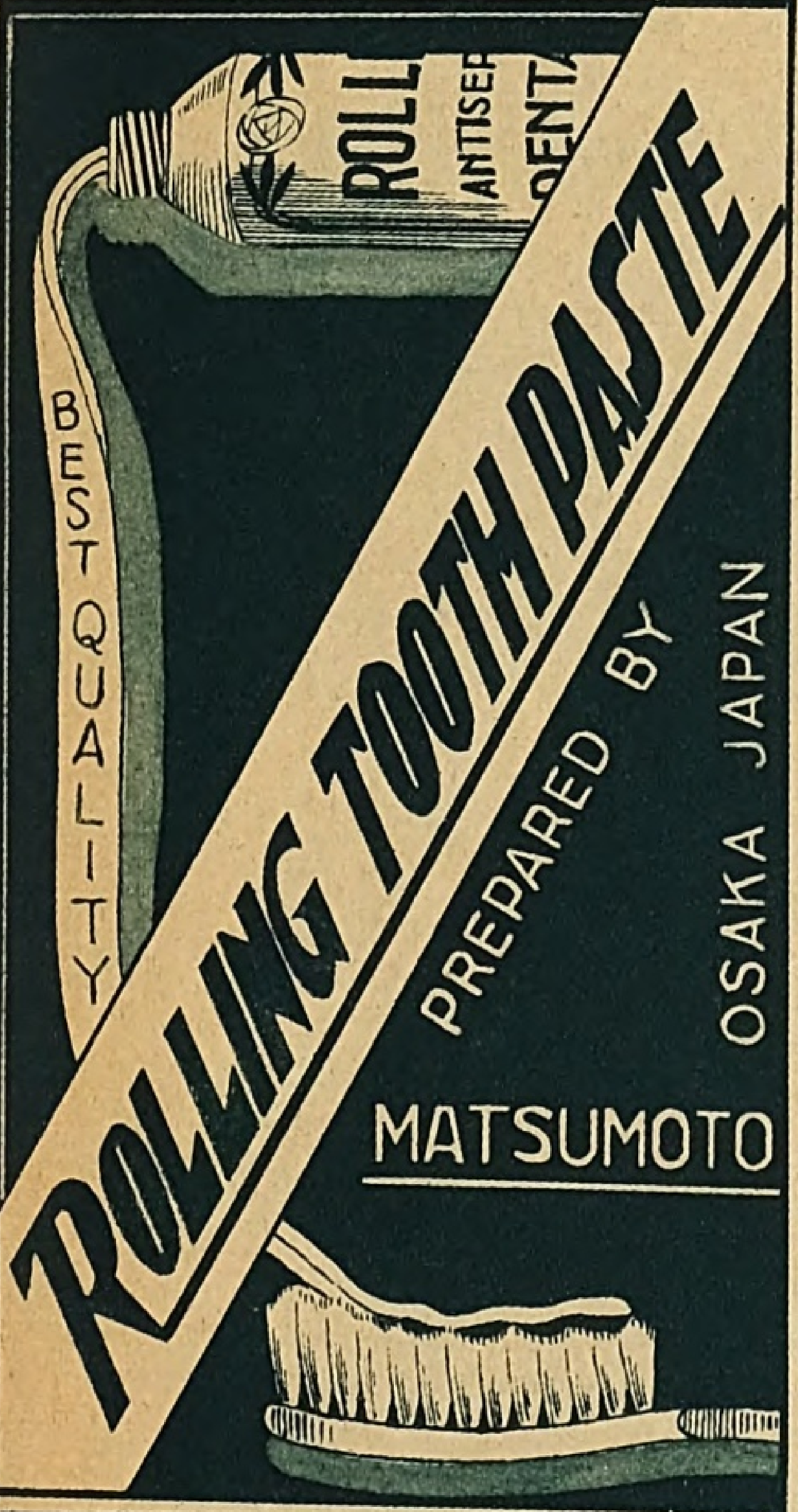

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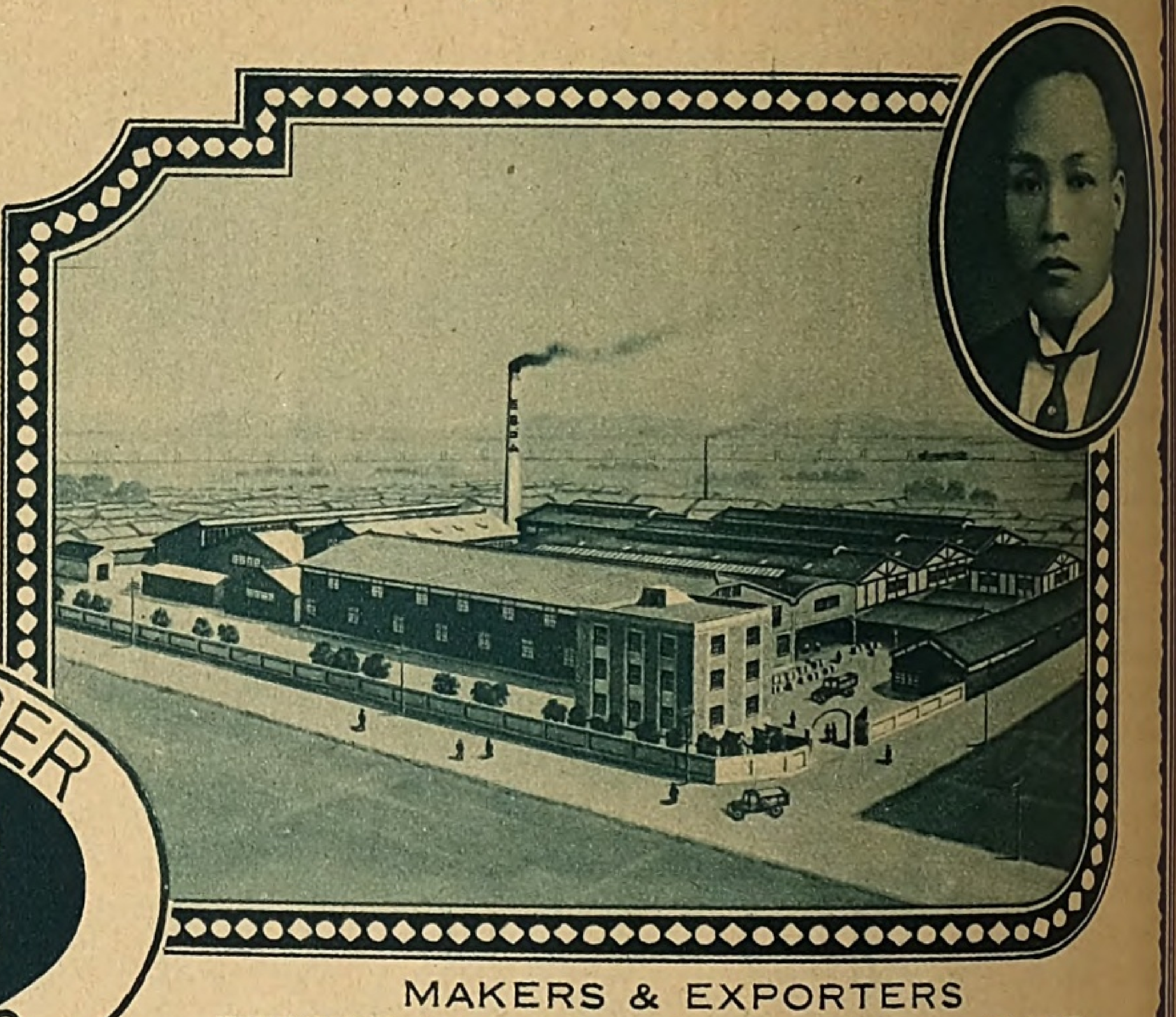

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Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture

Up to the middle of the 18th century ost all the people in Japan were mers, and except for agriculture, re was no productive economics in true sense of the words. Indeed 25 centuries, agriculture had contuted the basis of the national econo. In the Meiji era Japan learned m the West the methods of capital-, with the result that her proctive economics underwent a comte change.

But one half of the nation is still gaged in agricultural pursuits. Of total number of Japanese families 1929, there were 5,575,881 families, 47.3% engaged in agriculture. us it may be said that Japan is agricultural country, but her agritural products can hardly fill the mand of the nation. A considerable ount of rice, wheat, raw cotton, ber, etc., is annually imported. The icultural products of Japan are ne 30, including rice, wheat, beans, tatoes, sweet potatoes, fruits, cons, tea, cattle, etc. Of the above, most important is rice, which is staple food of the Japanese.

In 1929 the area nted to rice was 0,000 square kilo-etres, 96% of which s in paddy-fields. e crop amounted 100,890,000 hecto-res. The consumpn of rice in Japan ounts to over 127, 0,000 hecto-litres. hus supposing the al rice crop to be 0,890,000 hecto-res, there is a shorte of over 20,000,000 cto-litres which is ade up with rice om Korea and Forosa, and foreign nports from Siam, orth America and rench Indo-China the amount of from n to forty million llars. In 1929 Japan roduced 12,000,000 cto-litres of barley, 13,000,000 hecto-litres of rye, 11,000, 000 hecto-litres of wheat, 3,700,000 hecto-litres of oats, and in the same year she imported wheat worth $35, 448,000 from Canada and the United States. The import of wheat is yearly increasing. Japan also produced soyabeans worth $24,638,230 and Indian Beans worth $8,428,116. In the same year, she imported beans worth $39,370,000 and exported beans worth $5,220,299.

Vegetables showed a surplus, and in the year under review there were exports of onions worth $693,080, potatoes worth $562,455, and lily-bulbs worth $1,267,244. The fruit crop consisted of sweet oranges worth $277,927, persimmons worth $6,875,423, Japanese pears worth $6,428,158 and apples worth $4,411,219, while about $20,000,000 worth of fruits was exported.

It will be seen that although half the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, the food produced is not sufficient. This is attributable to the scantiness of land, and over-population. In Japan there are 158 persons to the square kilo-metre, and even when the colonies are included, there are 127 persons to the square kilometre, showing the highest density of population in the world. The greater portion of the land is mountainous, and the arable area is only about 60,000 square kilo-metres, or 15.8% of the total area of 384,000 square kilo-metres. The ratio of the population, which is 62,122,200 on the arable area, is 990 square metres per capita. As the population is yearly increasing by about 700,000, the supply of food is steadily becoming shorter.

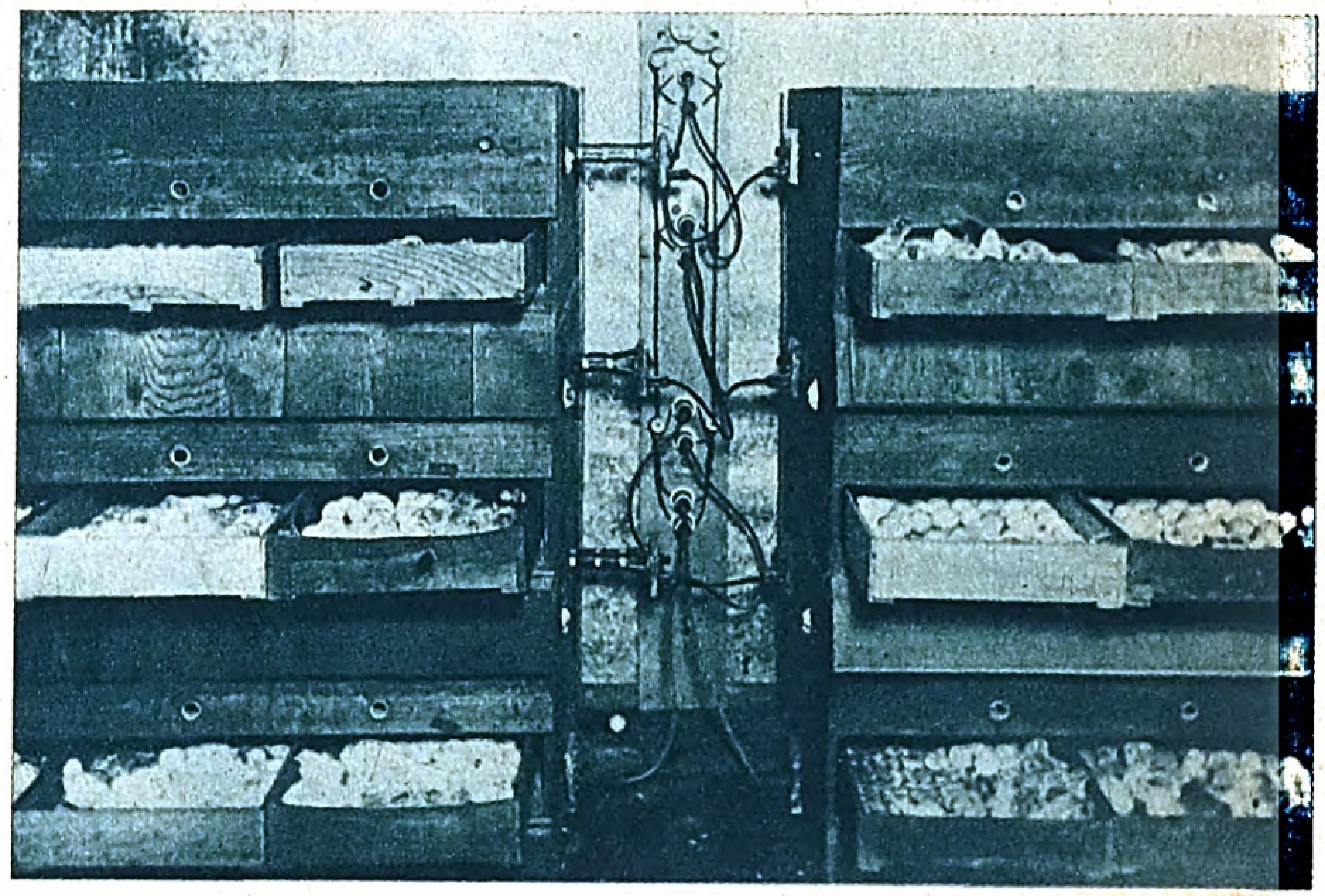
In order to feed the crowded population on the limited arable area, the most intensive methods of tillage are being carried out. Not only is it impossible to expect further inrcease of crops but a decrease is prevented only by means of imported fertilizers worth $100,000,000.

Sericulture, in which farmers engage as a subsidiary industry, yields a fairly good profit. Forty per cent. of the farmers engage in sericulture, and 60,000 square kilo-metres of the arable area is planted to mulberry trees. The output of cocoons in 1929 amounted to 383,801 tons, worth $327,497,790. Raw silk valued at $390,500,000 and silk goods valued at $75,000,000 were exported in the same year.

Treading Up Irrigation Water with a "Dragon Rib Wheel"

Electric Fans in a Cow-shed

Harvesting Rice


Hatching Eggs by Electric Heat

Tea is also one of the important staple agricultural products, and the greater part of it is green tea. In 1920 there were tea fields amounting to 410 square kilo-metres, with 1,137,000 families engaged in tea production. The total output was 40,000 tons valued at $15,230,000, of which $6,000,000 was exported to the United States, Canada, Russia and China.

Of live-stock there were raised 1,483, 806 cattle, 1,494,269 horses, 763,638 pigs, 19,495 sheep and 208,326 goats. In the same year 1,140,000 animals amounting to 95,000 tons valued at $42,070,000 were butchered. Meat worth $3,578,500, butter worth $2,509,500 and leather worth $3,644,500 were imported. Chickens numbered 46,104, 086, valued at $21,873,745, and eggs 2,248,025,843, valued at $43,172,911, while $1,991,500 eggs were imported.

Geese numbered 530,000, and goose eggs amounted to $263,000 in value. There were 134,000 hives of bees, which produced 413,000 kamme of honey worth $443,000.

Forestry

Since mountainous regions constitute the greater portion of Japan's land, a great number of farmers also engage in forestry. The total area of forests in Japan is 228,000 square kilometres, or 60% of the total area. Only 40% of the forest land is privately owned, the rest being owned by the State. Forests amounting to 150,000 square kilo-metres are yearly felled, supplying timber worth $100,000,000. This, however, hardly meets the ever-increasing demand at home, and about $50,000,000 worth of timber is annually imported from North America, Asiatic-Russia, Canada, etc. From Japanese forests are produced charcoal, brush wood, fruits, mushrooms, cortinellus shiitake, chestnuts and bamboo-shoots worth $69,000,000. Of the above $1,000,000 worth of shiitake and $30,000 worth of chestnuts are exported.

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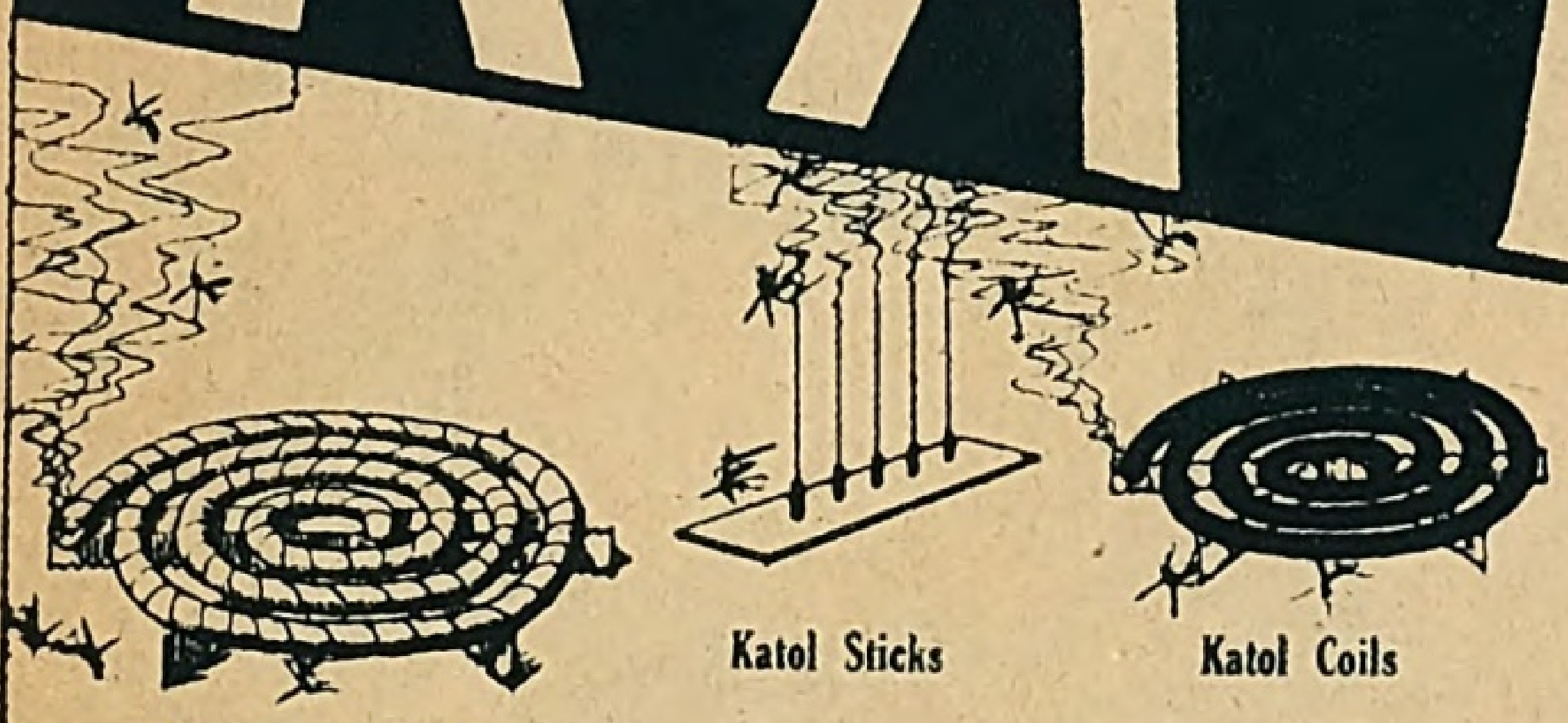
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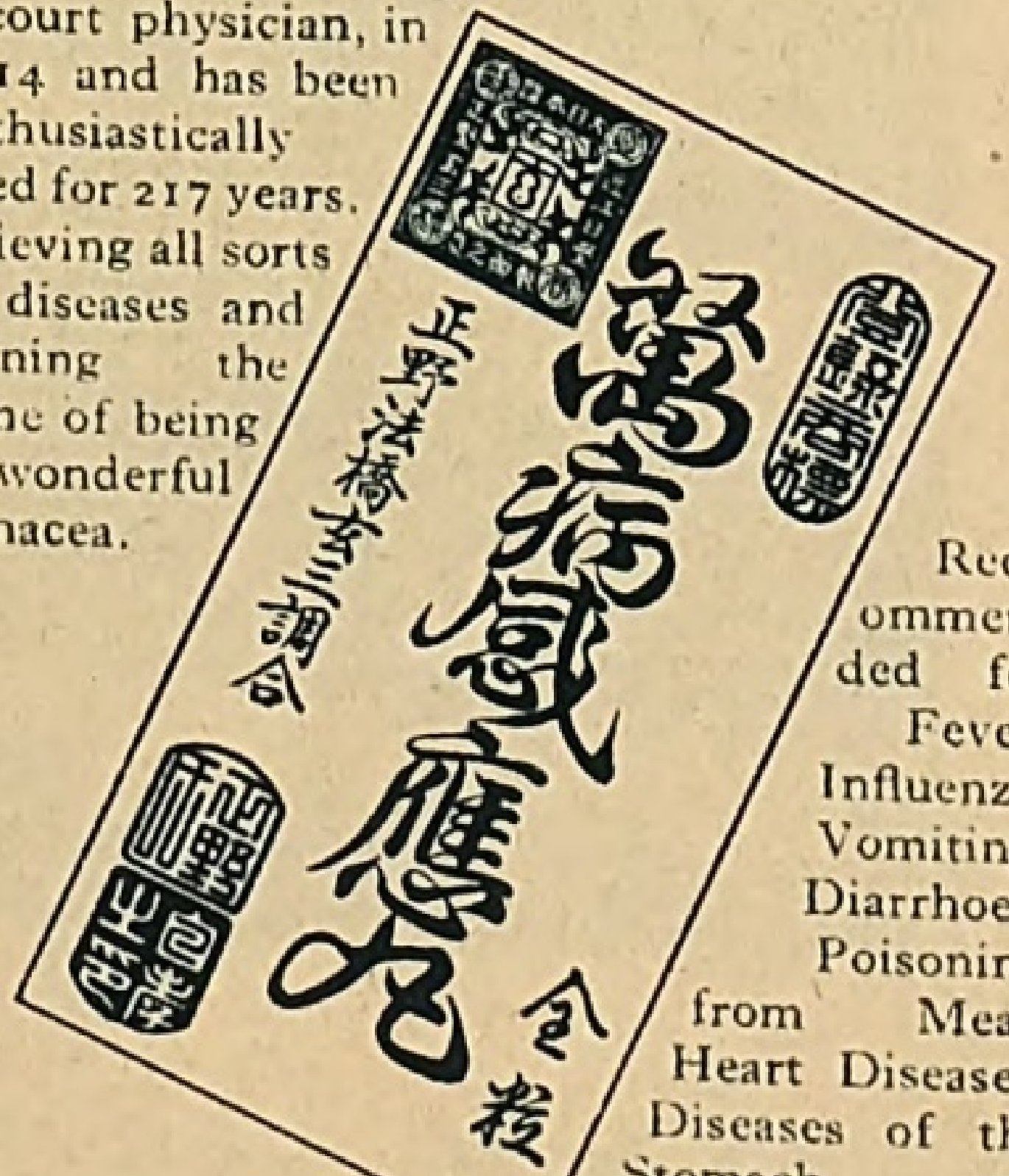
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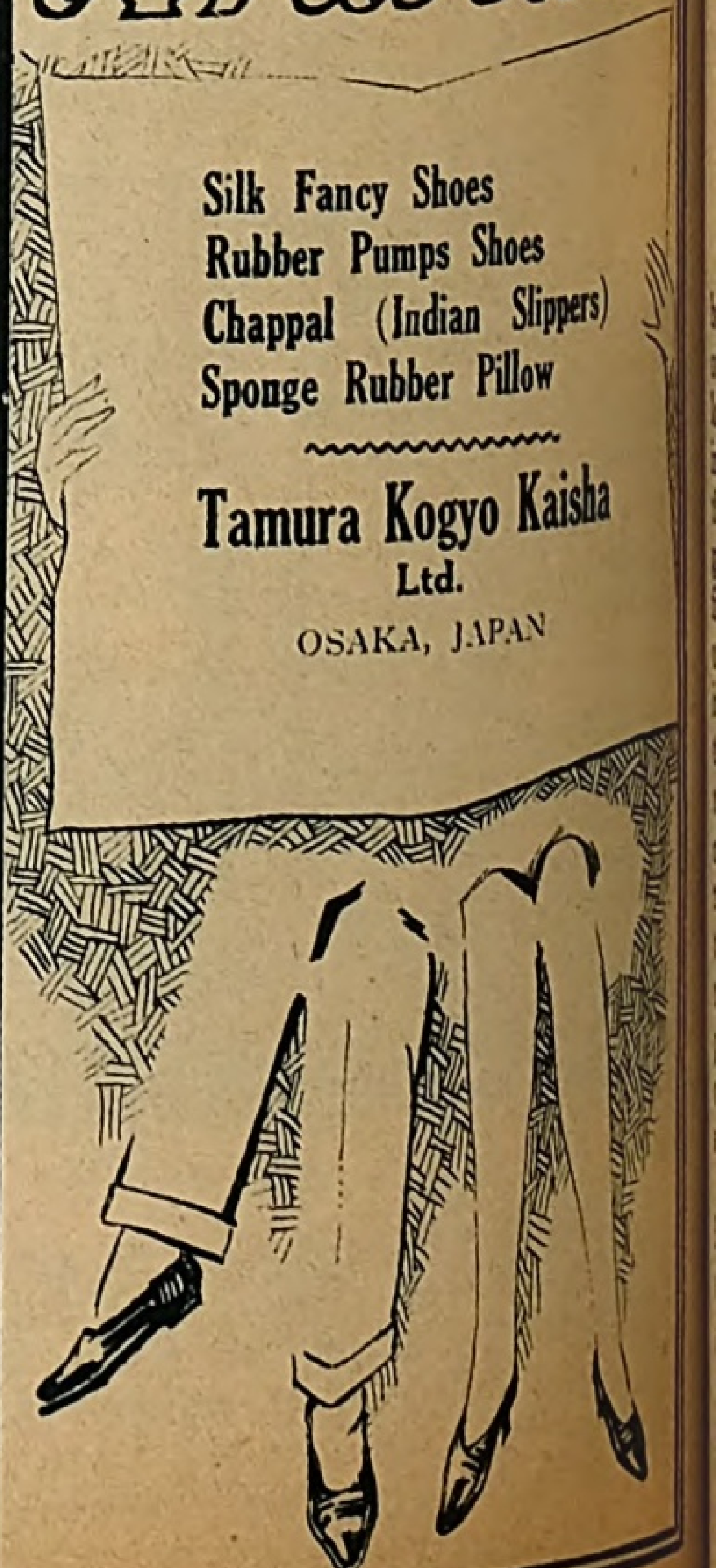

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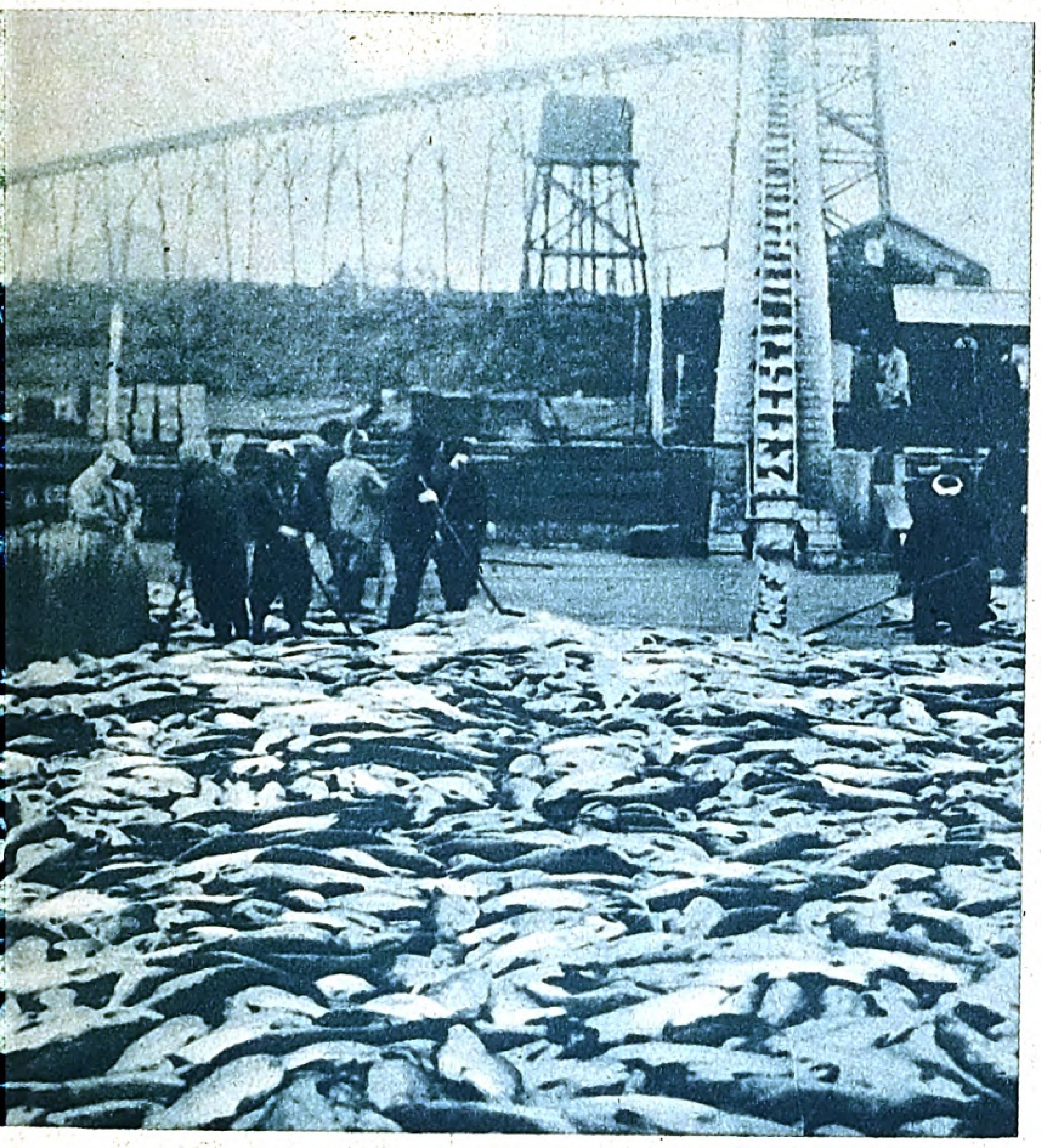
Marine Industry

Survey of Development

The marine industry of Japan, pite her extended coast lines, had g been a primitive industry and, not il recently, has its importance been erally acknowledged. Such slow elopment can be blamed on a lack facilities for storage and transporta-n, and the limited market. How-r, the progress of transportation lities and the introduction of can-g machinery into Japan in and after 4 eradicated these obstacles and ned the way for future development. marked advance has been achieved ce 1904, and the marine industry now counted one of the most im-rtant in Japan. The output of arine products in Japan proper for 03 was only $37,000,000, which was creased in 1914 to $79,000,000 and in 28 to $264,000,000. Even if due nsideration is given to the increase the prices of commodities during is period, the development of the dustry was striking. The following ble shows the value of the output ring the past five years :


Conveyor of Salmon from Shore to Plant at a Japanese Cannery in Kamchatka

	In thousands of dollars
1924	275,146
1925	289,378
1926	268,629
1927	270,092
1928	264,519

Fishing Industry

1. Use of machine-power in fishing oats. In manufacturing, mining and ther industries, machine-power had ng been used, but in the fishing ndustry, only after the world war did he steam and oil engines come into eneral use. The number of the shing boats supplied with engines was nly about 3,500 in 1915. They ncreased 9 fold during the following hirteen years and numbered 23,300 in 928. The percentage of the output f these boats against the total fishing urnover, also, increased from 0.64% o 7.05% in the same period. The otal number of fishing boats in Japan roper at the end of 1928 was 260,000, f which 25,000 were equipped with team or motor engines.

2. Coastal fishing. In spite of the eadlong progress in deep-sea fishing ince the war, coastal fishing has gradually declined since 1920. The oastal fishing output for 1927 saw an ncrease of $1,893,000, as compared with the preceding year, and amounted to $114,569,000, but, in 1928, it fell to $104,632,000, a decrease from 1927 of $9,937,000. The following table shows the value of Japan's marine products :

	1926	1927	1928
	In thousands of dollars		
Fish	85,920	83,003	78,280
Shell fish	5,912	5,501	6,056
Other living creatures ..	15,290	15,116	14,465
Seaweeds	5,554	10,950	5,830
Total..	112,676	114,570	104,631

3. Deep-sea fishing. Deep-sea fishing in Japan dates from 1895, and in 1898 an act was promulgated for the encouragement of the industry. Its development since the war has been conspicuous, and the output, which was only $5,068,000 in 1915, was increased in 1928 to $46,242,000. Such a rapid increase was chiefly due to the fact that the decline in coastal fishing caused by over-catching naturally compelled the fishermen to turn to deep-sea fishing. The following table shows the value of the output classified according to means used and areas :

	1926	1927	1928
	In thousands of dollars		
Off-shore fishing..	42,718	39,250	40,436
By trawlers	4,539	4,729	5,079
Whale fishing ..	768	654	727
Total	48,025	44,633	46,242

4. Crab fishing. With the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty in 1905, crab and salmon fishing in the Russian grounds of the Coast Provinces, Saghalien and Kamchatka were opened to Japanese fishermen. After the war the fishing of crabs by steamers equipped with canning apparatus was started and has become one of the important industries of Japan, exporting heavily abroad and filling the increasing demand at home. The following figures show the increase in the turnover of canned crabs during the last six years :

1924	42,000 cases
1925	109,000 ,,
1926	229,000 ,,
1927	337,000 ,,
1928	305,000 ,,
1929	325,000 ,,

However, the crab fishing along the western coasts of Kamchatka has been menaced by the advance of Russian fishermen in the past few years and things are now at a standstill there. Therefore, two steamers with canning equipment have been sent to the eastern coasts to engage in experimental fishing there.

Fish Culture

Fish culture has long existed in our country, but its appearance as a commercial enterprise was in 1895, the following three enterprises then developing : artificial incubation, raising in private ponds and the stocking of rivers open for public use. The area devoted to this industry was in 1903 only 307 square kilometres, which was increased in 1914 to 472 and in 1928 to 573 square kilometers, and the output, also, saw an increase from $683,000 in 1903 to $2,044,000 in 1914 and to $11,783,000 in 1928. The following table shows the increased outputs since 1925 :

	In thousands of dollars
1925	9,092
1926	8,641
1927	11,460
1928	11,783

Manufacture of Marine Products

In the past thirty years, the equipment for storage and manufacturing and other factory facilities have been much improved, with the natural consequence that the manufacturing industry of marine products has advanced greatly, increasing its output from $15,240,000 in 1903 to $20,260,000 in 1914 to $101,800,000 in 1928. The goods manufactured are classified according to their use into the four categories, foodstuffs, fertilizers, industrial materials and others, of which the most important in value is the foodstuffs, as shown in the following table :

	1927	1928
	In thousands of dollars	
Foodstuffs	82,423	87,082
Fertilizers	14,724	12,085
Industrial materials	1,849	2,204
Other	434	490
Total	99,430	101,861

The Exports and Import of Marine Products

Japan occupies the foremost position in the world in her annual output of marine products, but the amount exported is comparatively small, for the products are of a special nature and the people consume much fish in their daily food. However, a phenomenal increase in export has been seen in recent years, chiefly due to the increase in the Chinese demand and partly to an advance in the export of such goods as canned crabs and canned salmon, the former to the United States since 1905 and the latter to England since 1910. Thus marine products are gradually gaining ground in Japan's foreign trade. In 1928, the amount exported was increased to $25,000,000, exclusive of goods shipped directly from the fishing grounds along Russian territories. This, compared with the $1,750,000 for 1890 and the $7,500,000 for 1910, shows a remarkable increase.

Packing Crabs in Glass Jars

The most important of the marine products exported are tangle, dried cuttle-fish, canned crabs, isinglass and canned salmon, the last mentioned being the only one exported directly from Russian coasts. Special attention should be called to the marked increase during the last few years in the export of canned crabs and canned salmon. As for the import of marine products, the total amount imported in 1928 was $5,000,000, the items being table salt, shell fish and salted fish. The following table gives the value of exports and imports in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

	1926	1927	1928
	In thousands of dollars		
Export			
From Japan proper	22,845	24,748	25,709
From Russian coasts	11,473	12,751	13,481
Total	34,318	37,499	39,190
Import			
Total	6,405	4,518	5,001

Russo-Japanese Controversy Over Fishig Grounds

The revision of the treaty concerning fishing grounds was concluded between Japan and Russia in January, 1928, and the new treaty became fully effective in 1929. In accordance with this newly revised treaty, the Soviet authorities opened in Vladivostok on February 28th bidding for the fishing grounds, in which the Japanese government declined to join on the plea that there were some defects in the conditions offered. While the negotiations were going on for revision of the conditions for bids, the Soviet authorities carried out the bidding among Russian bidders without the participation of any Japanese, whereupon the Japanese government protested and reopened negotiations, asking the return of the fishing grounds hitherto used by Japanese fishermen. The Russian authorities, acknowledging the contention of the Japanese government, reopened the bidding on April 5th when 264 fishing grounds were awarded to Japanese bidders. In this bidding, however, Mr. Uda and his party, with no intention of using them, acquired 78 grounds, which had hithereto been used by the Nichiro Fishing Co. and further complicated the problem. By Russian bidders, also, further injustice was done when they bid down 17 grounds that rightly belonged to Japanese fishermen, these, however, were finally conceded to Japan in the bidding that followed. After these complications, 263 fishing grounds were secured by Japanese bidders, and the number of grounds opened to Japanese fishing ultimately amounted to 305, counting the 42 grounds which had formerly been surrendered with special permission.

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Mr. Amatani, Head of the Internal Dept., Gumma Pref.

Governor Harada, Tochigi Pref.

Mr. Muramatsu, Head of the Internal Dept., Tochigi Pref.

Governor Hosokawa, Saitama Pref.

Mr. Nagai, Head of the Internal Dept., Saitama Pref.

GUMMA PREFECTURE

Gumma Prefecture produces great quantities of textile goods and raw silk.

It produces ¥80,000,000 worth of silk every year, and ¥100,000,000 worth of cloth.

The **Kiriu** and **Isezaki** Weavers' Associations in the cities of Kiriu and Isezaki are the greatest weavers' associations in Japan.

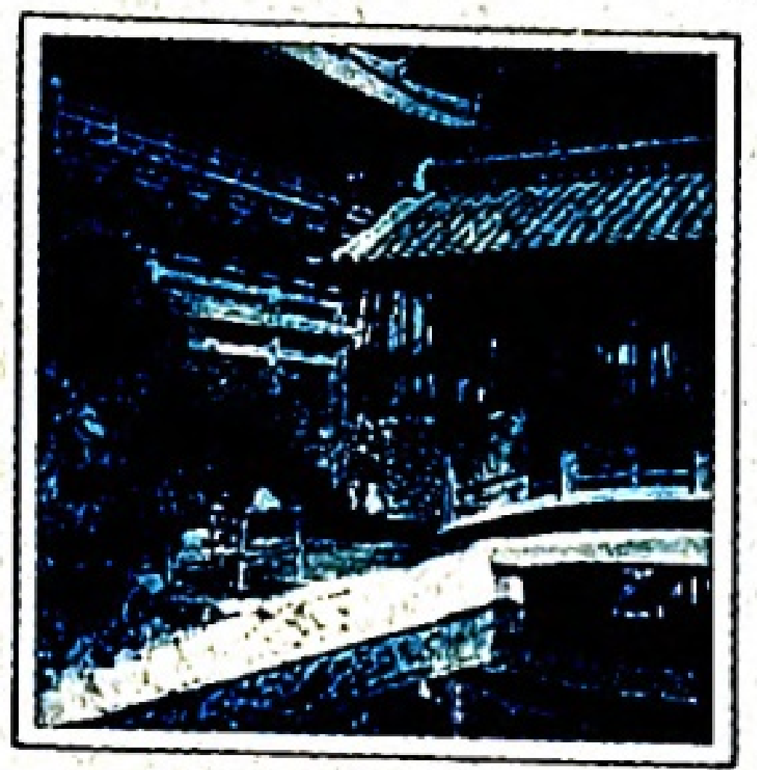
Most of the textiles produced in the locality are of silk and all the plants connected with the silk weaving industry, such as dye works, filaments, cloth finishing, etc. have made wonderful progress in Kiriu and neighbouring districts.

Tatebayashi Kasuri cloth occupies a prominent place among the Nakano-Kasuri cloths of the locality.

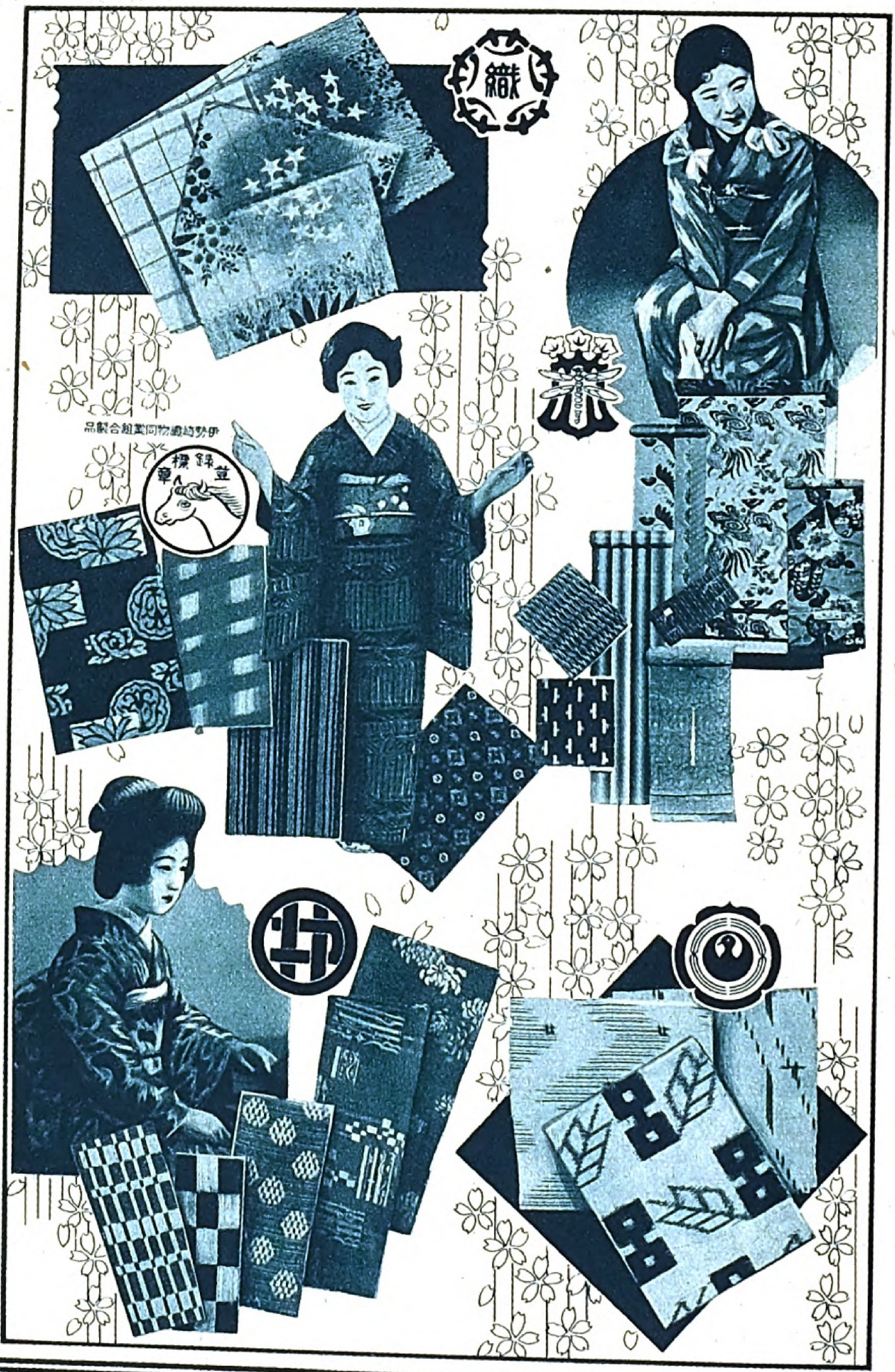
Tatebayashi occupies a place not inferior to the textile centres of Kiriu and Isezaki in Gumma Prefecture. It has been 'turning out ¥8,500,000 worth of cloth annually.

TOCHIGI PREFECTURE

Ashikaga in Tochigi Prefecture, has been the textile centre of the locality for nearly 1,300 years. It produces ¥35,000,000 worth of cloth for domestic consumption and ¥15,000,000 worth for foreign markets. It will not be long before Ashikaga takes the plaee of Kyoto as the weaving centre of Japan if the present rate of progress keeps on.


Ashikaga-dera, a Temple Founded a Thousand Years ago

Sano in Tochigi Prefecture, is one of the oldest weaving centres in Eastern Japan, having a history dating back 1,200 years. It turns out all sorts of cloth for both domestic and foreign consumption in large quantities. All of the cloth made at Sano have been very popular, being beautiful and durable.


織
伊勢崎織物同業組合製品
登録標章

SAITAMA PREFECTURE

Tokorozawa has been producing various kinds of cloth amounting in value to ¥10,000,000 a year, and it is believed by many that it is the real centre of the weaving industry in Saitama prefecture due to the high quality of the cloth produced there.

The Town of Chichibu has been well known for its "Meisen Silk cloth," beautiful and strong in appearance and quality and get very moderate in price.

HACHIOJI MEISEN

The city of Hachioji was founded more than 300 years ago in the south-western corner of Tokyo.

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TOKOROZAWA, JAPAN

THE MURAYAMA WEAVER'S ASSOCIATION
MURAYAMA, JAPAN

THE HACHIOJI WEAVER'S ASSOCIATION
HACHIOJI, JAPAN

THE ASHIKAGA WEAVER'S ASSOCIATION
ASHIKAGA, JAPAN

THE ISEZAKI WEAVER'S ASSOCIATION
ISEZAKI, JAPAN

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TATEBAYASHI, JAPAN

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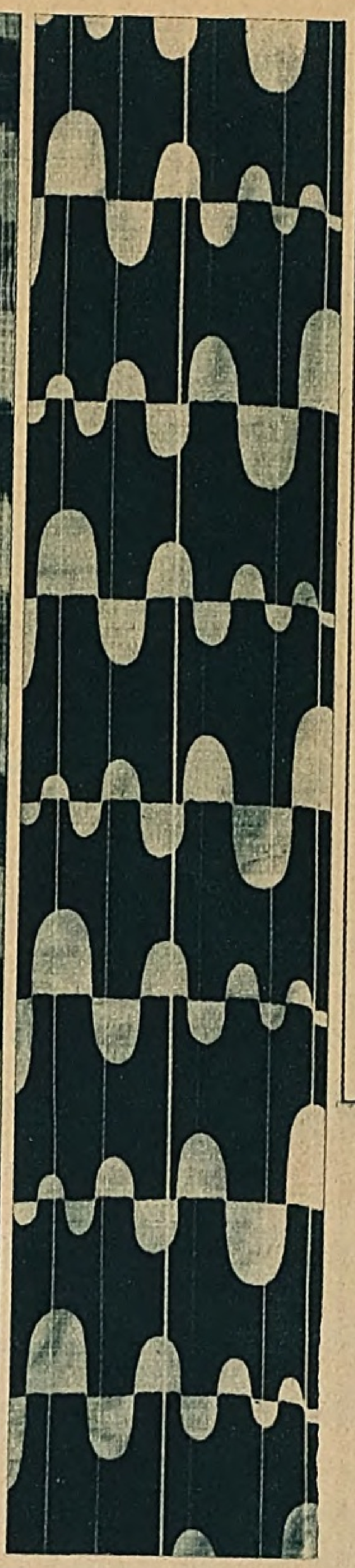
MAEHASHI, CITY

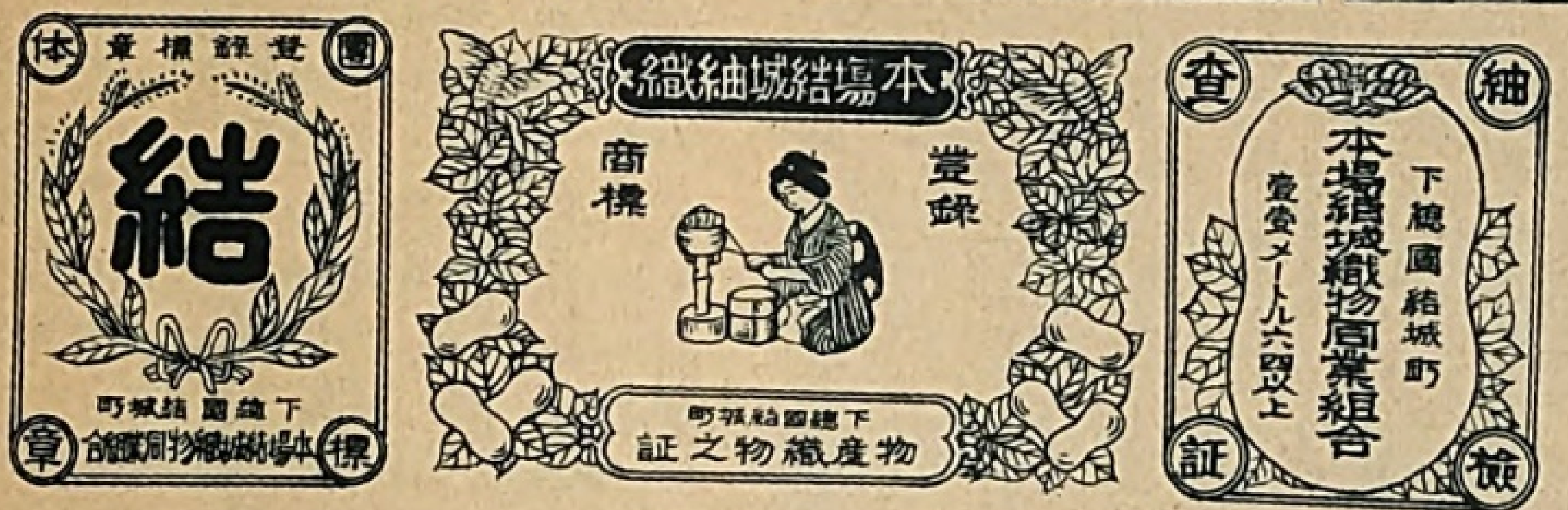
USUI-SHA
Isobe-mura, Gumma Prefecture

KANRAKU-SHA
TOMIOKA-MACHI

SHIMONIDA-SHA
TOMIOKA-MACHI

KAKIAGE CO.
President: B. KAKIAGE
HEAD OFFICE: KIRIU CITY

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登録標章
結
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本場結城織物同業組合
本場結城紬織
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登録
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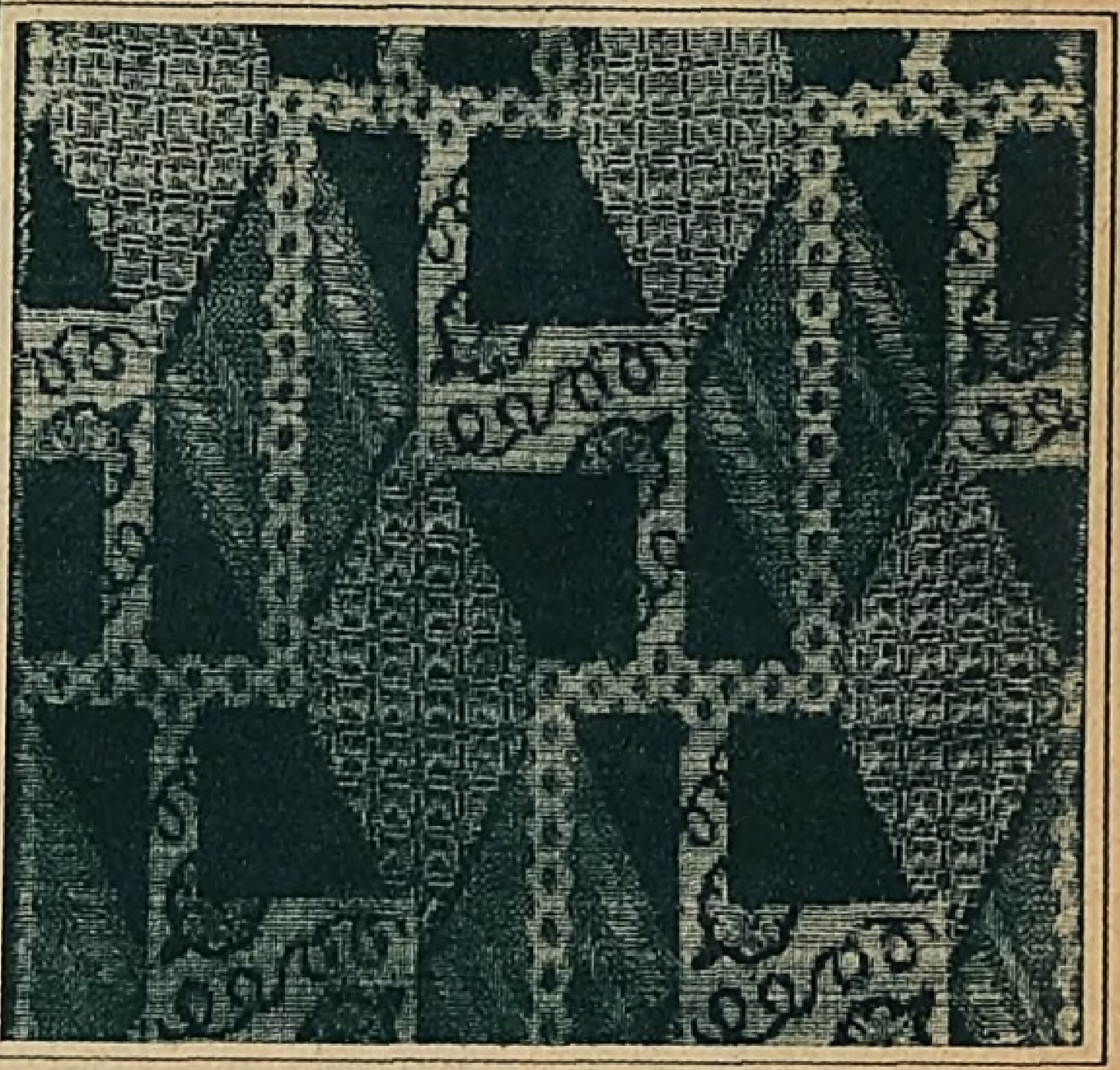
Mt. Fuji is representative of the fine landscapes of Japan. The best view of Mt. Fuji, however, is to be enjoyed from Yamanashi Prefecture, or Kai Province, at the northern foot of the mountain, where lie scattered through the hills the five famous lakes, primeval forests and wild plains. The pleasures to be derived from the journey by motor car and motor boat through this district are beyond description. The lofty, sublime and beautiful peak of Mt. Fuji is always with you; the vast primeval forest of Aokigahara, where dwell many kinds of birds and where are found numerous lava caves, is an interesting both to scientists and sightseers. The view from Panoramadai near Lake Shojin s superb.

On the shores of Lakes Yamanaka, Kawaguchi and Shojin are hotels with excellent accommodations. The traffic facilities by motor car and motor boat are complete.

八王子銘仙



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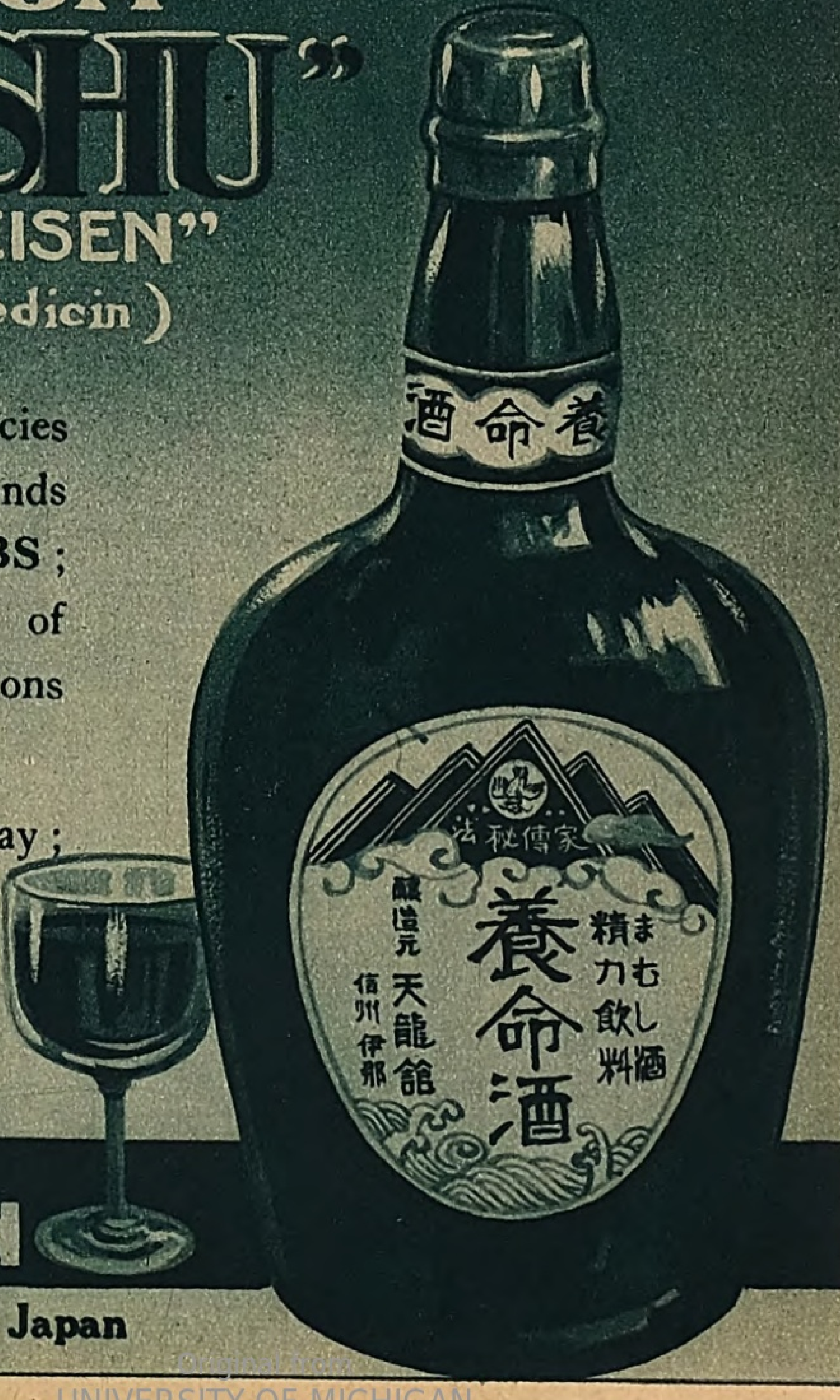

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The Development of the Silk Industry

Japan occupies the foremost position in the world in the volume of silk produced, and sericulture and silk reeling are the most important of all the industries in which she is engaged. Therefore the successive governments have spared no efforts to insure the healthy development of these industries, giving all the encouragement possible to those engaged in them. This attitude of successive governments, together with a marked increase in silk consumption throughout the world and improvements in production and sales methods within the past decade, caused the striking growth in Japan's silk industry evidenced by the increase during the past ten years in the area of the mulbery plantations, the number of families engaged in silk worm raising and the quantity of cocoons produced, as shown in the following table :

Feeding Mulberry Leaves to Trays of Silkworms

	Area planted to mulberries *ha.*	Number of houses raising silk worms	Quantity of cocoons produced *kg.*
1920	530,011	1,894,843	237,493,200
1921	530,634	1,802,543	237,979,250
1922	508,598	1,785,079	226,991,066
1923	524,818	1,862,063	260,774,048
1924	532,937	1,890,166	276,819,158
1925	544,769	1,948,706	317,999,235
1926	566,983	2,061,587	325,220,629
1927	589,794	2,103,508	340,734,596
1928	604,059	2,165,265	351,934,088
1929	620,504	2,216,602	382,850,363

In the early days of the Meiji era, the methods of production were very primitive and the rearing of silk worms, which are quite sensitive to changes in temperature, was dependent on the natural climate, with the result that the annual output varied considerably according to climatic conditions each year. However, with the appliance of steam and other technical improvements such as the control of the temperature in the raising rooms by artificial means and advanced methods of feeding sik worms, a new epoch was opened for this industry, cutting short the days needed for the raising of silk worms. At present many different methods have been invented to meet the ever-growing demand for silk, and special care is given to the temparature and ventilation of the raising rooms. With the cry for nation-wide rationalisation in Japanese industry, standardisation in the quality of the silk yarns and cocoons is being attempted with the co-operation of reelers and cocoon raisers. On the part of the government, the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, with the Sericulture Bureau under its supervision, is taking full responsibility for the control of this industry and the governor of each prefecture is responsible for the encouragement and control of the silk raising industry. The measures inauguraged by the government for the encouragement of the industry are the establishment with proper subsidies, of research institutions for improving silkworm species and mulberry trees and of cocoon warehouses equipped with drying apparatus to facilitate cocoon transactions. A law has been promulgated to relieve the silk raisers from monetary shortage by supplying funds at low rates of interest when the prices of cocoons fall and the silk raisers are placed in difficulties.

Silk Reeling Industry

Like silk worm raising, the silk-reeling industry has made great progress. The silk reeling industry, the development of which, in the early days of its growth, was limited in certain provinces of the country by climatic and geographical conditions, overcame these difficulties with the rapid increase of the export from Yokohama after 1900 and developed laterally, making almost every prefecture in the country a silk producing province. But the post-war panic of 1920 was a severe blow to reelers, followed by a second in the form of the earthquake of 1923, when the Kanto districts, the centre of the silk-reeling industry, were devastated, and Yokohama, then the only market for silk yarns, was largely destroyed. This unexpected adversity eventually put a stop to the tendency to develop horizontally and forced the industry to adopt higher capitalization and the fusion of small filatures into a big organization equipped with up-to-date reeling machines and other improved equipment. Now it is fast changing from an industry of mediaeval semi-handicraft plants to a highly modernized factory industry. Below we review the most up-to-date silk reeling companies established during the past ten years.

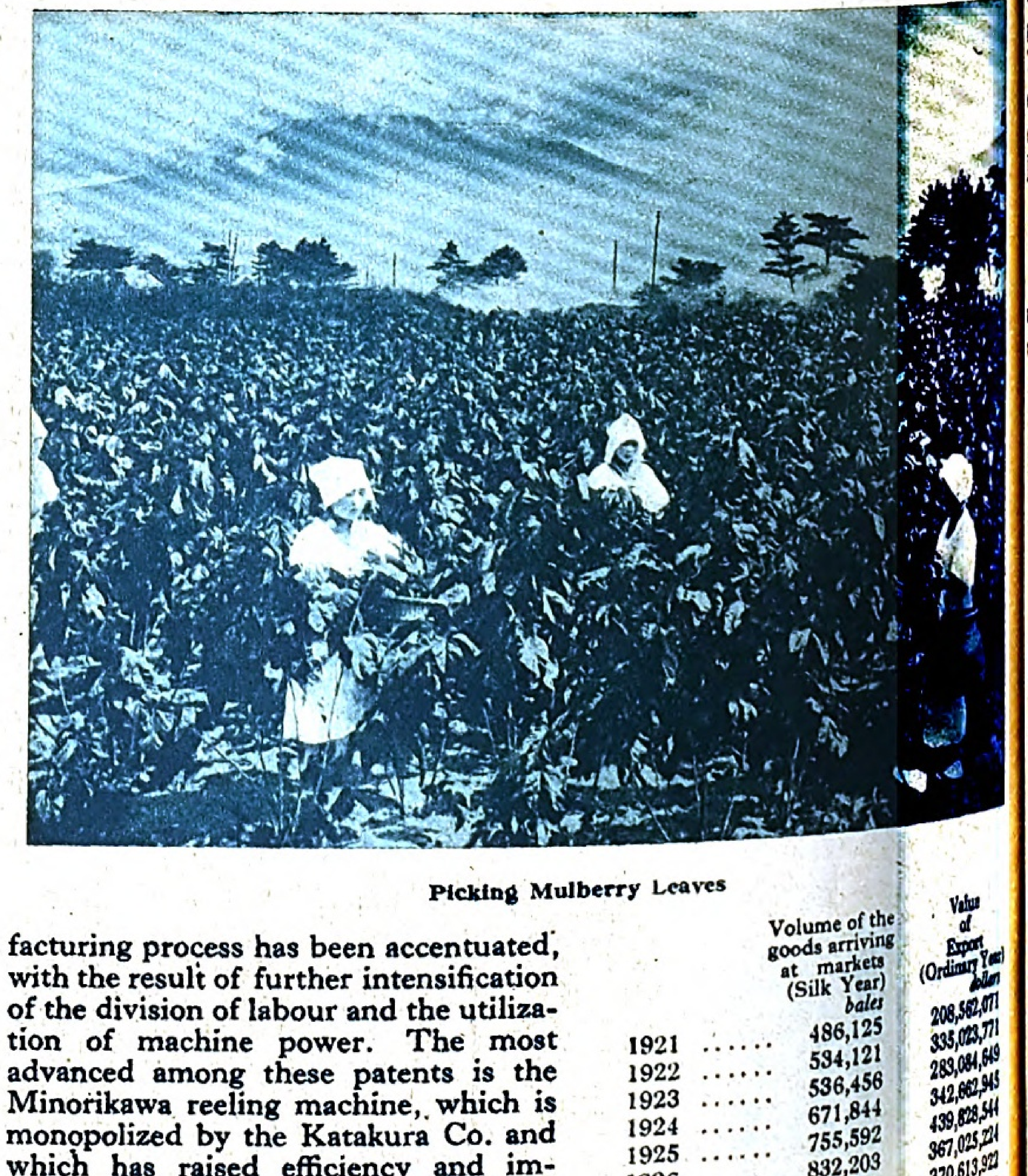
At present there are three outstanding silk reeling companies in Japan, the Katakura Co., Ltd., the Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill, Ltd. and the Gunze Silk Reeling Co., Ltd.

The Katakura Co., Ltd. This joint stock company, with an authorized capital of $26,375,000, was founded by Mr. Gosuke Imai and associated silk reelers, with Mr. Imai as the president of the company. The head office was in Tokyo, with branch filatures, cocoon drying plants and cocoon purchase offices in almost every important silk center of the country. In Yokohama and New York are branch offices specially devoted to the sales of manufactures, which eliminate the necessity for outlay on intermediaries by making possible export directly to silk dealers abroad. The costs thus saved amount to a huge sum and put the company upon a strong economic footing as compared with the minor filatures that sell their manufactures on consignment.

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill, Ltd. This company, being one of the largest cotton spinning companies in Japan, carries on a big silk reeling business in addition. With its gigantic capitalistic organisation, no other filature can stand against it. In the Kyushu districts it owns a number of cocooneries, which are run throughout the year, thanks to the warm climate there. From the cocoons produced in these cocooneries, together with others bought in, are reeled silk yarns, which are woven into finished articles to supply the demand at home and abroad. From the waste silk is made silk yarn of low grade, which is woven into goods called "Kanebo Silk," that fill the demand for goods of lower grade. From the chrysalis, through chemical operations, are produced fat and fertilizer. The production of these by-products is made possible only by the huge organisation of the Kanegafuchi Co., which goes far to show the merits of highly capitalized management in the industry.

Because of the advantages to be had by larger organizations, the government and the leaders in this industry have been, since the promulgation of the industrial association act, exerting themselves to bring about control in the production and sale of the goods by larger units or forming associations of small reelers scattered throughout the country. In consequence, there have been opened in Yokohama and Kobe, two important markets for the export of silk, to the associated sales offices of which the Central Industrial Treasury supplies the funds in order to facilitate transactions in silk yarns, and the establishment of such associations is regarded as a step further towards the rationalization of the silk industry at large.

Incessant improvement has been made in the machines used in silk reeling and at present no less than 100 machines have been submitted for patents. With such constant improvement of machines, specialization in the manufacturing process has been accentuated, with the result of further intensification of the division of labour and the utilization of machine power. The most advanced among these patents is the Minorikawa reeling machine, which is monopolized by the Katakura Co. and which has raised efficiency and improved the quality of the yarns. It is generally believed that by the use of this machinery, the time required for reeling can certainly be reduced two thirds.



Picking Mulberry Leaves

A brief survey of the present situation will show that the silk industry is now facing great difficulties. Under the double effect of the world-wi depression and the return of our c rency to the gold standard, whi naturally invited a general decline i the prices of commodities both at hom and abroad, the quotation on silk ya has fallen precipitately since la autumn, and the government, with view to supporting the price of si for the common interests of the peop connected with the industry, adopte so drastic a measure as, through th execution of a silk price maintenan act, giving bankers a guarantee u to $15,000,000 against losses incurr by their accommodation of funds t silk dealers for the sealing of 150,00 bales of silk. The silk reelers hav also sealed 50,000 bales of silk by usin their sinking funds and are doin their utmost to prevent the furthe decline of the quotation. Despi these sincere efforts on the part of th government and those engaged in th industry, however, the price of silk i continuously falling, and Japan' foreign trade for 1930 is viewed wi pessimism.

Silk Markets in Japan

The earthquake that visited th districts in 1923 reduced to ashes th Exchange and other important organizations for silk transactions in Yokohama, and the marketing of silk i Japan was suspended for a time. During this confusion in Yokohama, Kobe, another important port, gained ground in the export of silk, and a present these two port cities are th central silk markets of Japan. So fa as volume of transactions is concerned, howerer, Yokohama is still ahead, bu the business in Kobe is following a upward trend with the gradual development of the silk worm raising industry in western Japan. The movement of silk to these two ports for the silk year 1929-1930 amounted to 761,193 bales for Yokohama and 294,211 bales for Kobe, the percentage being 74% and 26% respectively. The export of silk to the United States through these ports amounted to 494,000 bales for the same period. The following table shows the increase in silk exported during the past ten years.

	Volume of the goods arriving at markets (Silk Year) *bales*	Value of Export (Ordinary Year) *dollars*
1921	486,125	208,562,071
1922	534,121	335,023,771
1923	536,456	283,084,649
1924	671,844	342,662,945
1925	755,592	439,828,544
1926	832,203	367,025,224
1927	915,622	370,613,922
1928	956,542	366,348,525
1929	1,055,904	390,520,070

(The silk year begins in June and ends on the last day of May in the following year).

There are two sorts of silk transacns, dealings in actual and long term lings. As to long term dealings in exchange, a special account is given er, and the present discussion is ited to dealings in actual.

In actual dealings, there are two ds of contracts, for spot deliveries d futures deliveries. For futures, re are three different sorts of contracts, with fixed price, with price bject to quotation and on the call. the contract with fixed price are signated the quality and the amount the goods, the price and the date of livery. In the contract with the ce subject to the quotation, the ce of the goods to be delivered is ed according to the quotation of the est Extra" in the New York market the date of delivery. Heretofore s method had been most commonly ployed in silk transactions in actual, t the inconveniences arising at the ne the price maintenance act was put o operation last year brought to the rket a new system in its stead, and s is called contract on the call. In s new system of making contracts, prices in the actual dealings are ed in accordance with the quotation the Exchange, much to the convenice of the parties concerend. But this w system is at present employed only the limited quarters of the market d the general adoption of this system longs to the future. Regarding the ntrol of silk transactions, the government is giving primary consideration the covenience of buyers, meeting eir wishes in every possilbe way. herefore, the long standing problem the adoption of the conditioned ight in transactions in silk was ally solved at the expense of the porters, and standardized grading is out to be adopted in actual dealings th in New York and the Japan arkets. Last autumn, a new system of ading in conformity with the grading stem in force in the United States s adopted at the government conditioning house, and some of the goods nditioned according to this new ading were exported experimentally. he attitude of the government is pected to bring about perfect control silk transactions in actual between pan and the UnitedStates.

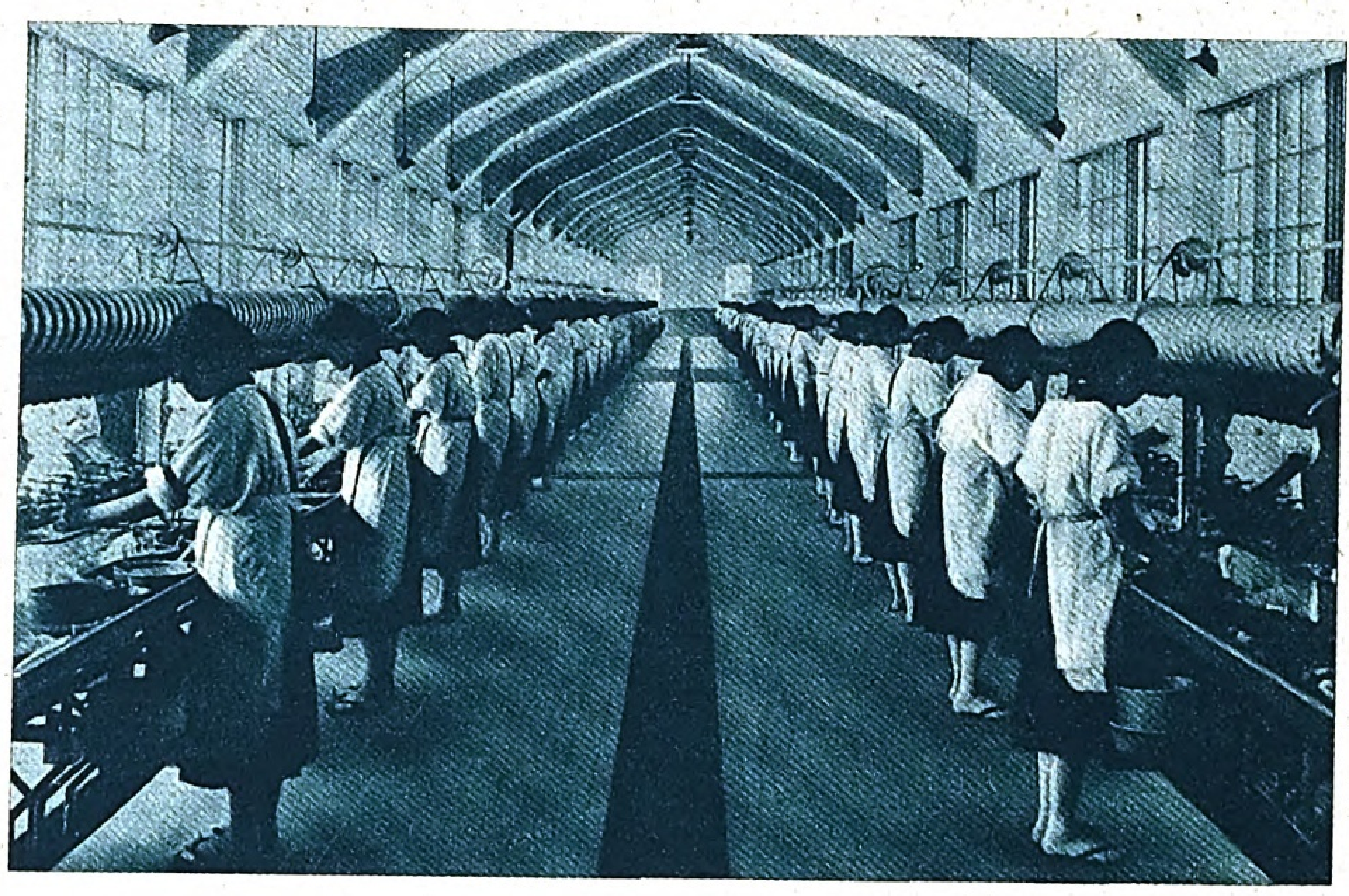
The Yokohama Silk Exchange

The Yokohama Silk Exchange

The earthqauke of 1923 reduced to hes the Yokohama Exchange, then e only exchange in the world for his important commodity. The men n the industry, with the hearty cooperation of the government, immeliately set forth for the recovery of rders in the silk market and on November 1st, just two months after the earthquake devastation, a barrack-like temporary building was constructed to start the business at the earliest possible date. In January, 1928, the construction of the permanent building at a cost of $350,000 was started, and it was completed in August of the following year. The building is a ferro-concrete four-storied Renaissance structure with a total floor space of 3,188 square metres.

At present there are four silk exchanges in the world, two of which (the Yokohama and Kobe exchanges) are in Japan, and the other two in the west, the National Exchange in New York and the Milan Exchange in Italy. Among them the oldest is the Yokohama Exchange, which plays the most important part in the worl silk market, located as it is in the world's greatest silk country. The Yokohama Exchange, with a paid-up capital of $3,250,000, has 34 members, with Mr. Koh Isaka as president, and four of the members are specially concerned with silk transactions. The following table gives the amounts of the transactions and the goods conditioned :

Cocoon Sorting Room



Reeling Room

(Figures are per kin, one kin equal to 1.323 pounds)

		Contracted	Delivered	Conditioned	Passed
1925	First half	12,372,800	446,000	939,000	493,000
	Second half	9,999,400	273,000	433,000	177,000
1926	First half	16,211,200	274,000	641,000	235,000
	Second half	19,134,900	716,000	1,401,000	709,000
1927	First half	14,820,800	258,000	75,000	39,000
	Second half	16,463,900	341,000	780,000	409,000
1928	First half	11,624,500	525,000	806,000	373,000
	Second half	14,812,300	345,000	501,000	320,000
1929	First half	7,702,800	666,000	786,000	565,000
	Second half	10,930,600	260,000	471,000	342,000
1930	First half	12,479,100	295,000	312,000	211,000

With the marked increase in the silk export, the necessity for internationally standardized grading had long been felt strongly in the exchanges both at home and abroad. Therefore in the conferences, one held in Yokohama in April, 1928, among the Japanese and Americans and the other in New York in October, 1929, among all the countries concerned, thoroughgoing studies were made for the adoption of international grading in silk exchanges. The Yokohama Exchange, therefore, is sincerely collaborating with the National Exchange in New York for this purpose, which will be realized in the not remote future.

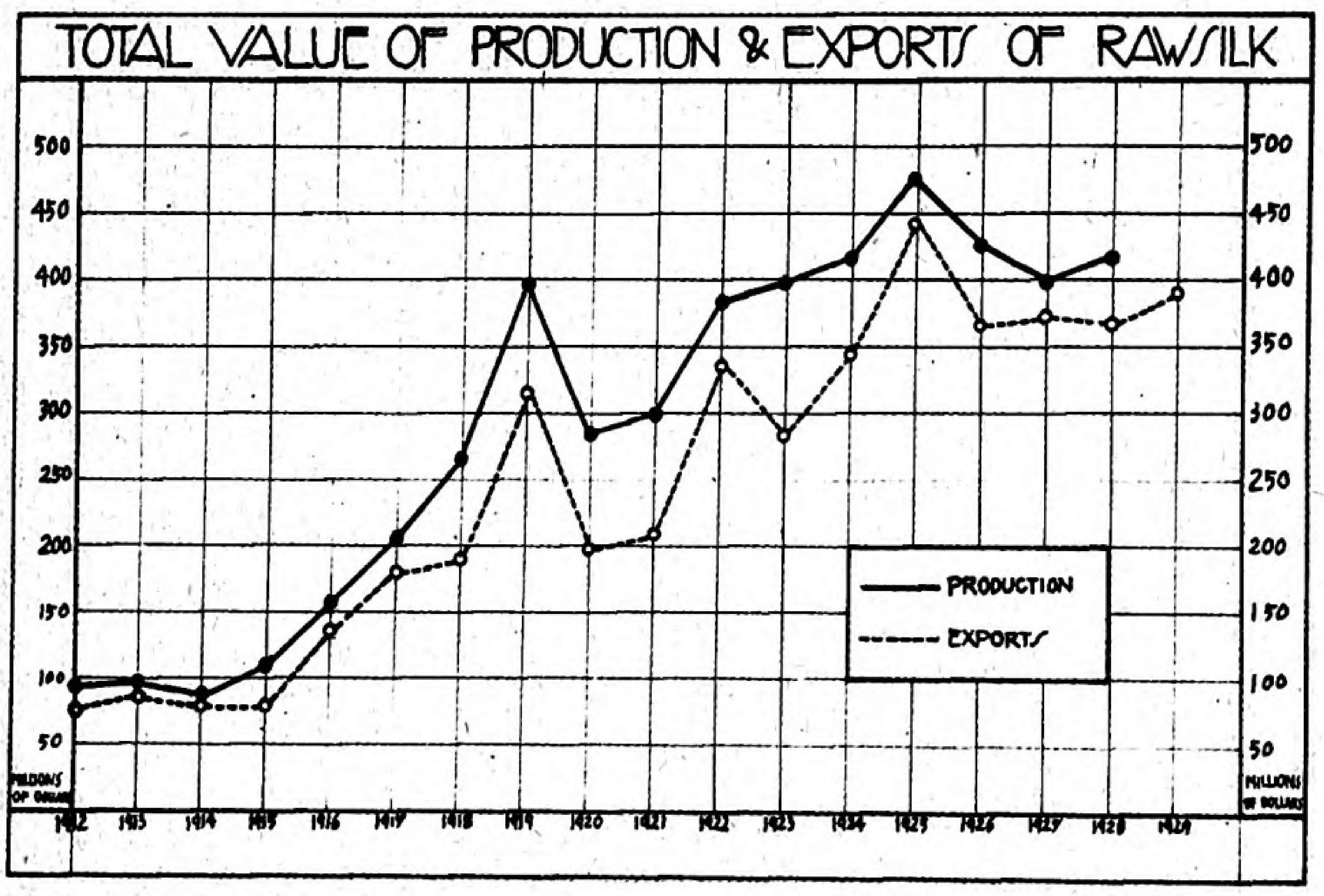
The Export of Silk Goods

The export of silk goods from Japan dates back to sometime in 1872, when an order was placed from the United States for handkerchiefs of habutae, which met the taste of the Americans, and, ever since, the export of habutae has increased with tremendous rapidity. In 1918 and 1919, during the war, the export of habutae annually amounted to the tremendous sum of $55,000,000, and the export of Crêpe de Chine, Georgette Crape, Silk Shike and Silk Satins, also, saw a gradual increase, keeping pace with the increase in the export of habutae. However, with the change in fashions and the appearance of like goods abroad, the export of habutae has declined in recent years, and the manufacturers at home have done their best to produce new kinds. This effort on the part of the manufacturers has been by no means fruitless, and they have succeeded in the production of pongee from Chinese wild silk yarns and Fuji silk from spun silk yarns of waste silk as their chief materials. They have further succeeded in the weaving of spun crape out of spun silk yarns and also in the mixed weaving of rayon with silk yarns, which has won popularity among foreign customers for its fine quality. At present they are continuing their efforts toward the production of habutae of new taste, getting a different lustre by mixing Chinese and Japanese silk yarns. In the dying of silk goods remarkable improvement has been made in recent years, and the export of dyed and made-up silk goods has shown a gradual increase in the last few years.

Pongees. In 1913 the first order came from the United States for pongees, and textile manufacturers in Japan, importing Chinese wild silk yarns, began to weave pongees of a Japanese nature, for export purposes, winning no little success, as evidenced by the gradual increase of the export from 1921 to 1926. And in 1926 the export amounted to about $10,000,000. However, the frequent fluctuations in the quotation for pongees, caused by the speculation of dealers at home, put the foreign buyers in a precarious position, and they naturally evaded the handling of such silk goods, with the consequence that exports fell off. At present speculation by Japanese dealers is under control, and pongees by their characteristic low prices and durability are gradually recovering their lost ground, especially in the United States, and their future is regarded as bright.

Fuji Silk. Fuji silk is woven of spun yarns of waste silk and is featured as a pure Japanese home product. In 1906 the late Mr. T. Wada of the Fuji Gasu Spinning Co. returned from England with a specimen of this cloth and succeeded in its manufacture in Japan, the name Fuji originating from the name of the company in which it was first produced. About 1907 the first consignment was shipped to London, but the export did not amount to much until the production of a superior and thin kind by the mixed weaving of single and double yarns was achieved sometime in 1917. Ever since this invention, the export to England and Australia has showed a gradual increase, and with the success of weaving a superior and thinner cloth with only single yarns, the amount of the export increased rapidly. In 1927, 55,000,000 square yards worth $22,500,000 were exported to Australia, Canada, England, Cape Town and British India, which, being about 30% of the total export of silk goods, exceeded habutae in value. However, with the production of thinner fabrics, the quality of the goods gradually declined and the durability lessened, which invited unpopularity among foreign customers, and the export for 1928 decreased to 42,000,000 square yards worth $17,500,000. Therefore, the manufacturers at home, taking into consideration the wishes of Australian importers, called a general meeting of the Japan Fuji Silk Manufacturers' Federation in Yokohama in April, 1929, and passed a resolution to the effect that, (1) the production of thinner fabrics with single yarns only be prohibited, and (2) the government be asked to promulgate a law prohibiting the production of Fuji Silk of lower quality. Thus the Japanese manufacturers, meeting the wishes of foreign customers, have been exerting themselves in these years to improve the quality of the goods exported, and the export for 1929 increased to 43,500,000 square yards worth $18,000,000, and for the first four months of this year to 10,470,000 square yards worth $3,650,000.

Spun Crpe. Spun crape was first manufactured as an experiment by the Kyoto Textile Manufacturing Co. in 1907, influenced by the success in the production of Fuji Silk. Export was started in 1925 and filled the demand as a substitute for Fuji silk, the export of which was waning because of the low quality. In 1928 markets were opened in Canada, South Africa, South America and British India, and the volume exported gradually increased till at present it amounts to something like 1,076,000 square yards. It is supposed that the day will come when spun crape will become the most important of the silk goods exported.



Rayon and Mixed Textiles of Rayon and Silk. With their low rayon prices, and mixed textiles of rayon and silk are persistently encroaching upon the markets for silk goods, and in the first four months of this year the export, amounting to $6,136,000, was 50% of the total export of silk goods. This preponderance is mainly due to the ever increasing demand in British India and the South Sea Islands in spite of the comparative indifference in the civilized countries in which silk goods have been actively consumed. Therefore in Ishikawa and Fukui provinces, centers of the production of rayon and mixed textiles, it is planned to make a positive inroad into the pure silk domain by means of improved methods of production.

Shirting. Shirting is used as the material for high class underwear, and at present only a small amount is exported to England, the United States, France and Canada. It was first manufactured in 1925 in Fukui Prefecture and is a mixed textile of the crape type woven of pure silk yarns and spun silk yarns. Future export is viewed with confidence, for the fabric is well suited for use in underwear for men.

Dyeing of Textiles. The art of dyeing in Japan, having been stimulated by the increasing demand for dyed textiles in Europe and America, has shown remarkable improvement, and with their delicateness, Japan's products are now leading the fashions of the world. At present printing by hand is still most prevalent, but machine printing also has made marked progress with the result that even the crapes and Fuji silk textiles are made printable by machine. In Kyoto, Kobe and Yokohama, centres of production of export silk goods, constant attention is paid to the changes of fashions in foreign countries by the import of specimens from abroad, and the export of Yuzen silk goods, dyed by dyers who specialize in Japanese Yuzen goods, has been showing a gradual increase in recent years.

The Rayon Industry

Growth of the Industry

The output of rayon in Japan, which has grown rapidly year after year, has shown a specially wonderful growth during the last two or three years, as shown in the following table:

Year	Output
1918	100,000 lb.
1919	140,000 ,,
1920	200,000 ,,
1921	250,000 ,,
1922	527,000 ,,
1923	780,000 ,,
1924	1,368,000 ,,
1925	3,200,000 ,,
1926	5,000,000 ,,
1927	10,500,000 ,,
1928	16,500,000 ,,
1929	27,000,000 ,,

Comparing the outputs for 1918 and 1929, we find that in eleven years Japan's rayon industry has increased in volume of output two hundred and seventy fold.

The Teikoku Artificial Silk Co., the oldest and greatest rayon producer, supplies half the volume produced in this country every year, and recently has begun manufacturing 50 denier and multi-filament yarns to meet a long-standing demand of the weavers.

In September, 1929, the Japan Federation of Rayon Companies was founded, and its member companies, the Teikoku Artificial Silk, the Asahi Silk Weaving, the Toyo Rayon, the Nippon Rayon, the Mie Artificial Silk, the Tokyo Artificial Silk, the Showa Rayon, the Kurashiki Silk Weaving and the Nippon Bemberg (not yet operating), have published their monthly aggregate productions since the foundation of the federation as follows:

1929—	September	2,460,990 lb.
	October	2,584,080 ,,
	November	2,677,645 ,,
	December	2,643,280 ,,
1930—	January	2,526,040 ,,

Rayon Imports

The import of foreign rayon showed a gradual increase from 1912 till 1926, in which year Japan took the largest import of rayon ever recorded. But she built up a tariff wall against rayon (the new rate being $62.50 for 213 lb.) in April of the same year, causing a great falling off in the amount imported the following year. This falling off was partly due to the fact that Japan's rayon industry had reached such a stage as to be nearly able to satisfy the home demand. Below are given the yearly imports from 1918 to 1929:

1918	77,086 lb.
1919	75,716 ,,
1920	79,805 ,,
1921	138,029 ,,
1922	226,409 ,,
1923	952,224 ,,
1924	810,025 ,,
1925	833,100 ,,
1926	3,317,921 ,,
1927	798,671 ,,
1928	256,763 ,,
1929	624,980 ,,

Rayon Fabric Exports

The export of rayon fabrics, including mixtures with rayon, has become noticeably large since 1928. In 1929 it increased three fold over the preceding year. Following are the exports for the different months of the last two years:

	1928 *square yards*	1929 *square yards*
Jan.	465,643	2,496,442
Feb.	418,479	2,884,564
March	623,355	2,963,739
Apr.	840,824	3,513,702
May	746,852	3,263,157
June	536,141	2,514,640
July	881,593	4,122,994
Aug.	1,462,456	4,726,153
Sept.	1,519,545	4,882,657
Oct.	2,040,440	5,910,117
Nov.	1,726,777	5,095,272
Dec.	1,768,465	5,144,541
Total	13,030,570	47,517,978

Production of Rayon Fabrics

The technique of rayon weaving has developed wonderfully to meet the growing demand of consumers in this country. At first rayon weaving was confined to braids and shawls, but now rayon goods include articles of clothing, sashes and *kijakuji* (the cloth of which the Japanese dress is principally made), and articles for export to Formosa, Korea, India, China and the South Seas. Particularly the ex of rayon goods is advancing in l and bounds, with the result that Japanese rayon weavers are tur their eyes more and more in this di tion. As for the first half of 1930, all around business depression and abolition of limited operation h adversely affected the industry. Pr for rayon products have deprecia but it is true that the lower prices h invited a greater demand.

International Competition i the Eastern Markets

The rayon producing countr which have long and fully expl the other parts of the world for the of their yarns and goods, have rec been turning their eyes to Ch British India and the South Sea

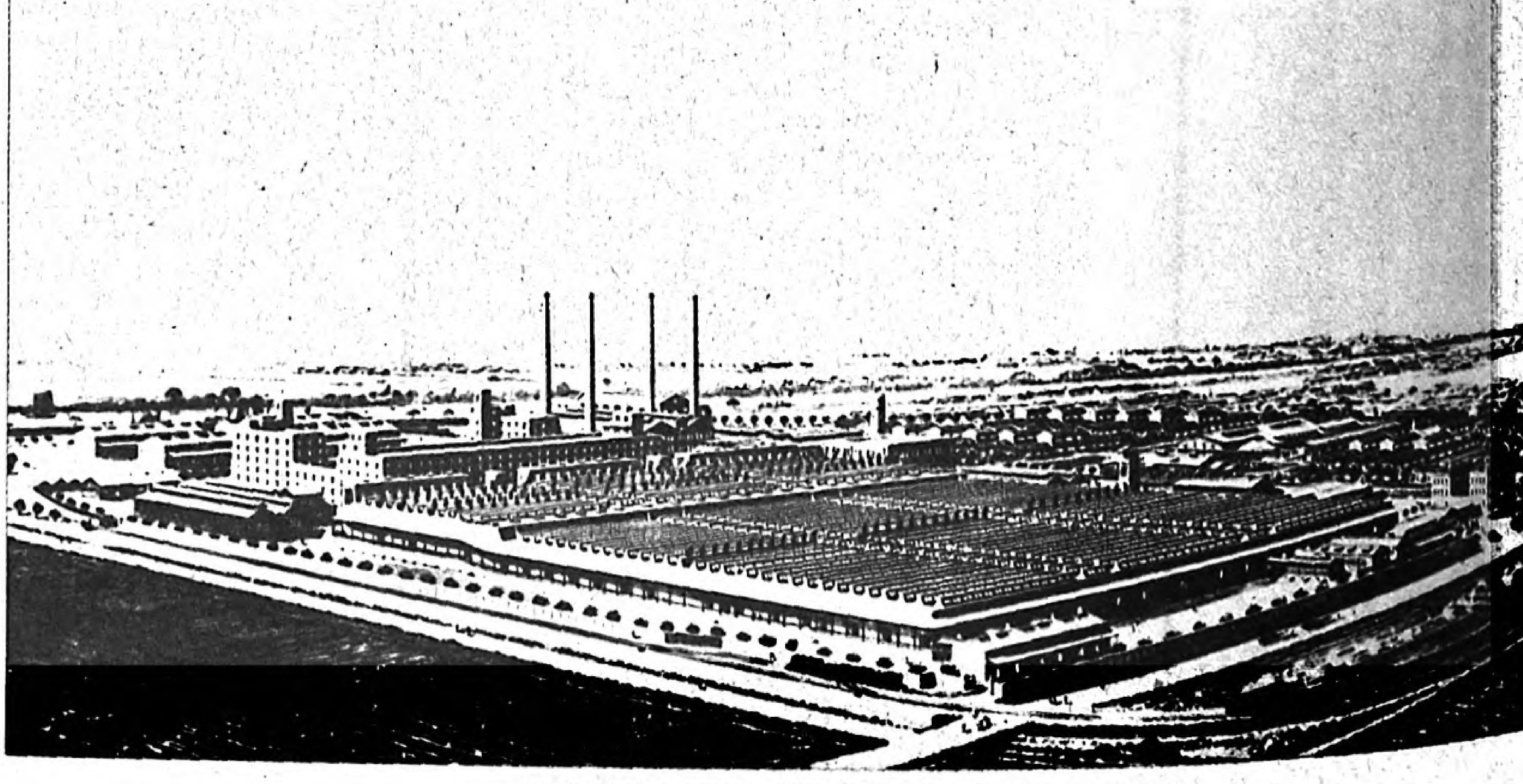
Until recently the United States Germany were the most impor importers of rayon in the world, former importing 16,000,000 lb. the latter 17,000,000 lb. in 1929. in the same year, Shanghai impor 16,000,000 lb. Not only that, but United States at present demands extraordinarily great amount of ray but she does not promise to conti to be a great rayon importer, beca she produces enormously at home has a high tariff wall. Her import rayon in recent years has seen increase, as the following figures sho 16,000,000 lb. for 1927, 13,000, lb. for 1928 and 16,000,000 lb. for 19

In Europe, Germany, who puts t lowest tariff rate on rayon, has l been a country to which foreign ray products go in abundance. But this country, too, the situation is b coming adverse for foreign export of rayon, as the volume of the ray output at home is increasing. Alrea there is a declining tendency, the impo being 20,000,000 lb. in 1927, 18,000, lb. in 1928 and 17,000,000 lb. in 19

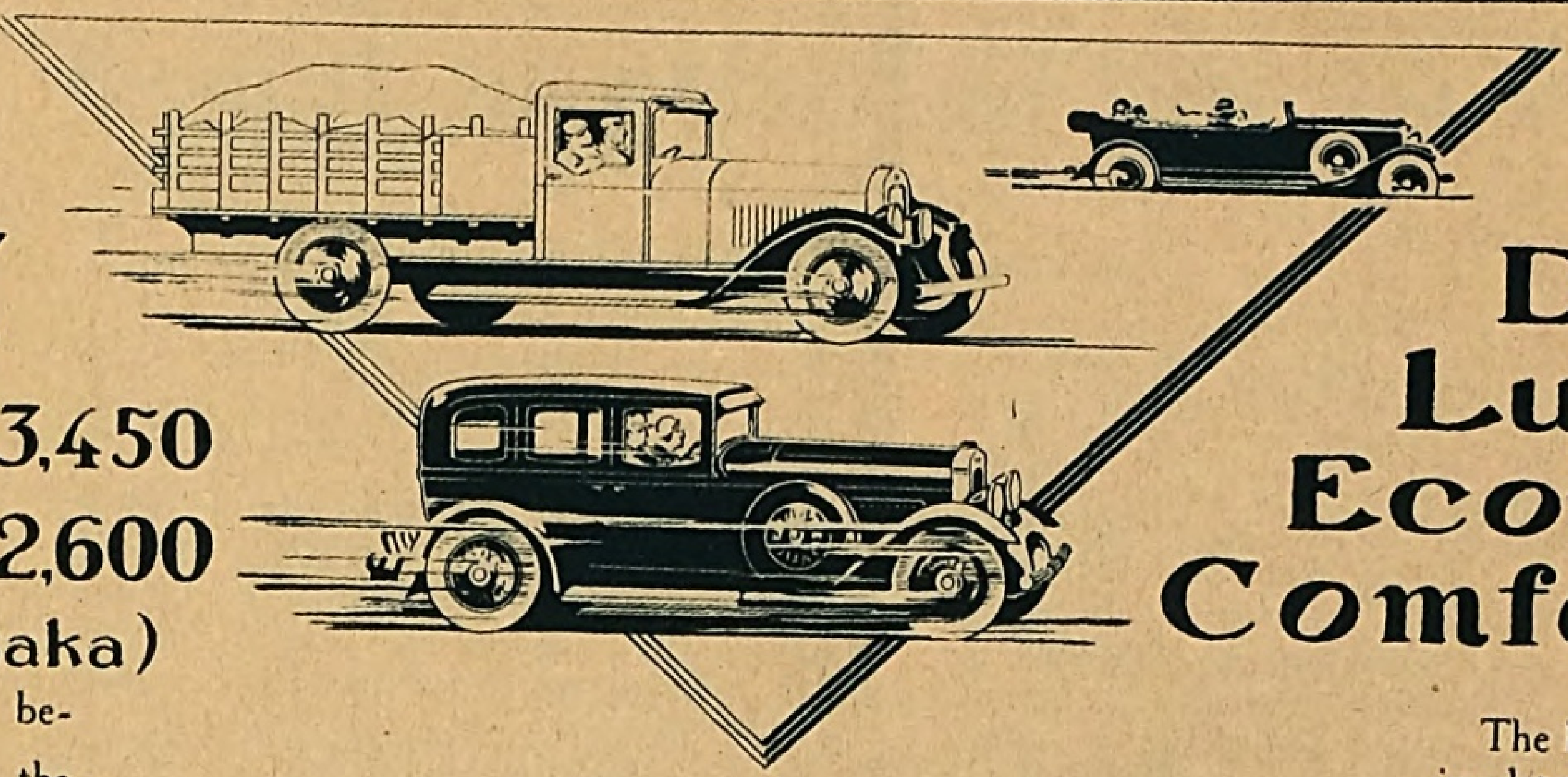
Important Rayon Manufacturers

The more important Japanese ray companies, with their capitals a dates of foundation, are given in t following list:

	(In thousands of dollars) Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Fo ed
Teikoku Artificial Silk Co.	10,500	10,500	1918
Asahi Silk Weaving Co.	4,000	3,000	1922
Mie Artificial Silk Co.	500	337	1924
Toyo Rayon Co.	5,000	5,000	1926
Tokyo Artificial Silk Co.	5,000	1,250	1926
Kurashiki Silk Weaving Co.	5,000	1,750	1929
Nippon Rayon Co.	7,500	3,000	1929
Nippon Woollen Textiles Co.	25,000	1,375	1927
Showa Rayon Co.	6,000	1,370	1928
Nippon Bemberg Co.	6,000	1,250	1929



Iwakuni Plant of the Teikoku Artificial Silk Company



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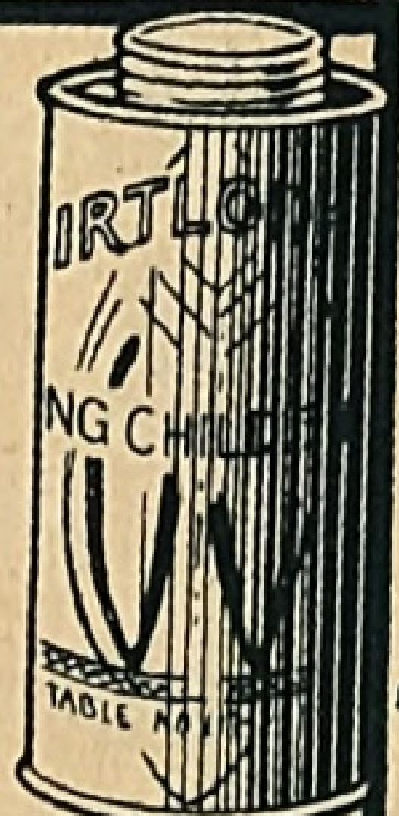

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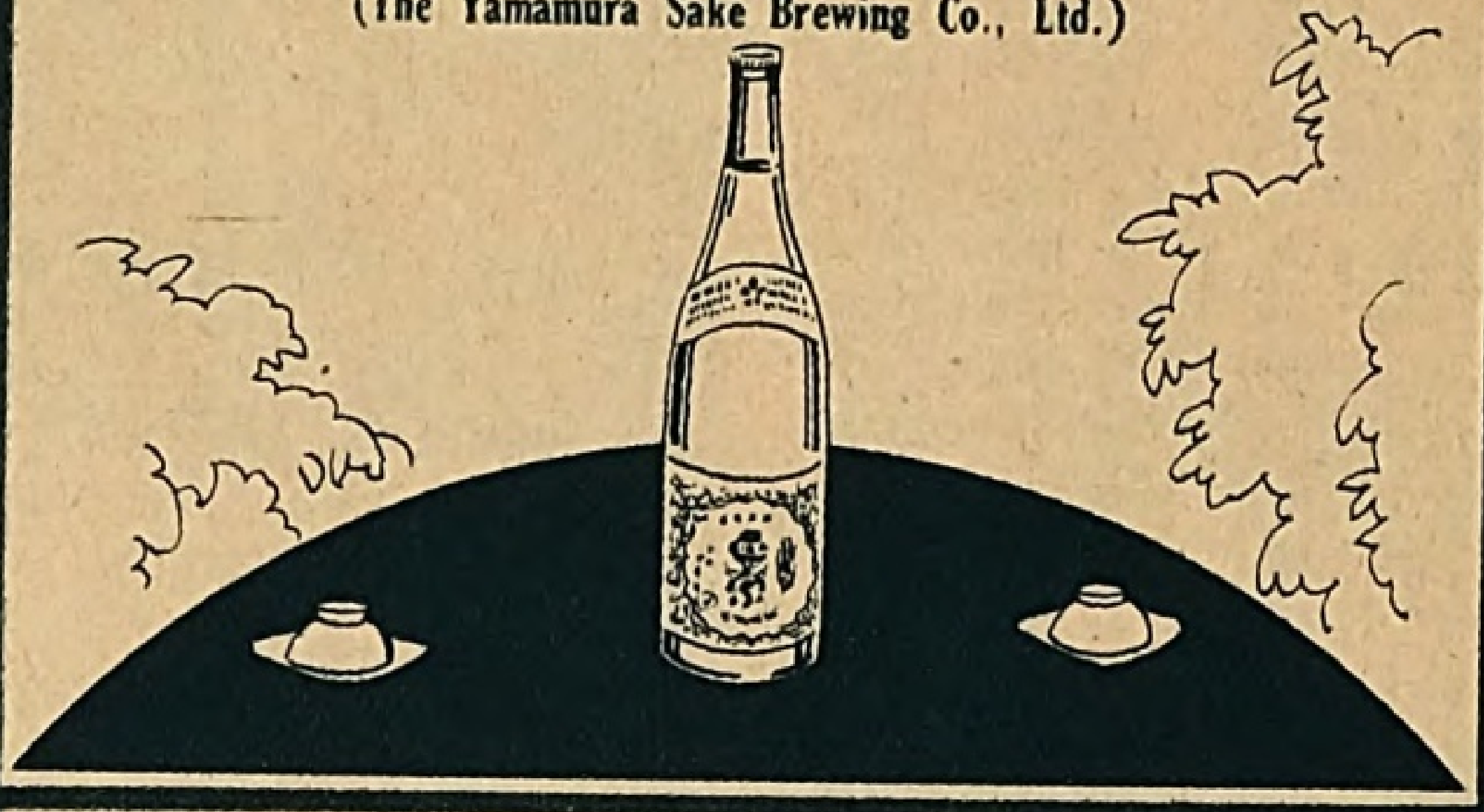

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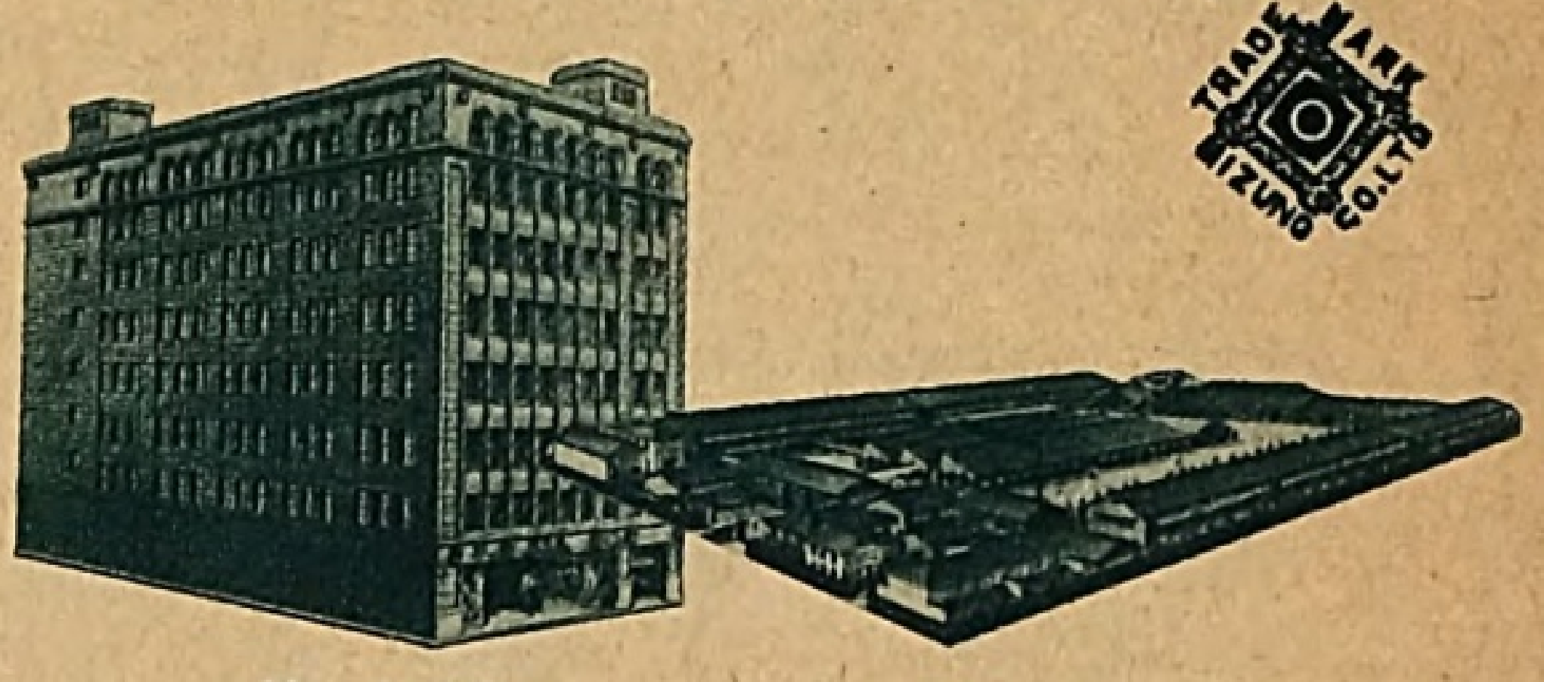

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The Cotton Spinning Industry in Japan

The development of the spinning industry in Japan, the industry that is at the top of all the industries of the country, might be observed from two points of view, the organisation for promoting the industry and the production of cotton goods. The spinning industry in Japan has been mainly developed by joint-stock companies, not as private enterprises. The growth of the industry has been striking in comparison with other principal Japanese industries. The following table shows the scale of its growth:

Year	Paid-up Capital (,000 omitted)	Reserve (,000 omitted)	Mills	Spindles	Looms
1907	¥57,531	¥20,966	118	1,540,452	9,462
1912	72,366	28,533	147	2,176,748	21,893
1917	115,623	70,037	170	3,060,478	36,181
1922	317,148	202,774	235	4,517,612	60,765
1927	391,550	238,367	257	6,116,266	78,352
1928	426,376	243,987	258	6,272,186	79,777
1929	428,098	257,406	259	6,529,394	78,870

The aggregate amount of paid-up capital doubled during the ten years between 1907 and 1917, and increased at the rate of 740% during the twelve years from 1917 to 1929. The rate of increase of the reserve fund was even greater than that of the paid-up capital. During the ten years from 1907 to 1917, it was increased by 334%, and during the next twelve years, it was increased by 1,227%. The increase of the reserve indicated the noteworthy growth of the margin of profit and, also, the soundness of the management. The growth in the number of looms was most striking, they having increased by 382% during the first ten years and 833% during the last twelve years. All these figures prove the phenomenal growth of the Japanese spinning industry in recent years. Naturally the development of the organisation promoting the industry caused a corresponding increase in the output of cotton goods. The following table shows the growth of output during the last twenty-three years:

Year	Output of Yarn	Output of Cloth (,000 omtited)
1907	983,482 Bales	138,981 Yards
1912	1,652,210	342,585
1917	1,923,841	594,649
1922	2,228,246	869,327
1927	2,530,692	1,294,669
1928	2,451,861	1,382,034
1929	2,792,586	1,538,249

The Japanese spinning people, not satisfied with meeting the home demand for cotton yarn and cloth, did their best to meet the foreign demand, finding new markets in almost all parts of the world. Both at home and in foreign markets, a demand for higher grade yarn has grown up during the last several years, as shown in the following table:

Number of Bales Produced at Principal Mills

(,000 omitted)

Count	1929	1928	1927	1922	1917	1912	1907
10's ..	217	192	191	150	125	60	42
14's ..	165	136	173	152	151	127	75
16's ..	258	232	249	299	390	368	369
20's ..	878	736	823	767	564	367	230
30's ..	197	175	148	95	73	39	20
40's ..	217	179	174	96	60	23	8
42's ..	170	170	169	119	106	50	20
Total, including others	2,792	2,451	2,530	2,228	1,923	1,652	983

Thus the production of yarn for several years centered at 20's, but since 1922 the output of 20's has been somewhat checked and the output of yarn between 30's and 42's has gradually increased. In cotton cloth, we find nearly the same trend, for, as the following table shows, year after year the demand for coarse cloth has decreased, while the demand for fancy cloth has increased remarkably:

Output of Cotton Cloth at Principal Mills

(In yards—,000 omitted)

Kind	1928	1927	1923	1918	1913
Coarse Cloth ..	128,241	199,014	216,776	151,205	135,092
T-Cloth	10,193	25,477	39,020	29,467	23,643
Thin Cloth	149,303	140,024	65,066	—	—
Calico	445,973	555,999	361,326	296,510	92,520
Thick Damask	60,450	75,868	105,995	111,771	76,988
Thin Damask..	106,741	85,995	43,358	—	—
Cotton Sateen..	67,265	41,636	49	—	—
Cotton Flannel	43,010	51,214	38,743	16,015	39,883
Total, including others	1,382,034	1,294,668	1,000,708	656,935	461,725

As the times changed, the kind of cloth chiefly produced changed from plain cloth to damask, and from damask to sateen. The change was due to the expansion of the export business in foreign markets, especially in China, the South Seas and India, and the increase of demand for Japanese goods in those foreign markets.

The phenomenal growth of the Japanese spinning industry during recent years is worthy of note. The principal reasons for the growth are said to be: first, the utmost efforts by the spinning people for the expansion of their business; second, the increase of demand for Japanese cotton goods both at home and in neighbouring countries, especially in China; third, cheap wages; fourth, improvement in the art of mixing various kinds of cotton; and fifth, the systematisation of the whole industry. Under the last item, should be mentioned the organisation of the Federation of the Japanese Spinning Industry that has every spinner as a member. In short, the fundamental reason was that Japan had better means of production than any rival country. In the process of production, there were two important factors to be counted. These were the raw material and the wages. Generally speaking, from sixty to seventy per cent. of the cost of the cotton yarn was that of the raw material. In the beginning of the Japanese cotton industry, a considerable quantity of coarse cotton from India was consumed, and in the next stage, as high grade yarn was in great demand, the Japanese spinners exerted themselves for the production of cheap but fine yarn by mixing various cotton from India and the United States. Japan is situated between India and America. The Japanese spinners took advantage of this geographical situation. They imported cotton from these two countries and found highly praiseworthy ways of mixing the vairous cottons after several years of extraordinary efforts and experiments. In buying cotton, they were very keen in watching the market price in India and America. They ordered Indian or American material to their advantage and mixed the various materials according to the requirements of consumers.

But in due course of time they found that there was a limit to the margin of profit to be gained by the development of the expert art of mixing various material, because more costly American cotton was needed as more fancy yarn was in demand year after ayer. The following table shows in outline the contents of the different mixtures:

Counts — Contents

10's—Mainly a mixture of various Indian cottons. For example, a mixture of 50% of the Akola and Khamgaum cotton with 50% of the Bengal cotton. In winter when Chinese cotton is avalable, some of it is used with the Indian cotton.

16's—Mainly Indian cotton.

20's—Mainly a mixture of Indian and American cotton in about the ratio of 80% and 20%.

32's—Mainly American cotton of medium quality.

40's—Mainly American cotton of high grade.

42's—Mainly best American cotton.

60's—Egyptian cotton of low grade.

80's—Egyptian cotton of high grade.

In cotton goods above 32's, usually Indian cotton is not used. The profit gained by selecting materials is confined to grades of 20's and under, in which much Indian cotton is used. Formerly Japanese cotton yarn production was centered around 20's, when the Japanese mill owners made great profits through their expert skilfulness in mixing various Indian cottons. But as more goods of high grade came into demand year after year, the margin of gain became less and less. In the low grade cotton market, there was keen competition between the Japanese and Chinese spinners. The competition obliged the Japanese spinners to shift from low to high grade. So the margin of profit of the Japanese was gradually cut down in the market of low grade goods. Moreover the abolition of midnight work in Japan had a bad effect on the balance sheet of the Japanese spinning companies. Since the abolition of midnight work, not only the large mills but the small ones as well have had to use much American material in accordance with the new policy to meet the situation, the policy of promoting efficiency at the mills. The trend of the times left the Japanese spinners little hope in the margin of profit to be made by the expert art of mixing materials. The following table shows the amount of various cottons used as raw material from 1903 to 1929:

Year	Total Amount of Cotton Used	Indian	U.S.	Chinese	Egyptian	Others omitted
1903	46,829,000 kan	56%	17%	20%	2%	
1907	55,212,000	57	24	14	1	"
1912	76,347,000	57	33	4	2	"
1917	108,713,000	65	26	5	1	"
1922	125,745,000	58	37	3	1	"
1927	142,694,000	46	47	1	2	"
1928	137,914,000	45	45	5	2	"
1929	157,681,000	49	43	.2	2	"

Next let us look at the wages at Japanese cotton mills. When we come to review the wage situation, we have to take the working hours and the efficiency of Japanese labour into account, in addition to the scale of wages to be paid to operatives. At the beginning of the Japanese cotton industry, the wages of mill hands were naturally very low, as the financial condition of the nation was at a low ebb and the standard of living was not high. The following table shows the average daily wages of operatives at mills which were members of the Federation of the Japanese Spinning Industry.

Wages of Spinning Operatives

Year	Male	Female	Average
1899	¥0.265	¥0.163	—
1909	0.425	0.267	—
1917	0.518	0.350	0.384
1921	1.440	1.093	1.179
1925	1.541	1.226	1.297

Wages of Textile Operativ

Year	Male	Female	Ave
1908	¥0.454	¥0.287	–
1917	0.611	0.465	0.4
1921	1.459	1.110	1.1
1925	1.569	1.217	1.2

We cannot find the exact w
today, because no official report by t
Federation of the Japanese Spinn
Industry has been published since 1
But it is said that there has been l
difference in the scale of wages betw
1925 and 1930. As mentioned e
where, the low wages at Japanese m
has been one of the main advant
enjoyed by our spinners, in additi
to the skilful art of mixing materi
in the international struggle in t
spinning industry. But the age of l
wages is over in Japan. The scale
wages has been advanced year a
year, especially since the world w
The lowering of wages has been m
very difficult owing to the advanceme
of the financial condition of the na
and the raising of the standard of li
of the people, and also, owing to
development of labour organisatio
In the spinning industry, China,
neighbour, has been one of our bigge
rivals for the last several years. A
Chinese wages are far lower th
Japanese. It is said that Japan c
never beat China in the matter
wages. In China all the time labo
has been very cheap in comparison w
Japan. In Shanghai, the average wa
at spinning mills are 70 Chinese ce
for a male operative and 55 Chine
cents for a female operative. Thi
about one third the Japanese wa
And the recent decline of silver (Ch
is a silver standard country) has m
the value of the Chinese wages mu
less than they were before the depre
sion. When we study the spinni
industry in Japan and China, we ha
to consider the working hours in ad
dition to the wages. Chinese worke
are obliged to work longer than Jap
nese. In Japan the two shift syste
prevails. In Japan, under this system
the actual working hours have be
seventeen and a half. But in Chin
the actual working hours have be
twenty-three and a half in British mill
twenty-two and a half in Japanese mill
both the Japanese and British bein
under the two shift system, where
there has never been any limit put o
the working hours in Chinese mil
from the beginning of the industry u
to to-day. Although there is a distin
difference in efficiency between Jap
nese and Chinese mills, and the lack o
efficiency at Chinese mills may c
down the profit afforded by low wage
the advancement of the cotton goo
made in China seems to have exerte
considerable pressure on Japane
goods not only in China proper bu
also in India, the South Seas and els
where. Formerly the low wages i
Japan was one of the factors of succes
of Japanese cotton goods in foreig
markets. But if any country possesse
far cheaper labour than Japan, naturall
her success must be checked. In
foreign markets, the natural course i
the history of the spinning industry h
been from British goods to Japanes
goods and from Japanese goods t
Chinese goods. In future, the rivalr
between Japanese and Chinese goo
may be relieved by the Japanese retre
from the field of coarse goods a
advance in the field of fancy goods.

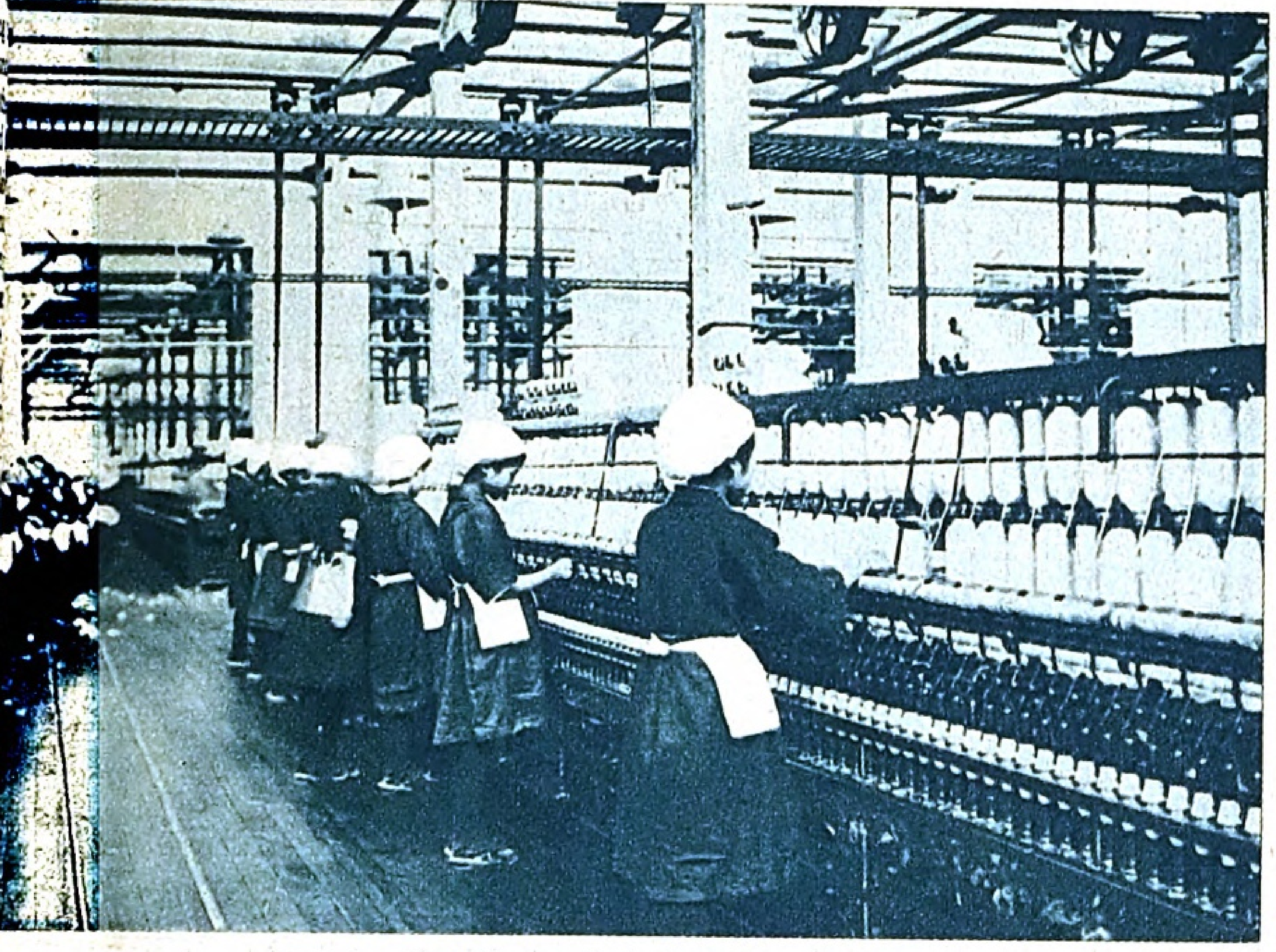
After the wages, we may look in
the working hours at cotton mills. I
Japan, as in England and most othe
countries, the working hours have bee
shortened year after year. But befo
we proceed with a discussion of th

king hours question, we should a look at the scale of yarn produc- At the end of January, 1930, number of spindles run by the cipal spinning countries, was as ws :

Number of Spindles of the Nations

Country	Spindles (,000 omitted)
reat Britain	56,277
.S.A.	34,631
ermany	11,260
rance	9,891
ndia	8,807
ussia	7,624
apan	6,837
taly	5,317
hina	3,699

he consumption of cotton at the s of these countries was as follows :



In a Cotton Spinning Mill

Cotton Consumption of Nations

Country	Bales (,000 omitted)
U.S.A.	6,904
apan	2,969
England	2,775
Russia	2,220
India	2,182
China	2,106
Germany	1,330
France	1,203
Italy	1,057

If we study these two tables, we see t in the amount of cotton used per ndle Japan leads the other countries. is fact might be explained by ob- ving the efficiency and the working urs of the Japanese operatives.

In the earlier stages of the Japanese spinning industry, labour was cheap and midnight work was permitted. These two factors rendered the industry very profitable. But midnight work has been strictly prohibited since the first of July, 1929. So the profit to be gained by long working hours has been rendered unavailable since that time. As shown above, until to-day the Japanese spinners have enjoyed the gains produced by long working hours, or the two shift system. But the two shift system may be replaced by a one shift system in the near future. So in the days to come there will be no way to increase the amount of cotton consumed per spindle except by promotion of efficiency of production. Wages can not be cut down. Working hours can not be lengthened. The profit gained by expert technique may be shortened year after year. Therefore there is no way left for Japanese mill owners to advance in foreign markets except through the promotion of efficiency.

By efficiency, we mean first, efficiency in mechanism and second, efficiency in labour. As for the former, it seems that the development of mechanical implements in Japan has reached its peak, beating other advanced countries in this field. The made-in-Japan implements are very popular throughout the world and are much in demand in England and other countries. For example, looking at the rotation of spindles in the so-called advanced countries, it is from seven thousand seven hundred to eight thousand at present, but in Japan about one half of all the spindles show a rotation of from nine thousand to ten thousand. In the rotation of front rollers, Japanese machines show a speed of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy revolutions per minute, while the most advanced machines of other countries show from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty. So it may be said that there is little room left for Japan to make improvements in the mechanical side of the industry. After the efficiency of mechanism comes the efficiency of labour. In Japan the highest number of spindles handled by an expert girl operative is only four hundred, while it is said that in England or in America there are many girl operatives who handle more than 1,500 spindles. One of the reasons of the difference may be the fact that in these Anglo-Saxon countries far better cotton is used extensively than in Japan. Lately, especially since the abolition of midnight work, much attention has been paid to the efficiency of labour to make up for the shortened hours. Recently, for the saving of labour, much American cotton has been used. Many automatic weaving machines have been put into operation, and much breaking of yarn has been avoided. It is said that in this direction improvements in the efficiency of labour in several branches of the industry are expected in the future. The average number of operatives per thousand spindles throughout the Japanese Empire is given as follows :

Sampin Torihikijo, the Cotton Exchange, Osaka

Number of Operatives per 1,000 Spindles

Year	Male	Female	Total
1920	10.35	33.77	44.12
1921	11.28	34.31	45.59
1922	10.30	33.45	43.75
1923	9.43	30.68	40.11
1924	8.98	29.12	38.10
1925	8.33	28.85	37.18
1926	8.20	28.74	36.94
1927	7.96	27.48	35.44
1928	8.68	22.83	30.51
1929	6.51	22.38	28.89

The above table goes to explain the decline in the number of employees at the Japanese mills. Especially the noteworthy saving of labour since the abolition of midnight work might be noted. But it is said that more labour might be saved by new devices.

So much for the efficiency of labour at the spinning end. Next let us look at the efficiency of the textile side of the industry. According to a recent official report, the average number of operatives employed for one thousand looms is as follows :

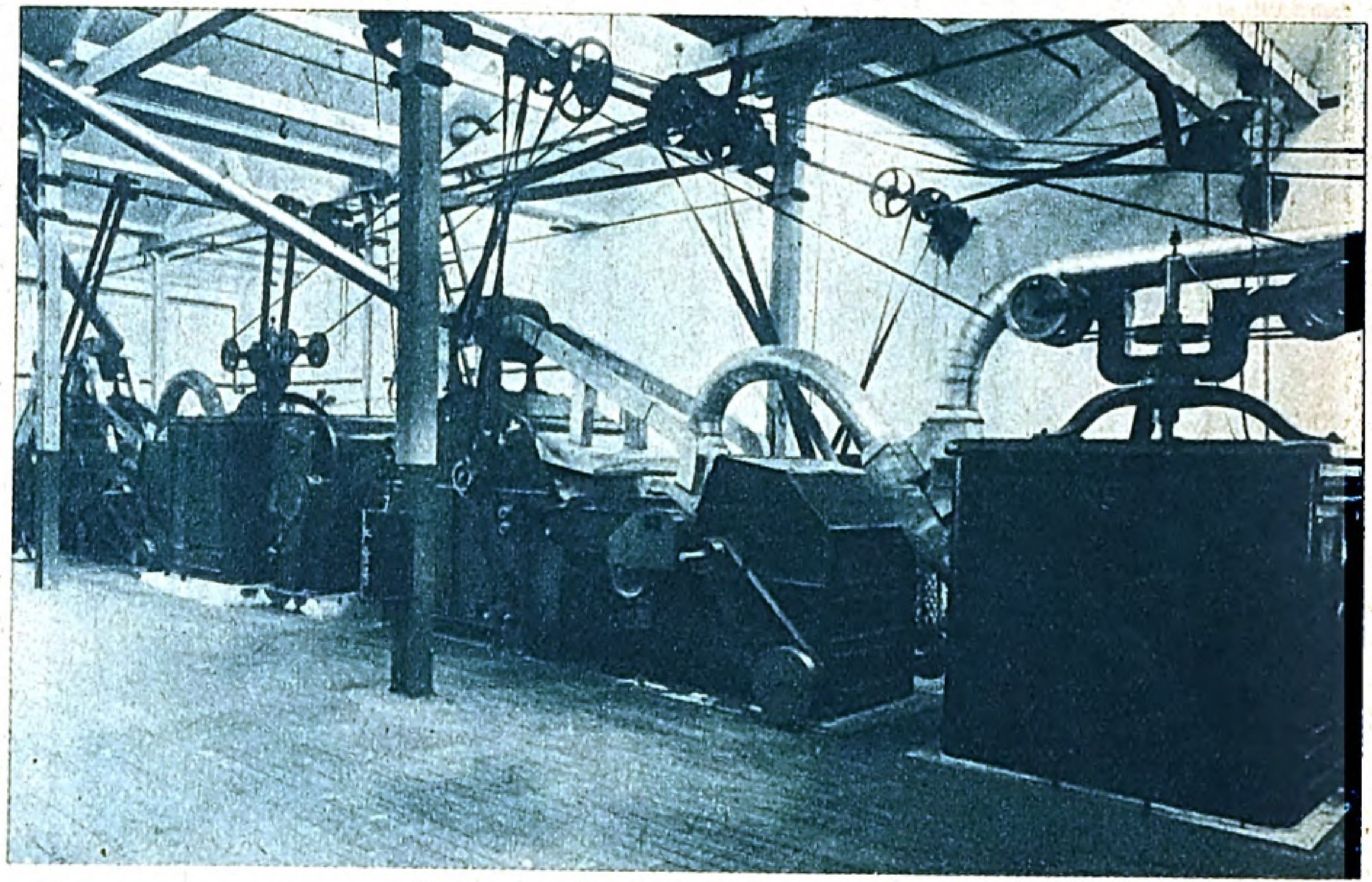
Number of Operatives per 1,000 Looms

Year	Male	Female	Total
1908	158.1	948.2	1,102.3
1913	142.0	959.4	1,101.4
1918	148.9	827.9	976.8
1923	166.5	765.0	931.5
1924	151.2	785.7	936.9
1925	136.1	741.4	877.5
1926	140.7	756.0	896.7
1927	132.4	659.6	792.0
1928	118.2	515.8	634.0
1929	122.4	496.6	619.0

The above table shows that there has been a gradual decline in the number of textile operatives year after year, especially since 1926. It might be noted that there was a more noticeable decline of girl operatives than of male, the former decline being about 48% and the latter about 20%. This may be attributed to the increase of automatic machines. Formerly the capacity of the average operative was five or six looms, but recently, with the introduction of automatic machines, the average number of looms handled by one operative is from twenty to fifty. The saving of labour is tremendous.

But it must be noted that automatic machines are not cheap. The average price of an automatic of the Toyoda System is some six hundred yen. At that price, the total sum to be spent for one thousand Toyoda looms comes to six million yen. That is no small amount of money for medium sized and small cotton mills. The price of automatic looms may be lowered in the future. But the use of automatic machines at all mills can not be realised all at once.

As mentioned elsewhere, in Japan more and more high grade cotton goods are manufactured year after year. Especially the production of worked cotton cloth has been steadily increasing. At present, about one third of the cotton cloth exported from Japan has been of worked material. In future, a steady increase of worked goods is expected. The fate of the Japanese textile industry may be said to depend on the improvement of the process of working up plain cotton cloth. There are two kinds of worked up cloth, the one being woven cloth of previously dyed yarn and the other cloth dyed after it has been woven. The latter might be divided into two kinds, the one being cloth dyed as a whole and the other being cloth with the surface printed. In Japan at present the working up of cotton cloth is not practised on a large scale. Most of the working up business is done by small factories that get their orders from wholesale shops. A factory owner who buys the cloth, works it up and sells the worked up goods is rarely found. Why is there no producer of worked up goods on a large scale? Several reasons might be given, but the principal reason may be the fact that the sort and quality in demand is changeable in accordance with changes in fashion and demand for the worked up goods of the day. Hence small factories that depend upon the large wholesale shops do the working up according to the orders and demands of the latter. Even the large factories have to follow orders from the wholeasale shops, who know the kinds of cloth, the colours, the designs and patterns in demand by dealing with the consumers directly. To-day the only large factory doing business extensively in conjnction with the fabric industry is the Yodogawa Factory of the noted Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. The Kanegafuchi Company invested about ten million yen in the factory, and they have been studying and making various experiments in the work up process, disregarding expenses, for several years. But there has not yet been found any hope of doing business at a steady profit. As the production of worked up goods depends upon orders from the wholesale shops, there are no large factories that do all the work from spinning to working up at a profit. But such production on a large scale may be expected in the future. As the Japanese spinning industry has been



Cotton Mixers

(*Continued on Following Page*)

The Woollen Textile Industry

History of the Industry

The woollen textile industry in Japan is divided into two main divisions, the first devoting itself to the weaving of heavy goods such as woollen cloth and serges, and the second to light cloths such as muslin. These two have so far developed along different lines under the peculiar circumstances of the country. But nowadays they are beginning to organize into one unified industry.

As in the case of many other industries, Japan embarked upon the woollen industry, introduced to her as highly developed as it was then in western countries, after the Meiji Restoration. So the industry in this country began with large-scale enterprises modeled on woollen companies in those countries. In Europe, however, it had begun as a family industry and gone through its several stages of development to what it now was. In the course of this development, small-scale enterprises were displaced by larger ones ; because it was necessary to meet the requirements for the manufacture of such textures as plain cloth and muslin, simplified and standardized articles that require highly developed producing facilities. Besides, woollen companies in Europe vary as to the articles of manufacture : some producing cloth, some producing woollen yarns and some assorting and dyeing manufactured goods. On the other hand, the industry in Japan consisted of large-scale enterprises from the outset ; on account of which fact, it could not but lay saide the manufacture of such articles as are not suitable for large-scale production. As a consequence, our woollen industry mostly centers round the manufacture of muslin. Below is given the annual production of woollen goods in recent years, in which, it is to be noted, muslin and Japanese serges far exceed European serges and striped cloth :

(,000 omitted)

	Muslin	Japanese Serges	European Serges	Cloth	Flannel	Blankets	Felt	Total Valuc
	yards	*yards*	*yards*	*yards*	*yards*	*kin*	*yards*	
1913	69,584	9,754	—	1,768	3,654	357	—	$16,182
1915	60,084	6,442	—	5,900	1,274	1,351	—	20,141
1917	45,812	9,447	—	4,148	1,154	1,236	—	22,011
1919	41,562	26,950	—	7,428	3,104	1,426	—	64,687
1921	72,427	14,142	—	6,211	1,878	1,409 30 *sheets*	—	81,269
1923	136,712	28,864	1,981	5,781	1,907	2,276	732	90,242
1925	127,572	24,187	4,096	5,371	2,250	1,832	735	91,240
1927	174,588	26,997	13,867	9,719	3,265	1,049 105 *yards*	—	12,953

However, that the woollen industry in Japan has leaned to the manufacture of muslin is due not only to the scale of the enterprises, but also to a considerable extent to the peculiarly wide use of muslin in Japan. After the first few experimental years in the industry, the demand for muslin, or "tochirimen," as it was then called, gradually increased. Then after the Sino-Japanese War, there was an all around improvement in many industries and also in the methods of printing and dyeing, this leading to the consolidating of the woollen industry. An unprecedented prosperity came to the industry immediately after the World War, and the art of dyeing and printing was remarkably improved, with the result that muslin has displaced old Japanese silk cloth, "chirimen" (silk crepe) and "meisen" (coarse silk cloth), to some extent in the fashions of the day. There have been no muslin imports since 1916, with the exception of 1919, in which year there were very small imports, while muslin exports have been greatly increased. The following figures show the annual output and import and export of muslin in recent years :

(In thousands of yards)

	Output	Import	Export
1905	16,796	11,362	—
1907	23,775	5,879	238
1909	37,877	7,532	528
1911	49,409	3,405	448
1913	69,584	158	759
1915	60,084	123	4,607
1917	45,812	—	3,747
1919	41,562	—	3,817
1921	72,427	—	480
1923	136,712	—	796
1925	127,572	—	2,649
1927	174,588	—	2,066

New Phases in the Industry

Such an extensive market for muslin in this country resulted in greater and greater increase of operations, and as a natural consequence there came over-supply, increased stocks and depreciated prices. This tendency has been still more marked since 1924. It has adversely affected the muslin industry and made it an unpaying business. The home consumption of muslin continues unimproved, as shown in the following figures :

(In thousands of yards)

	Output	Export	Volume Consumed at Home
1924	139,276	3,484	135,792
1925	127,572	4,336	123,236
1926	154,043	4,022	150,021
1927	174,588	3,854	170,734
1928	129,948	3,059	126,888

The figures for home consumption in recent years represent the highest possible level. In addition, such new fabrics as wool line, Kanebo silk, plain silk, Fuji silk and rayon have recently encroached greatly on the field of muslin, causing adverse conditions in the muslin industry. This difficulty is so great that the foremost Japanese muslin manufacturers, the Tokyo Muslin, the Toyo Muslin and the Godo Woollen Co. are doing poor business. Some way out of the difficulty is being sought by Japanese manufacturers in the woollen industy.

Since the World War, the demand has enormously increased in this country for woollen colth and European serges, which were, as stated above, not greatly produced owing to their limited usefulness for Japanese clothing. But before a revision was effected in the customs tariff in 1925, the production of these articles was very small, far too small to satisfy the increasing demand. To meet this want, woollen cloth and European serges were imported in large amounts, as shown below. The figures would exceed $25,000,000, if the imports of other woollen fabrics were included.

(In thousands of yards)

	Output	Import	Export	Home Consumption
1913....	8,566	9,352	141	17,775
1915....	9,259	2,368	6,668	4,959
1917....	7,801	2,095	1,483	8,413
1919....	19,728	1,971	1,342	20,357
1921....	10,221	6,668	321	10,567
1923....	7,763	16,537	155	24,245
1925....	9,468	16,688	189	25,967
1927....	17,478	10,504	272	27,710

From the above table, it is evident that after 1925, in which year the customs tariff was revised, woollen cloth and serge imports gradually declined, while on the other hand, the production at home was growing. In 1924 the home production was only 10,000,000 yards, or half the imports of 22,000,000 yards, but in 1928 the former doubled the latter, the figures being 23,000,000 yards and 11,000,000 yards respectively. This is, of course, partly the effect of the revised tariff, but it is also due to the development of the industry.

Especially astonishing has been activity of small-scale manufacturers Aichi Prefecture, where Europ serges and woollen cloth have be produced in recent years as follow:

But, on the other hand, the outp of woollen cloth and European ser of the great companies affiliated w the Japan Woollen Industry Soci remains unimporved, as shown in t following table :

	Woollen Cloth	Serges
	yards	*yards*
1922	7,341,455	2,310,9
1923	7,302,391	2,776,1
1924	6,374,844	3,312,8
1925	6,873,147	3,156,4
1926	6,512,696	2,690,3
1927	5,692,544	2,785,8

Comparing the preceding two table it is important to notice that the yea growing output in Aichi Prefecture in the main due to small-scale ente prises. This means that in the manu facture of these two praticular article small-scale enterprises are more favo able than large. In the following tab are given the products from differe sources marketed in this country 1927 :

Imported Products	Great Companies' Products	Aichi Products
10,504,320 yards	8,399,901 yards	6,431,901
$15,825,779	$12,346,244	$10,340,261

Then what is the new course bein taken by large manufacturers, who a at a deadlock in the manufacture o muslin and cannot favorably compe with small manufacturers in woolle cloth and serges ? They are turnin to the woollen yarn industry. In other words, they think of becomin woollen yarn suppliers to the sma manufacturers. This is clearly show by the growing output of tops an woollen yarns on the one hand, an the declining import of these article on the other hand, as witness th following figures :

(In thousands of pounds)

	Top Output	Woolen Yarn Output	Raw Yarn Import	Top Import	Woolen Yarn Import
1922..	17,854	32,136	67,457	7,896	16,16
1923..	18,659	37,455	57,775	11,268	26,15
1924..	20,905	41,221	59,513	10,785	21,01
1925..	24,277	42,527	70,145	11,457	15,80
1926..	28,103	47,050	73,054	8,547	12,34
1927..	35,449	49,637	99,238	5,967	18,41

As explained above, the woollen industry in Japan is no doubt having hard times, but not utterly without hope. Demand for woollen cloth and serges will increase more and more. And the industry is being reorganized for the future, thus justifying the belief that it will grow into a greater prosperity than it has ever known.

	Pure Woollen Cloth		Wool & Cotton Mixtures	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1922	18,676 bolts	$840,420	2,536 bolts	$68,472
1923	19,021 ,,	118,970	42,623 ,,	238,571
1924	57,916 ,,	841,010	44,849 ,,	213,398
1925	1,750,739 yards	2,678,887	229,743 yards	238,197
1926	3,491,777 ,,	5,429,277	556,005 ,,	561,880
1927	5,439,670 ,,	9,062,672	992,231 ,,	1,277,789

(*Continued from Preceding Page*)

losing on the margin of profit to bel gained by using cheap material and cheap labour, as a counter measure, a large amalgamation in the spinning industry has been advocated to lower the price of cotton goods by standardization of production and joint purchasing of raw material and other supplies. Insistence on the need of improvement in spinning machines and installation of more automatic machines for the manufacturing of high grade goods and increased production efficiency is common. Amalgamation of small concerns is desired and expected in the future. But generally speaking, the spinning industry of Japan may be said to have proceeded on a large scale in comparison with that of rival nations. The average capital paid up and the number of machines of a Japanese spinning company are as follows :

Average Capital and Scale of a Japanese Spinning Company

Year	Paid-up Capital (,000 omitted)	Factories	Spindles	Looms
1903....	667	—	27	98
1907....	1,369	2.5	36	225
1912....	1,765	3.5	53	533
1917....	2,549	3.9	71	841
1922....	4,955	3.6	70	949
1927....	6,118	4.0	95	1,224
1928....	6,432	4.1	106	1,300
1929....	6,564	4.1	107	1,260

The above table shows the gradual increase in both the paid up capital and the equipment year after year. The following table shows the business scale of the large companies :

Business Scale of Large Companies in the First Half of 1929

	No. of Companies	No. of Ring Spindles	No. of Mule Spindles	No. of Twist Spindles	No. of Looms
Over 500,000 Spindles	4	2,541,848	30,040	488,932	29,350
Over 100,000 Spindles	9	2,017,368	6,954	205,800	17,821
Over 50,000 Spindles	16	1,134,216	—	73,970	15,121
Under 50,000 Spindles	30	616,880	—	24,634	12,096
Total	59	6,310,312	36,994	793,336	74,338

The following is the above table rendered in percentages:

Over 500,000 Spindles	6.7%	40.2%	81.2%	61.6%	39.4%
Over 100,000 Spindles	15.2	31.9	17.7	25.9	23.9
Over 50,000 Spindles	27.1	17.9	—	9.3	20.3
Under 50.000 Spindles	50.8	9.7	—	3.1	16.2

The unit of rational management of one spinning mill in Japan is said to be about ninety thousand spindles. In the light of this theory, it seems that there are too many small mills of the fifty thousand spindle class in Japan. But on the other hand, in the light of the whole spinning industry, the percentage of spindles run by these small mills is about 27%, the number of looms being about 36%.

It is said that the British spinning people are pointing to the fact that in general the Japanese spinning industry has been established and managed on a comparatively large scale as the reason for the prosperity of the Japanese industry. The following table shows the difficulty of management in small mills :

Profit Margin According to Scale of Business

	Early Half Term of 1928 Percentage of Profit	Early Half Term of 1927 Percentage of Profit
Over 500,000 Spindles	25%	21.0%

	Early Half Term of 1929 Percentage of Profit	Early Half Term of 192 Percentage of Profit
Over 100,000 Spindles	22	15.7
Over 50,000 Spindles	6	6.3
Under 50,000 Spindles	8	5.2

The Japanese spinning industry has met with unprecedented difficulties during 1930 owing to the raising of the textile tariff in India, the Indian boycott against foreign cotton goods, the sharp fall in the price of silver and the consequent diminishing of the purchasing power of the Chinese people. The Federation of the Japanese Spinning Industry decided to cut down operations by 27% on and after June 16th, 1930. Further cutting down of operations is said to mean the locking up of the main machinery and the increase of the expenses of production. If free competition among all the Japanese mills were allowed, small mills of the 50,000 spindle class might have to close. So it seems that the amalgamation of the small mills may be realised in the near future.

KATAKURA & CO., LTD.

(Katakura Seishi Boseki Kabushiki Kaisha)

Capital: Capital Subscribed ¥52,750,000
Capital Paid-up ¥26,375,000
Reserve Funds ¥15,106,000

Business: The principal functions of the company are the reeling of raw silk, the manufacturing of spun silk, and distributing silkworm eggs among rearers.

1. Head Office in Tokyo
2. Seriplane

Though it was only in 1920 that the Katakura Seishi abushiki Kaisha, Ltd. emerged as a Joint-stock company, actually has behind it a very long career, as it was then nly reorganized from the Katakura Gumi, one of the ldest and most highly honoured filatures in Japan, estabshed in 1877.

The company is the greatest silk yarn producer in apan, possessing 34 filatures and cooperating with 13 silk eeling companies, and turns out annually 65,000 piculs of lk yarn, or just 10% of the silk yarn exported from Japan.

The silk yarn produced by the company is not only normous in quantity but is superior in quality. It manuctures every kind of silk yarn offered on the market, om ordinary articles to articles of the highest quality, such "Minorikawa and Machine Chop."

The company can supply silk yarn either yellow or hite and of big or small denier to the order of customers.

The company supplies silk eggs and fertilizer for ulberry trees to silk worm raisers and accommodates em with necessary funds. The silk worm raisers who e supplied with the above necessities from unions, and compliance with the company plan, produce cocoons hich are purchased and reeled into yarn by the company. s the natural result of such thoroughgoing control of the process of production by the company, its products are well standardized, which fact has led to its high renown.

The company sells its products at Yokohama to silk merchants, but half of its total output, 35,000 bales, is exported directly abroad through the Yokohama branch of the company. Transactions with America are handled by the New York Agent of the company,

Katakura Co., Ltd.
200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
U. S. A.

The gradings of the products of the company are as follows:

Minorikawa Machine Chop	Triple Extra Specially Reeled
KKK on the Sun Chop	Triple Extra
KK on the Sun Chop	Super Grand Double Extra
K on the Sun Chop	Special Grand Double Extra
KKK Chop	Grand Double Extra
K. S. Chop	Special Crack Double Extra
KK Chop	Crack Double Extra

T.C

TOYO BOSEKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(TOYO SPINNING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE:
Dojima Hama-dori, Kita-ku,
OSAKA

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd.

Business Headquarters: KOBE, JAPAN

SILK DEPARTMENT

TRADE MARK

京美人
KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO. LTD.
KYOTO JAPAN

SILKS	QUALITY NO.
Hiraginu	5000, 5100
Heavy Hiraginu	5500, 5600
Spun Crepe	9000, 9100, 9200,
Crepe de Chine	2600, 2700, 2800, 2900
Radium Silk	6000, 6400, 6500

Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery of Excellent Quality.

TOYO MENKA KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(Oriental Cotton Trading Company Limited)

HEAD OFFICE:
OSAKA, JAPAN

VISCOSE PROCESS MULTIFILAMENT YARN "DIAFIL"

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Capital . . ¥21,000,000
Annual Output 7,500,000 lbs.

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OSAKA
Phones: Honkyoku 4632—4635

BRANCH OFFICE:
Sendamachi, Hiroshima

FACTORIES:
Tateyamacho, Yonezawa
Sendamachi, Hiroshima
Iwakuni, Yamaguchi

MARUBENI SHOTEN. LTD.

SILK DEPARTMENT: 4-Jo-Minami, Muromachi, Kyoto, Japan

S. INOUYE, Manager

Artificial Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, Export Silk Textiles, Fuji Silk, Thrown Silk Finishing.

Information about Japanese silk will be Furnished, wellcome.

TRADE MARK
紅

Mr. K. INABATA
President

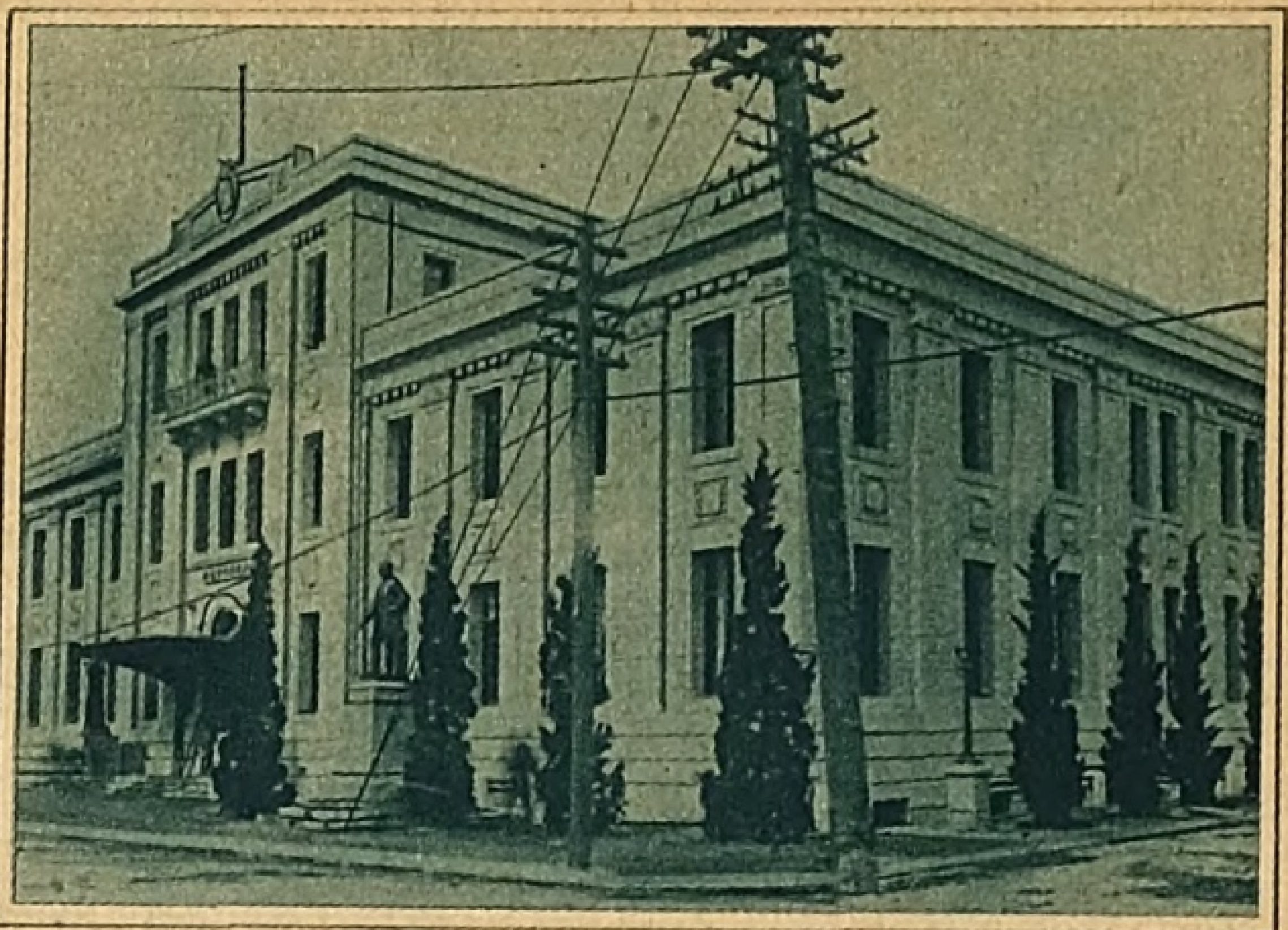
Mr. M. Takayanagi, LL. D
Director

Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Mr. H. MORI
Vice-President

Mr. Y. ATAKA
Vice-President

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, established fifty years ago, is one of the oldest and most influential Chambers in Japan. The Chamber is a public institution, representing economic interests in Osaka, formed by the Government laws and is different in its constitution from the chambers in Great Britain and America. Its members is elected by the business men and companies, which have to pay certain amount of national taxes, once every four years. The present members consist of 50, from which one presidents, twelve standing committee are elected. The daily business is conducted by the secretary-general and salaried staff.



Osaka is the centre of commerce and industry in Japan, with a population of over two millions, and an annual industrial production of over one milliard yen, and more than the half of Japan's trade with the Orient and South Seas is carried out through Osaka. The Chamber's business is naturally very important and complicated. It treats about 15,000 cases of business inquiries from various quarters, both home and foreign, and economic researches are carried out in every line of business in Osaka.

SPECIAL CLINIC
FOR
TUBERCULOSIS

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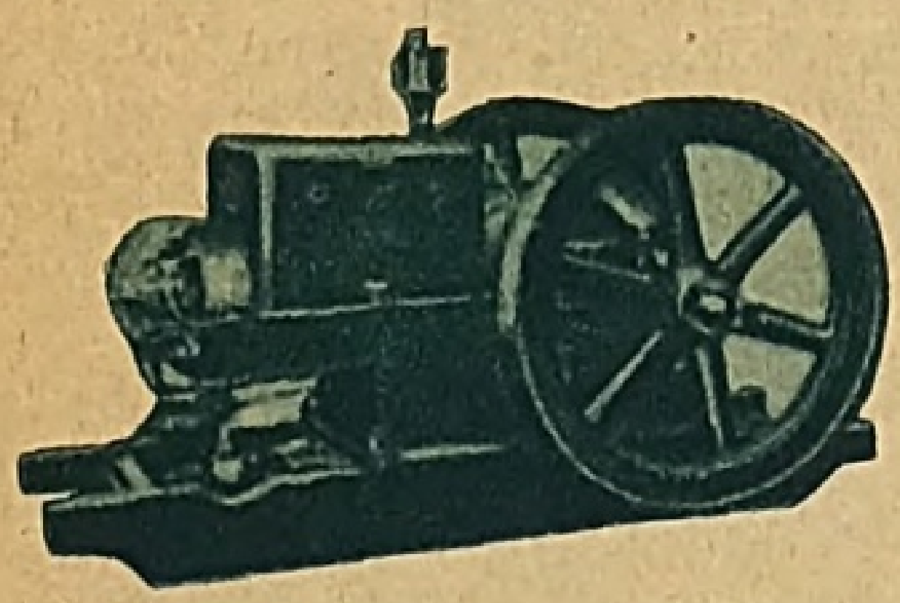
Imazu, Hanshin Line
Phone: Nishinomiya 23.

Kishoen-Sakai-Branch Clinic
Near Asahibashi, Sakai, Osaka-fu
Phone: Sakai 230.

Med. Director:
Dr. K. Momose, Igakuhakushi

KUBOTA'S
OIL ENGINE



MFG. BY
KUBOTA IRON WORKS
SOLE AGENT
Sugiyama & Co.
2-chome, Itachibori-Minamidori, Osaka
Tel. No. 901, 902, 903 & 904, Shimmachi

REGISTERED
MAKER'S 1210 NUMBER

MOTOR
BRAND
Betterwoven
TOE AND HEEL

Manufacturers & Exporters
of
Silk, Rayon, Wool & Cotton
Socks & Stockings

Sasaki Kutsushita Seizosho
No. 38 3-chome Kyomachibori-Kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka, Japan

THE AKAO TAMOTSU CO., LTD.
6-chome, Itachibori-Minamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka
Agents: Tokyo, Moji, Kure, Yokosuka & Maizuru

Best Quality
Teikoku Hemp Refining Co.'s Ribbed Canvas Hose
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Yutaka's Emery Cloth
Boiler Felts

Gwinn's Automobile Fire Pumps of Small and Medium Sizes (England) Deimuler's Big Automobile Fire Pumps (Germany).

Authorised by the Department of Agriculture and Industry
"Off-Set"
YAMMER PETROLEUM ENGINE

Manufactured under the direction of Mr. Genjiro Hamabe, D. Sc., Prof. of the Kyoto Imperial University.

PUMPS FOR IRRIGATION

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HEAD OFFICE: Chayamachi, Kita-ku, Osaka

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I. HORIUCHI SHOTEN
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Tonic for Children and the Aged.
Good for coughing, influenza and sore throat.

SUPREME MIRIN
Kokonoe Sakura
BREWED BY
H. ISHIKAWA,
OHAMA, AICHIKEN
JAPAN.

The Coast of Tsu, Province of Ise

The sea-coast of Tsu is an ideal summer resort, and also a fishing resort in Spring. Over two miles of coast is covered with green pine woods, presenting most picturesque scenery. Shallow water extends out about half a mile, making an ideal bathing place for women and children. Accommodation for visitors in Spring and Summer is perfect.

The city of Tsu produces many famous products, such as fans, towels, bamboo work, etc.

The Mining Industry

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n mining, Japan still occupies a very rior position despite government sidies, although it may be said that output of minerals and metals is ly increasing. At present copper coal are the only minerals in ch Japan is self-supplying, the rest ng imported from abroad to supply whole amount for home consump- or the greater part of it.

he following table gives the annual duction of minerals and metals: Reported by the Mining Bureau of Department of Commerce and ustry)

926	$173,440,000
927	184,284,000
928	189,238,000
929	—

Copper

he well-known copper producing ompanies of Japan are: the Japan ndustry Co. (Nippon Sangyo Kaisha), hich produces 24% of the total copper utput, the Sumitomo Mining, with 0%, the Furukawa Mining, with 8%, and the Mitsubishi Mining, with 7%.

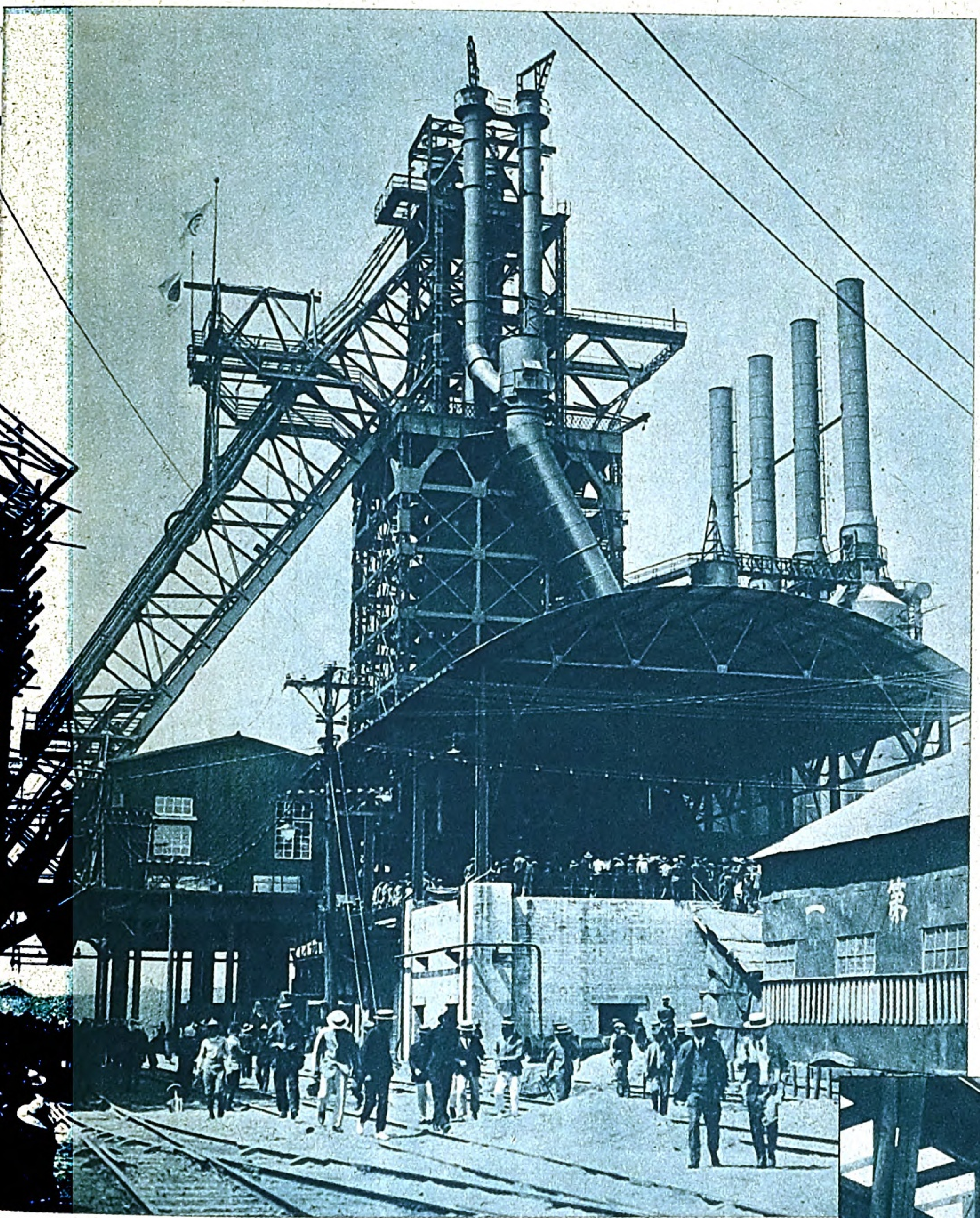
The biggest copper mines are the shio Mine of the Furukawa Co. fifteen miles south-west of Nikko), nd the Besshi Mine of the Sumitomo Company (northern Shikoku).

In 1929 the output of copper at shio and Besshi was over 13,000 tons ach. Japan is the third largest copper roducing country in the world, and efore and during the World War, she was the second largest copper exporting country, although in amount of annual output, she was far below the U.S. After the World War, however, Japan became a copper importing country, about 20% of the home consumption being imported, with the result that fluctuations in the price of American copper greatly affected the copper market in Japan. In 1929, however, thanks to the efforts of the Suiyokai," an influential guild of copper producers, Japan was able to supply the home demand, and in the latter half of the year pile up a surplus of exports over imports.

The supply and demand in Japan is as follows:

(In thousands of tons)

	Output	Consumption	Import	Export
1928....	64	79	15	0
1929....	75	72	7	2



Smelting Furnaces at the Yawata Iron Works

Iron

In Japan the only iron mine worthy of mention is Kamaishi (near Sendai), which produces annually 39,000 French tons of pig iron, and 60,000 French tons of steel. Almost all the iron required in Japan is imported from Manchuria and China and refined at Yawata and other Japanese iron works, and the shortage, which is still large, is made good by importing pig iron and steel from China and British India. The following returns show the production and import of pig iron:

(In French tons)

	1927	1928	1929
Japan Proper	895,000	1,092,000	727,000

(Of the above, the pig made of home iron was in 1927 56,000 and in 1928 57,000.)

	1927	1928	1929
Korea	129,000	146,000	—
Manchuria ..	244,000	285,000	—
Imported	473,000	569,000	448,000

(Estimated by the Department of Commerce and Industry. The figures for 1929 are only a rough estimate.)

The following table shows the production and import and export of steel:

	1927	1928	1929
Japan Proper	1,400,000	1,704,000	1,850,000

(Of the above figures the steel made of Japanese iron was for 1927 and 1928 respectively 50,000 and 61,000.)

	1927	1928	1929
Korea	—	—	—
Import	811,000	825,000	682,000
Export	16,000	180,000	—

The Yawata Iron Works, situated in the centre of the Chikuzen and Buzen coal mining districts, is very conveniently placed for communication with China. The works imports and refines iron from Daiya, and the output was 650,000 French tons of pig iron and 824,000 French tons of steel in 1928, the year the business depression struck bottom. The output of iron is half the total output of Japan. The capital invested is $70,000,000. In point of equipment and scale, the Yawata Iron Works is quite unequalled in the Orient.

It is the only works under the direct management of the State. In 1929 Japan's iron industry received the greatest blow it had ever experienced, through the general business depression, the lifting of the ban on the export of gold, and the reduction of the demand for iron, after the completion of the rebuilding work of the Metropolis, and finally through the dumping of iron in the Orient by the European Cartel.

In order to meet the adverse situation, the iron industrialists of Japan rationalized, put a limit to production, and had the customs tariff revised in their favour. Now the Pig Iron Guild, organised by the pig iron manufacturers, has established a plan to supply the entire demand for pig iron in order to maintain their economic independence. The details of the plan are given in the following table:

(In thousands of French tons)

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Demand	650	800	850	900	950	1,000
Import......	150	—	—	—	—	—
To be supplied by the Guild	674	793	860	880	885	880
Stock increase or decrease..	174	(dec.) 7	10	(dec.) 20	(dec.) 65	(dec.) 120

(*Note:* The deficit in shortage of supply is to be made good by a stock which at the end of 1929 was 350,000 French tons.)

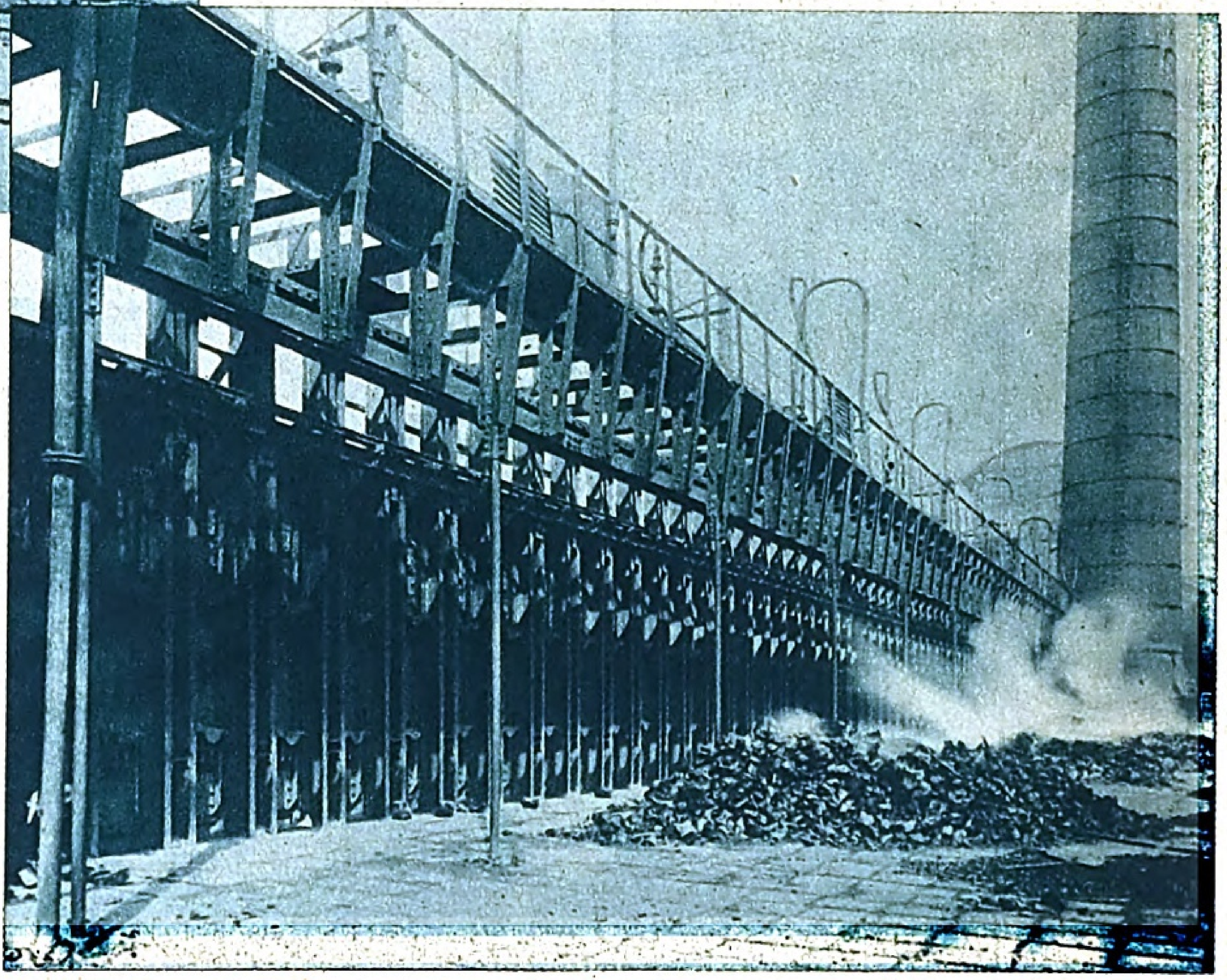
Coal

Northern Kyushu and Hokkaido are the *Saar* of Japan, being the two biggest coal producing districts in the country. The coal mines of Kyushu contain coal to the amount of 645,000,000 tons according to an actual survey, and the assumed amount is 1,260,000,000 tons. Of these coal mines, the Miike Colliery is under the control of the Mitsuis, and the collieries in Chikuzen and Buzen are under the control of the Mitsubishis. The coal in the mines of Hokkaido is only 52,000,000 tons according to an actual survey, but the estimated amount is 1,458,000,000 tons.

The Yubari Coal Mine, owned by the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kaisha (the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.), is the biggest. The biggest coal mine in Manchuria is the Fushun Mine. When, after the Russo-Japanese war, the South Manchuria Railway Co. took possession of the Fushun Colliery and set about working the mine with an exploitation fund of $2,000,000, the annual output of coal hardly went beyond 500,000 tons, but today as the result of the investment of $50,000,000 and of constant efforts for 20 years, 6,000,000 tons is annually produced by 45,000 Chinese and 2,500 Japanese miners and sent to Japan proper or exported abroad. In the amount of preserved coal and in the cheapness of labour, the Fushun Mine is far ahead of the coal mines of Japan proper.

Up to several years ago, Japan was a coal exporting country, over 2,000,000 French tons being exported to China, Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, French Indo-China, but recently, especially in 1929, owing to a boycott against Japanese commodities in China and the South Sea Islands and, in the latter part of the year, to the fall in the price of silver, the export of coal heavily declined, and to make matters worse; coal from Borneo and India invaded the market for Japanese coal. Thus set in a decline in the export of Japanese coal, which used to supply half the demand in South China and the South Seas.

The demand and supply of coal in Japan are given in Table A, compiled by the Federation of Coal Mining Companies.



Coke Plant at the Yawata Iron Works

Oil

Japan proper has no oil-wells except those in Echigo Province, which supply only a small fraction of the ever increasing demand, especially for naphtha and crude oil. In 1928 eighty-one per cent. and in 1929, seventy-eight per cent. of the oil consumed in Japan was imported. This import from abroad of the greater part of the oil for home consumption causes uneasiness to the nation from the economic and defensive points of view. According to investigations made by the Nippon Oil Co., the demand supply of oil in Japan, including the colonies, in 1927, 1928 and 1929 were as shown in Table B.

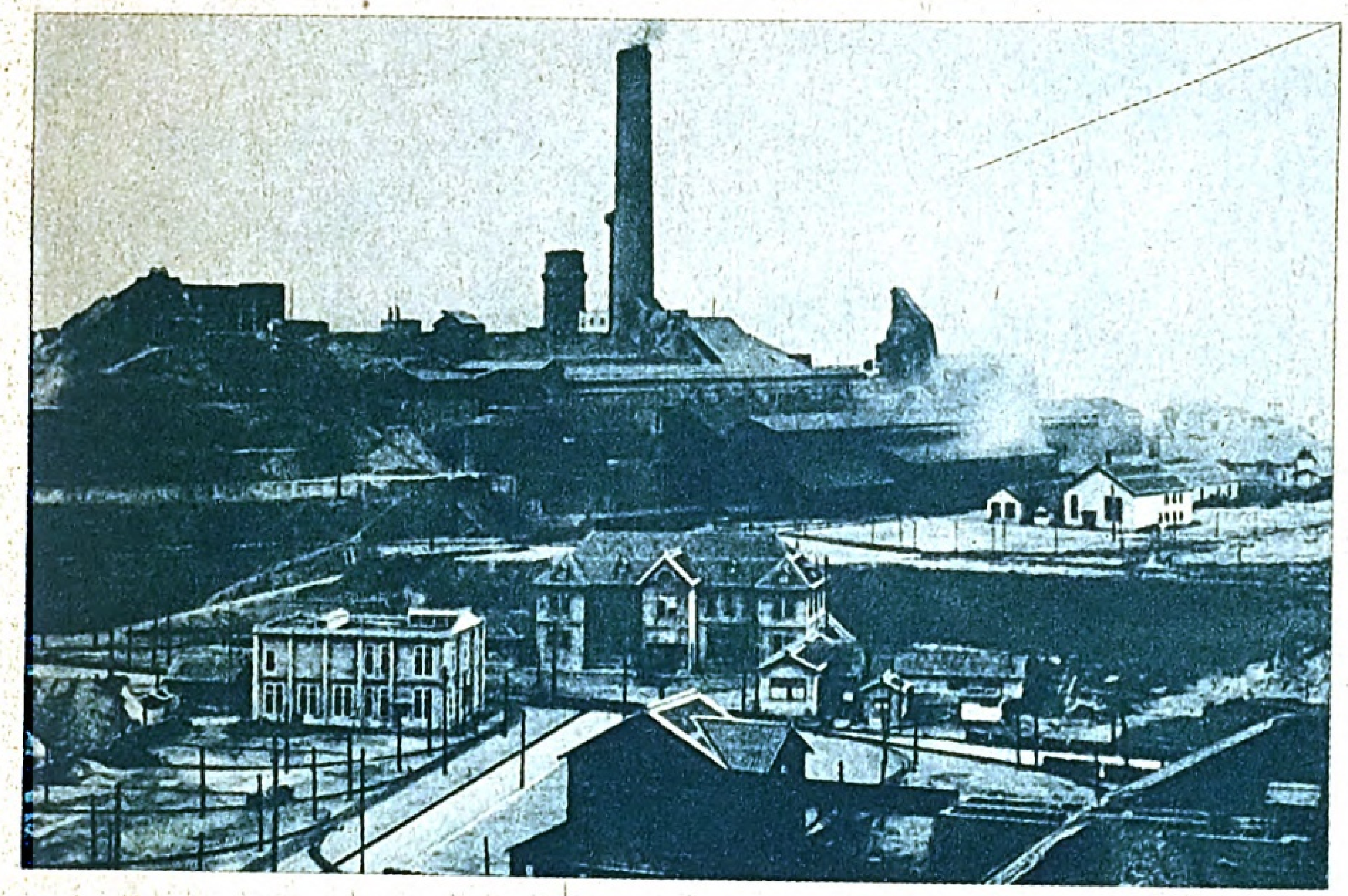
The opening of new oil wells is being promoted from defensive considerations. In 1928 fifty-three square kilometres of oil wells in North Saghalien were bored, and in 1929 the Mitsui Bussan and the Japan Oil Co. decided on joint undertaking in Dutch Borneo at an investment of $1,500,000.

Other Minerals & Metals

As regards the other minerals and metals, there is nothing much to be said. The Saganoseki Works, owned by the Japan Industry Co., may be mentioned as the representative gold and silver refinery of Japan. The concrete chimney, 170 metres high, or 100 metres above the sea, which can be seen in the seas near Beppu, is the biggest chimney in the Orient. The Saganoseki Refinery refines half the gold and silver refined in Japan.

The following table gives the figures for the output of gold, silver, tin, zinc, lead, and sulphur for the three years ending 1929:
(Reported by the Department of Commerce and Industry. The figures for 1929 are those for the important mines only.)

	1929	1928	1927
		(kilograms)	
Gold	9,909	10,384	9,600
Silver ..	155,587	160,024	140,947
		(French tons)	
Tin	—	745	680
Zinc	—	19,117	17,498
Lead	—	3,653	3,394
Sulphur .	59,690	70,063	61,340



The Shisakashima Refinery of the Sumitomo Besshi Mining Co., Ltd.

Table A

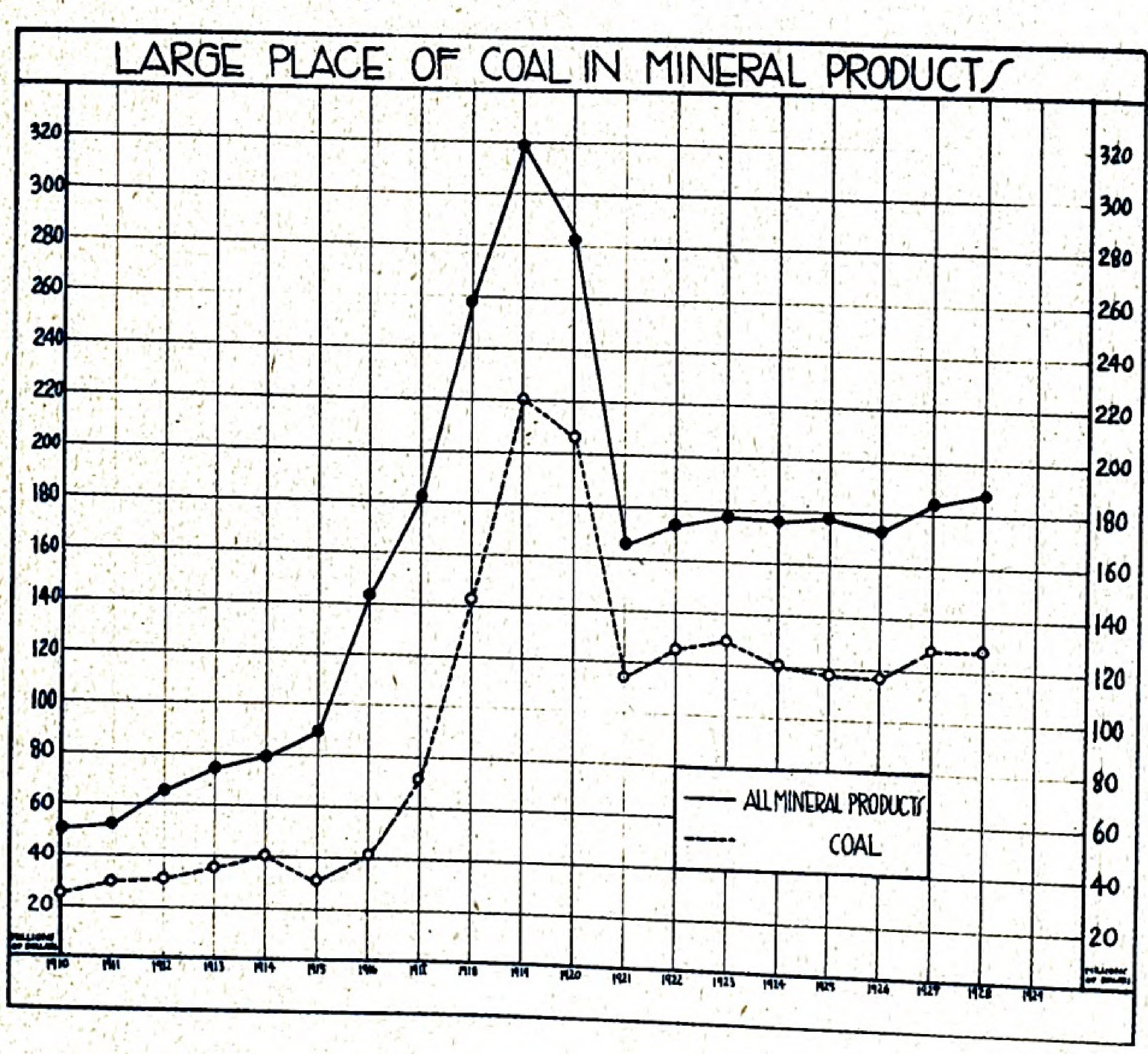
(In thousands of tons)

	Output	Import	Stock	Total supply	Export	Consumed at home
1929	28,070	3,203	1,543	32,517	2,013	28,960
1928	27,537	2,735	1,244	31,327	2,150	27,933
1927	27,588	2,660	1,054	30,940	2,174	27,712

Table B

(In millions of gallons)

	Home Oil Refined			Imported Oil Refined			Refined Oil Imported			Refined Oil Exported		
	'27	'28	'29	'27	'28	'29	'27	'28	'29	'27	'28	'29
Naphtha	15	18	21	17	29	35	40	52	75	0	0	0
Lamp Oil	8	7	8	7	10	10	43	40	55	0	0	0
Light Oil	23	24	29	26	34	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Oil	15	14	14	17	22	28	12	15	15	1	2	0
Crude Oil	6	5	6	4	7	6	84	130	161	-	-	-
Total	67	68	79	70	100	107	179	236	296	1	2	1



The Automobile Industry

There are nearly 30,000,000 cars in the world, and the annual production is 5,000,000. It is evident that, with the development of industry and advancement in the mode of living, the demand for cars will be further increased in the future.

The automobile industry in Japan, however, is negligible, and it is considered a most urgent necessity from the industrial and militaristic point of view to place the industry on a strong foundation.

It was in the beginning of the twentieth century that automobiles were first introduced into Japan, and their diffusion was very slow at first. The financial boom caused by the world war naturally stimulated the increase of cars, but still they were used simply for luxury. The practical use of automobiles began only in 1923, when taxis were introduced, followed by buses and trucks. Ford and General Motors have built plants in Japan where they assemble cars imported from the U. S., thus reducing the cost by saving on customs duties, freight, etc., with the result that the prices of cars have been greatly reduced. This has inevitably caused a general reduction of the market price of cars. In this way the use of automobiles has been widely diffused in Japan.

Thus it will be seen that the present diffusion of automobiles in Japan is due to the invasion of foreign companies and naturally the automobile industry has been put in such a difficult position that even its survival is doubted. The Japanese factories manufacture no passenger cars, but only trucks and buses, which are subsidized by the military authorities.

The following are the principal factories in Japan:

The Ishikawajima Automobile Works, Ltd.
Capital $1,250,000
Manufacture commenced....1919
Capacity ..about 400 cars a year.

The Tokyo Gas and Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Capital $3,000,000
(Including the capital for the manufacture of other machinery)
Manufacture commenced....1918
Capacity...about 300 cars a year.

The Dudd Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Capital $232,500
Capacity...about 200 cars a year.

The number of cars produced by the three companies during the past few years is given in the following table:

	Ishikawajima	Tokyo Gas	Dudd	Total
1924	125	9	2	136
1925	101	6	18	125
1926	202	—	43	245
1927	243	25	34	302
1928	186	70	65	321

Although the home production of cars is increasing, it only amounts to 3 per cent. of the total annual increase.

The National Products Encouragement Committee, desiring the firm establishment of the automobile industry, appointed a special committee to make the necessary investigations. As a result of investigations made by the latter, it has been ascertained that there is every possibility for the successful development of the industry. The National Products Encouragement Committee made a report to the effect that for the coming five years, 5,000 cars could be produced. Acting upon this report, the Department of Commerce and Industry has decided to adopt the following policy:

1. The Ishikawajima, Dudd, Tokyo Gas, Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies should manufacture parts to be assembled by a plant to be established for the purpose.
2. Cars to be produced should be of European high standard rather than of the American lower grade.
3. A subsidy amounting to $2,500,000 should be granted.
4. For encouraging the use of home made cars, (a) strict surveillance should be maintained on foreign cars imported as parts free of tariff, (b) only home-made cars should be used for government institutions.

As a result of the London Naval Treaty, the building programme of the Japanese Navy should be altered and there should be acquired a great surplus of building capacity in the dockyards. The government, it is believed, will devote some idle yards to the manufacture of cars by transforming the plants.

The greater portion of the imported automobiles come from the U. S. Up to 1923 the total number of cars imported was 1,000, and the import of parts amounted to $5,000,000 in value. But now from 5 to 7 thousand cars and parts to the value of $9,000,000, with a total value of over $10,000,000 are imported.

The following table gives the figures for imported cars:

Year	No. of Cars	Value	Value of Parts
		(,000 omitted)	
1918	1,653	$2,626	$1,568
1919	1,579	2,765	2,875
1920	1,745	2,432	2,806
1921	1,074	1,630	2,432
1922	752	1,108	2,546
1923	1,938	2,477	4,288
1924	4,163	4,386	6,206
1925	1,762	2,215	3,531
1926	2,362	2,662	5,188
1927	3,895	4,031	5,109
1928	7,883	6,885	9,732
1929 (Up to Sept.)	4,239	4,005	9,810

Classified according to countries of origin, the imported vehicles are distributed as follows:

	1926	1927	1928
Great Britain	153	227	232
France	408	288	209
Germany ...	175	103	29
Italy	60	170	129
U. S.	6,552	8,011	14,676
Others.......	512	324	842

The greater portion of the imported parts are assembled at the foreign plants in Japan. Thus foreign cars are imported, legally escaping tariff. The plants in question belong to the American Ford and General Motors, and the Japanese Automobile Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

The Japanese Ford Co. (Yokohama)
Capacity, 30,000 a year (80 a day).
Established 1925.

The Japanese General Motors Co., Ltd. (Osaka)
Capacity, 15,000 a year.
Established 1927.

The Japanese Automobile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Yokohama)
Capacity, 1,000 a year.

The last mentioned plant assembles Hudson and Essex cars. It will be seen that the automobile industry in Japan is placed in an insignificant position by the invasion of foreign cars and by the production of cars at foreign plants in Japan. Government protection of the industry is confined to trucks or cars which can be converted into trucks by changing some parts. Moreover, the pecuniary subsidy is fixed in amount in such a way that an increase of production means a reduction of subsidy.

Should the above mentioned report, made by the National Products Encouragement Committee, be put into effect, the automobile industry of Japan may be saved from its present predicament, but it is a question whether it can successfully cope with the foreign cars, which are cheaper in price on account of mass production.

From the broader point of view of encouraging the domestic automobile industry, protection is considered necessary in that automobiles are now important means of transportation for the Army and the individual citizen.

Okinawa Prefecture, Ambitious and Going Ahead

Okinawa Prefecture used to be a appy and prosperous district of the mpire, with extensive fertile lands where sugar-cane and other farm products were raised during the four seasons. But it has recently fallen ack into a poor and barren land, because of the lack of funds and leadership for agricultural and industrial development, and the government, in view of the conditions in the prefecture, has ~~rendered~~ substantial help in the way of relief funds nd industry encouragement funds. As a result, various facilities and institutions have been firmly established in the prefecture for the promotion f new industries, which are now ttaining considerable success throughut the land.

Special mention should be made f the growing popularity of the big talk species among sugar-cane cultiators, which is causing renewed and more active operations in the industry. The sugar industry in this prefecture devotes itself mostly to the production of crude sugar, which must finally be replaced by refined sugar. In other industries, such as sericulture, fishing, live-stock raising, poultry raising, and porcelain and lacquer ware making, schemes are afloat for fundamental reorganization. Other phases of the scheme for developing the prefecture include the development of means of sea transportation, the perfection of submarine cables and the establishment of a wireless station.

Okinawa Prefecture consists of more than fifty small islands, lying to the south of Kyushu island. The climate is genial, the temperature ranging from 50° F in winter to 90° in summer. The staple products of the islands are crude sugar, dried bonito, textiles, lacquers and so on. There are two steamers, the Tainan and Taihoku, reaching Naha every four days from Osaka, and other steamers going every two days between Naha and Kagoshima. As for land traffic, a prefectural government railway line runs from Naha to Yonawashima and Kateno, tram cars and motor-buses run between Naha and Shuri, and a complete motor-bus system exists in Kokuto-gun through Nago, Motobe, Uchi and Kanatake.

Shuri City

The site of the Royal Palace in the Loochoo Islands

The city of Shuri was the site of the royal palace of the Kings of Loochoo for several hundred years. It is reminiscent of the Loochoo civilization during the kings' regime. Half a century has elapsed since the prefectural system was established, and a municipal organization was adopted in May, 1921.

Shuri produces the famous Loochoo Awamori (Spirits made of sweet potatoes). The breeding of pigs is carried on a large scale, although it is but a subsidiary industry.

The production of silkworm eggs is flourishing and the surplus is sent out of the prefecture. The eggs enjoy the reputation of being the best in Japan.

Naha City

Political and Economic Center of Okinawa Prefecture

SOLE DEPARTMENT STORE, YAMAGATAYA, NAHA CITY.

The city of Naha is situated on Okina Island, the biggest island of the Okinawa Archipelago. It has a population of about sixty thousand, or one-tenth of the whole population of the prefecture.

The city is the political and economic centre of the prefecture, and since the completion of the big port, the number of vessels touching at Naha has increased, so that it enjoys great prosperity at present.

The products of the prefecture, such as lacquer-ware, porcelain and textile goods, are mostly produced in the city. The production of sugar and marine products is also gradually developing. The city, which has long been a centre of consumption, is now a centre of production as well.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

OKINAWA LINE:

Osaka - Okinawa Line,
Kagoshima - Naha Line,
Naha - Keelung Line,
Oshima Islands Line

HIGO & CO.

Agents for Kobe Marine Insurance Co. and other insurance companies.
Agents for Oshima-Tsumugi (Oshima Pongee), and Kurume-Tsumugi.

HEAD OFFICE:
Shimo-Idzumibashi, Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture
BRANCH OFFICE: Nase-machi, Oshima - Gun

The Paradise of Gumma Prefecture
KUSATSU & SHIMA
HOT SPRINGS

PHOTO: THE KUSATSU HOT SPRINGS

THE OSAKA GAS CO., LTD.
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Nutritious and Restorative Beverage
TENRYUSEN
(RED HALYS-VIPER SAKÉ)

Tenryusen is a wonderful saké containing extract of red halys-viper and seventeen kinds of Chinese medicines. It is a brown transparent liquid like whisky and has a delightful relish and flavour. It is easily taken by women and children and especially effective in the following ailments:

Weakness
Weak Eye-sight
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Oldest Distributors in Japan
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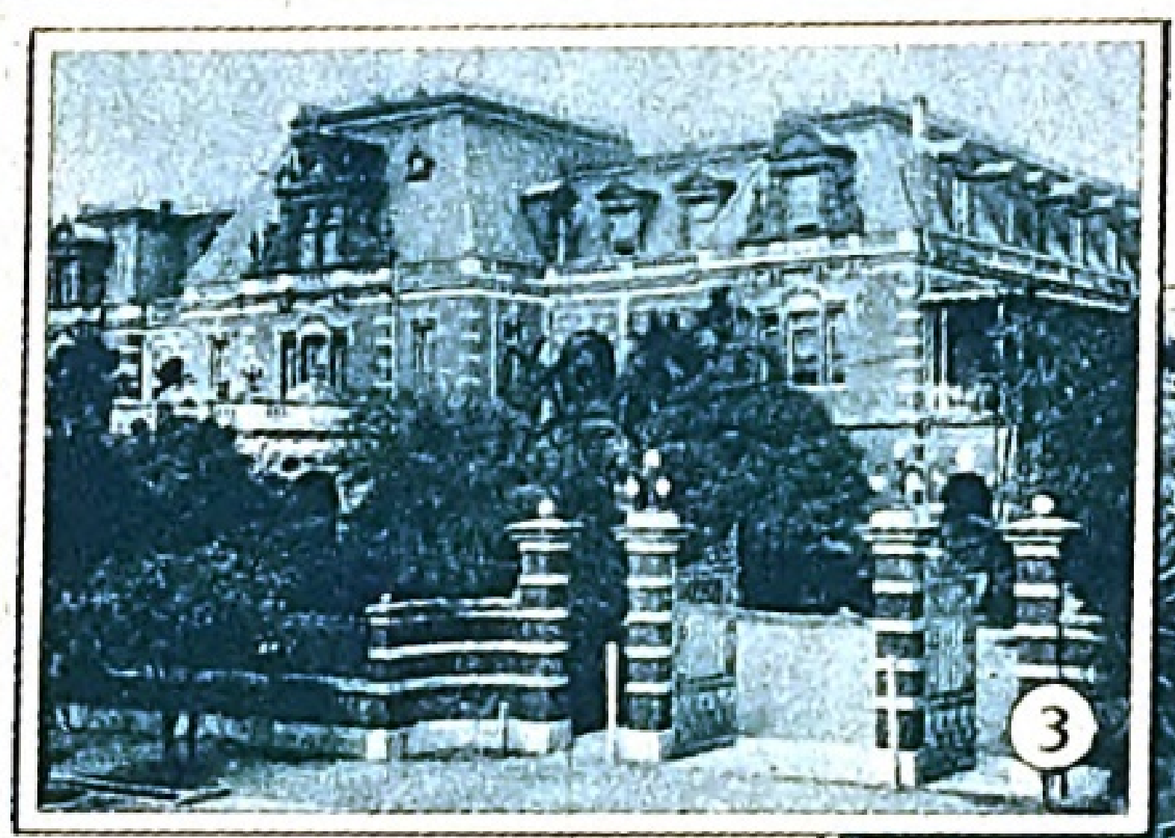
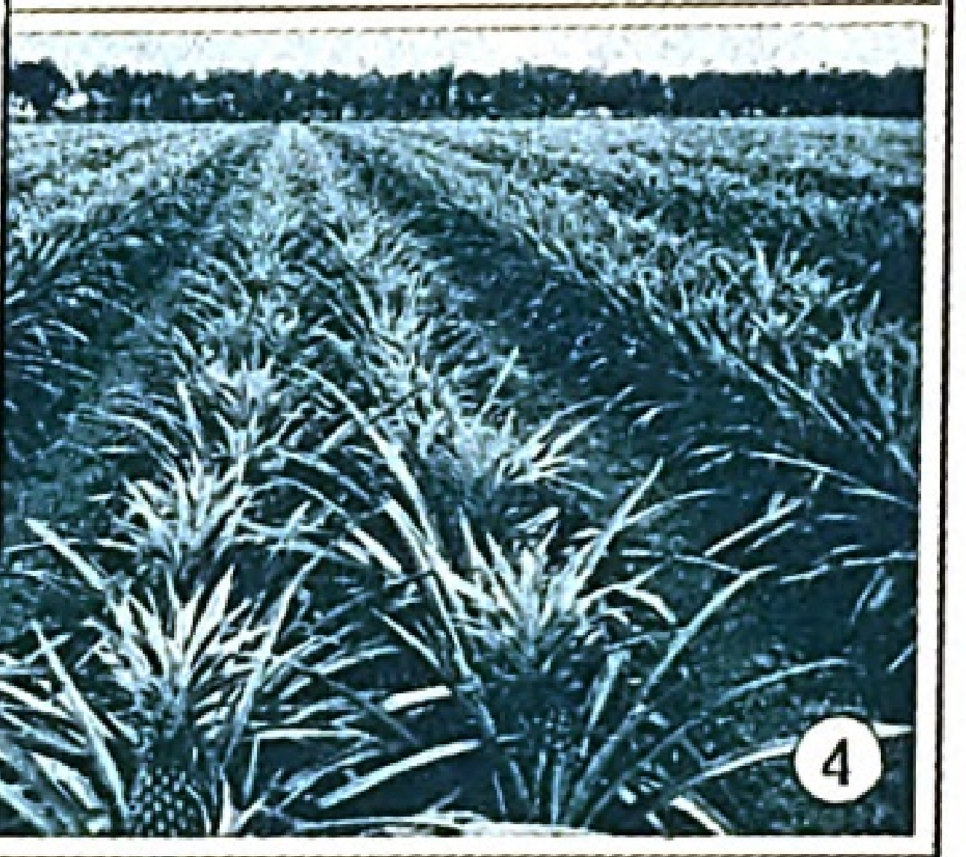
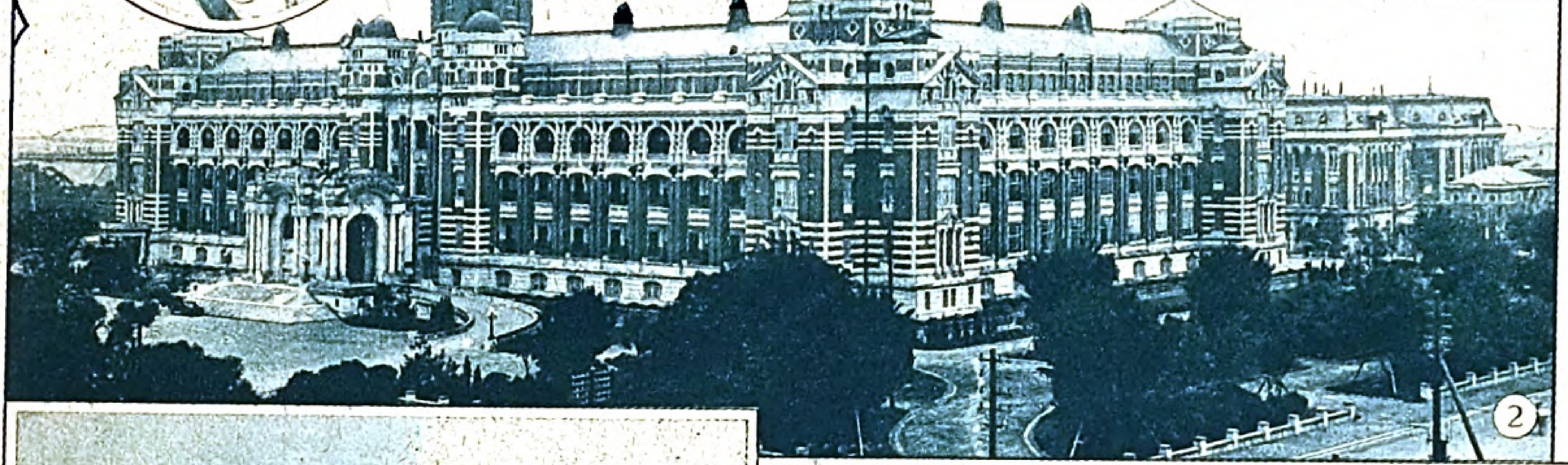
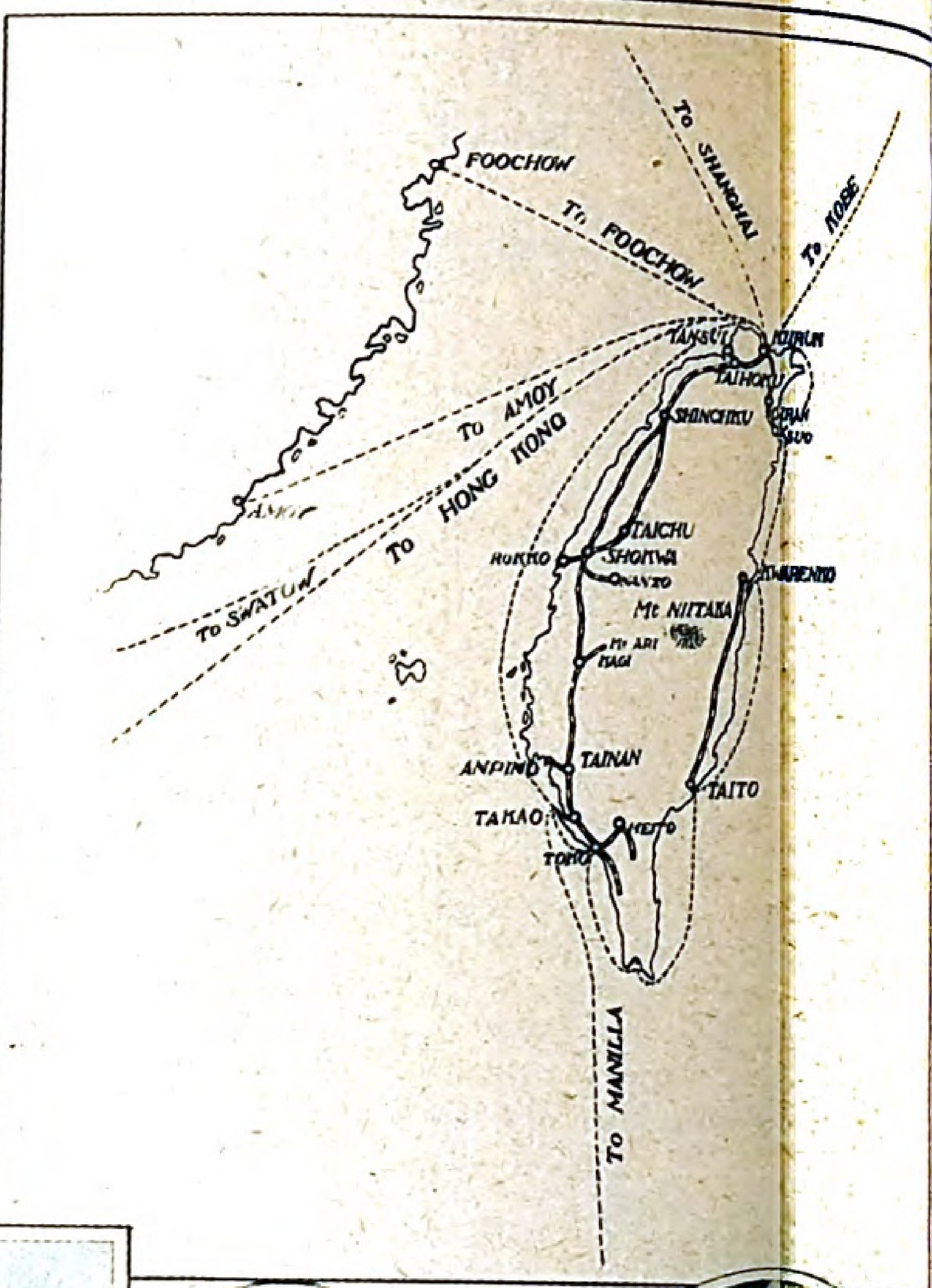
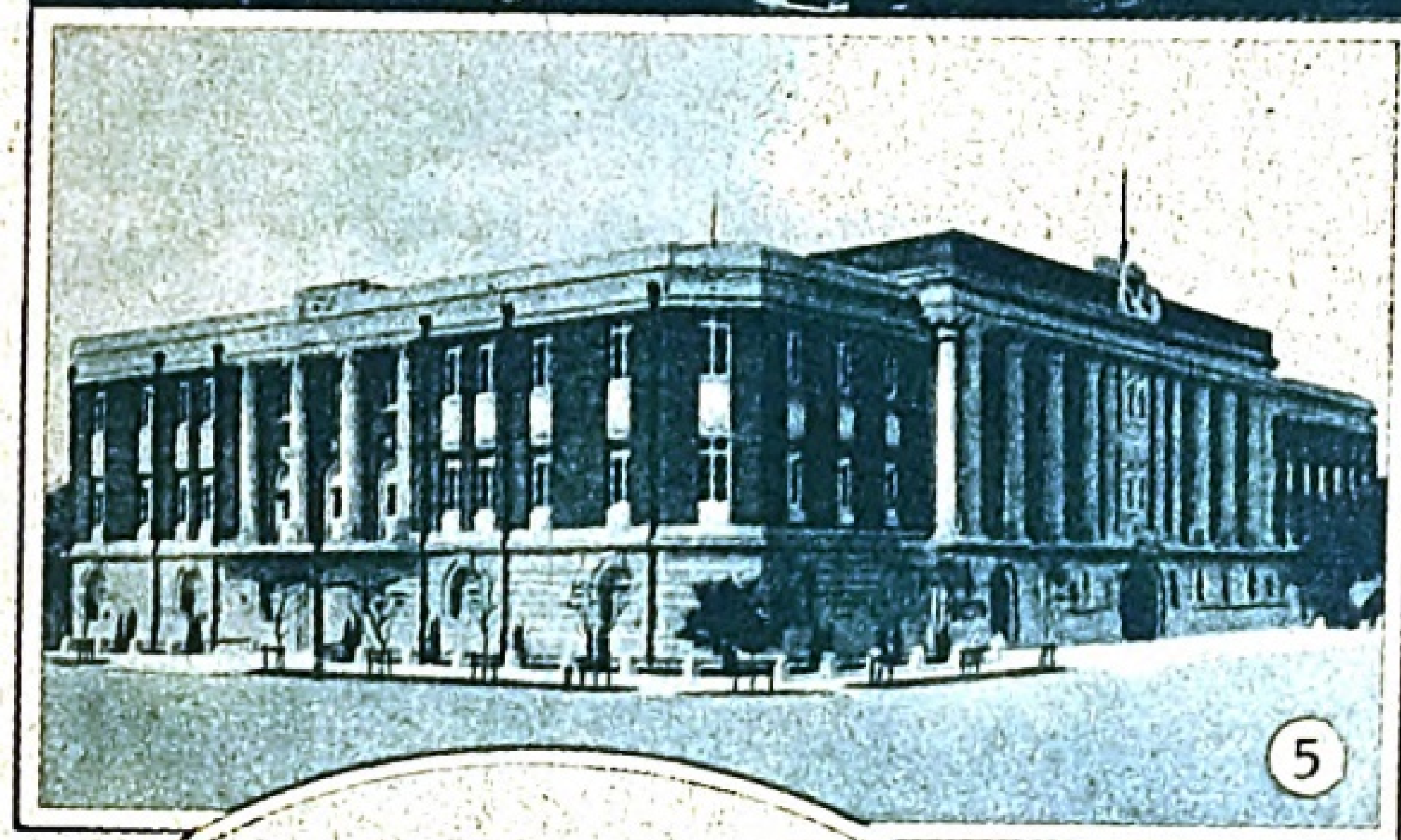
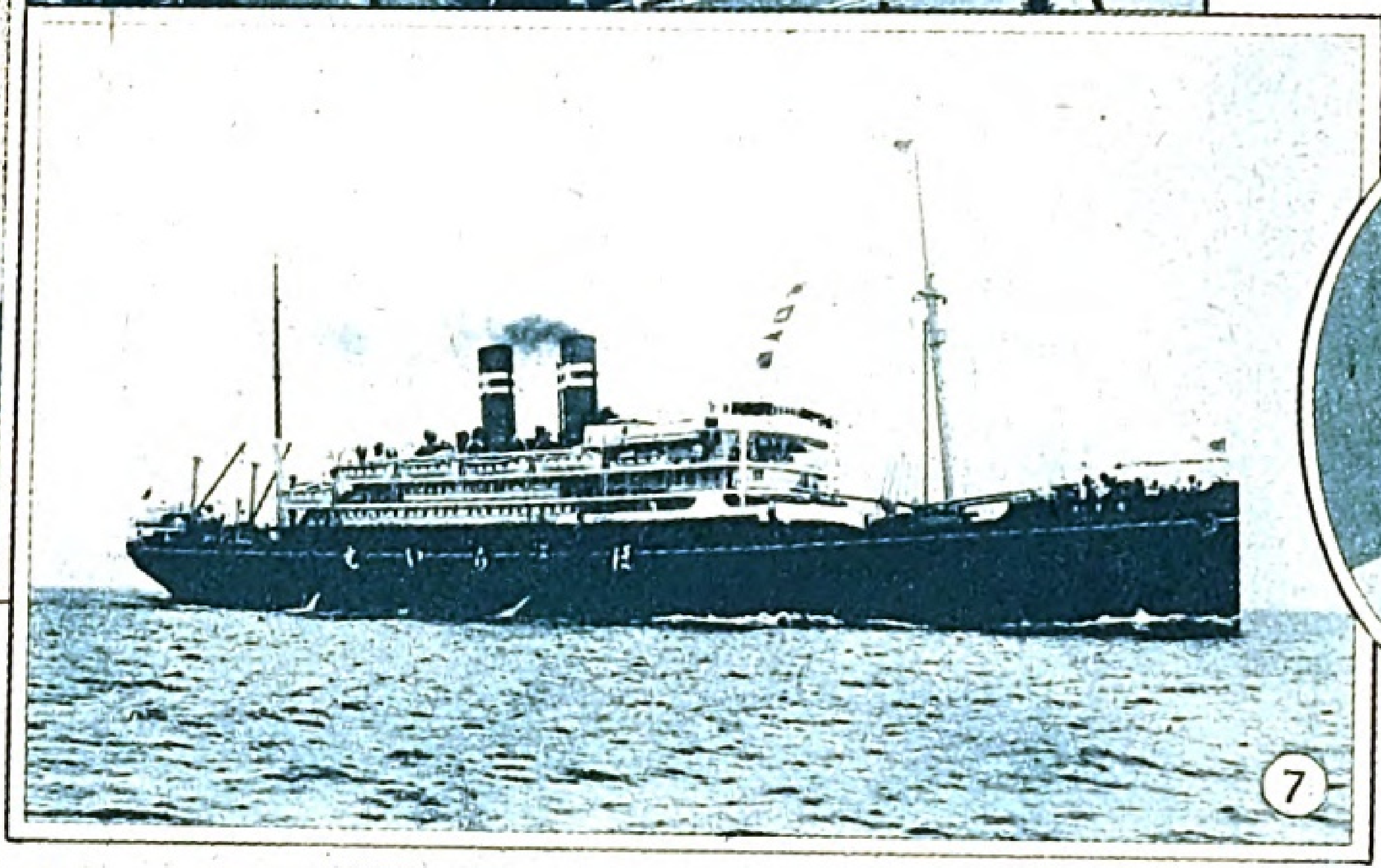


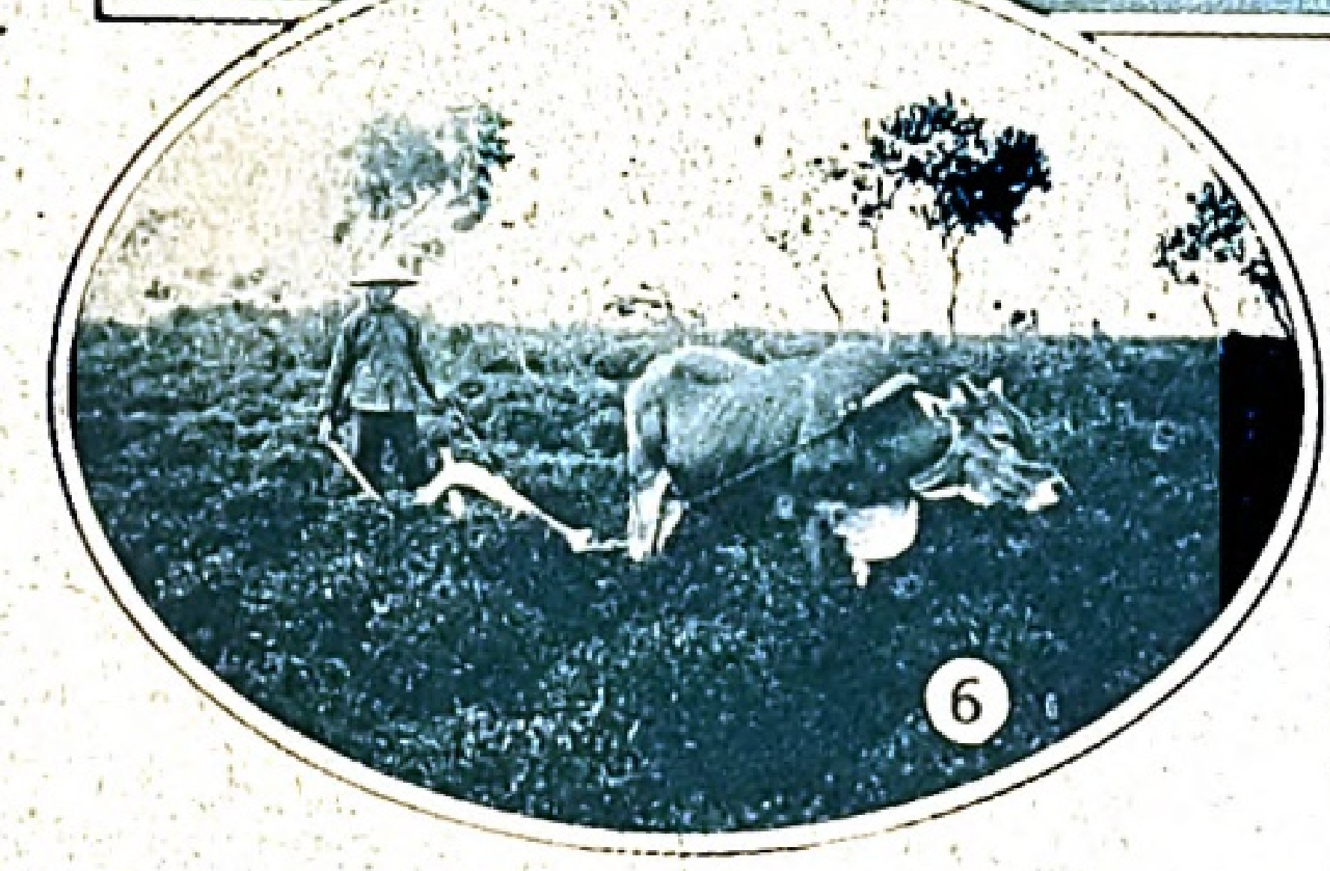












FORMOSA

The Island of Delicious Fruits and Ever Warm Climate

AREA—The island of Formosa lies between 119° 18′—122° 6′ east longitude and 21° 40′—25° 38′ north latitude. Its circumference is 973 miles, and its area 13,880 sq.m. The central range, as it is called, runs through the middle from north to south, but bears considerably to the east. West of the range extend vast plains forming the area of industrial production.

CLIMATE—The climate is semi tropical. It is suitable for general agriculture, sugar cane, forest and many other products. Rice is harvested twice a year.

POPULATION (1928)—4,241,759, an increase of 22 per cent. over that of 1918 and Origins of Population Japanese (46%) Formosan (925%) Formosa savage (21%) Foreigner (8%) of the whole.

EDUCATION—Universities and Colleges 28, Students, 1,294; Middle School 23, Students 9,156.

TRADE—The foreign trade, including the trade with the mother country, amounts to over ¥434,837,520. The big items of export are sugar, oolong tea, banana, rice, coal and camphor, but in the trade with foreign countries, the imports on the average exceed the exports. The case is reversed in the trade with the mother country.

PRODUCTS—

Agricalture	¥307,998,620
Fisheries	16,779,371
Forestry	43,398,516
Mining	14,627,334
Industries	275,533,018
Total	659,336,859

Government monopoly products ¥36,788,852

The Taiwan Government has five monopolies. Camphor, Opium, Salt, Tobacco and Alcoholic Liquors. All these monopolies are for the good of the public, to check speculation, and to maintain high and uniform quality.

AGRICULTURE—The island has an area of 5,690 square miles, of which mountains cover more than half, and yet 21.5 per cent. is cultivated land. Over 58 per cent. of the population are farmers. Farm houses constitute about 51 per cent. of the total number of houses. The yearly production reaches ¥659,000,000, of which ¥307,000,000 is from agriculture.

Other important products of the soil are tea, sweet potatoes, and fruits. Banana and pine-apple growing has enjoyed a remarkable growth in recent years, and large shipments of these fruits are being supplied to the home market. Another promising industry is the growing of aralia papy-rifera (Rice paper) which is used as material for artificial flowers, and for export purposes it has a great future, though at present it forms the basis of but a small-scale domestic industry.

FORESTRY BUREAU — The growth of forestry enterprises is what one would naturally expect in a country like Formosa, where the greater part of the land is mountainous.

The Forestry Bureau sales following articles :—log, square lumber, boards, all kinds of smaller articles : bridge and other engineering work, material for ship chandlers, castings and furniture.

Guide to Railways, Steamers and Hotels

The railways in Formosa are of two kinds Government (500 miles) and private (300 miles), both engaged in transportation and having good connections in the island. Express trains run between Keelung and Takao three times daily with well appointed dining and sleeping cars. Between Keelung (the terminal port of Formosa) and Kobe, passenger ships run 12 times a month.

The Taihoku station hotel is run on both the European and American Plans, and the rates are moderate.

PHOTOS:

1. Governor, E. Ishizuka
2. Government Building
3. Railway Hotel (Taihoku)
4. Pineapple Field
5. Telegraphic Bureau in the Department of the Communication
6. Oolong Tea Garden
7. One of the Ships on the Regular Kobe- Keelung Run
8. J. Hitomi, Chief of Administrative Affairs
9. Banana Field

Foreign mail matter from and for China, Hongkong, the Philippines and the South Seas pass directly between the post office in Formosa and the post offices in those countries, while mail matter from and for European and American countries pass through the post offices in Japan proper.

Foreign postal orders are treated in the same way as they are in Japan Proper. Telegraphic transfer business is handled in every first class post office in the Island.

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA IS BEST

1. BECAUSE Its fine flavor and delicious taste have long made it universally popular as a beverage.

2. BECAUSE Being absolutely pure it can be used as freely as water without injurious effect.

3. BECAUSE When properly prepared it yields a liquor of very attractive color, which, combined with its delightful aroma and delicate flavor, makes it one of the most agreeable and satisfactory of all beverages.

4. BECAUSE It is very economical—one pound will make more than 250 cups.

OOLONG TEA

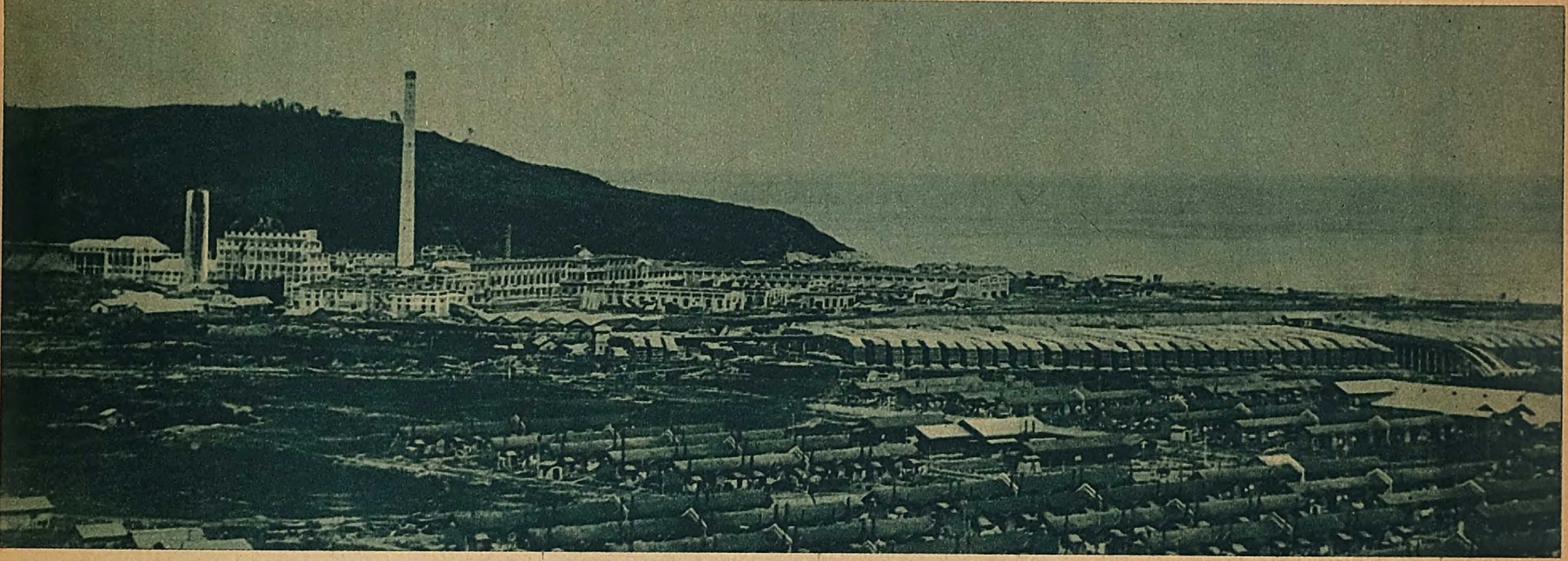
It makes excellent ice tea

The taste and fragrance are refreshing

Industry Bureau of the Formosan Government

The Paper Industry

The paper industry in Japan has made astonishing progress ever since the annexation of the southern half of Saghalien, where there is an inexhaustible supply of material for paper making in her pulp woods of natural growth. The progress was so rapid that the paper industry soon arrived at a stage where the supply of material came short of the ever increasing need. In particular, favoured by a long period of low interest, the two paper mill companies, Fuji and Karafuto Kogyo, issued debentures to procure funds for the expansion of their business. They greatly increased their equipment. The consequent enormous increase in productive capacity in paper manufacture resulted in the major portion of the paper consumed in Japan being supplied by the following three companies: Fuji, Oji and Karafuto.



A Mill of the Fuji Paper Milling Company, Chitori, Karafuto (Southern Saghalien)

But later, with the financial depression through which Japan had to pass, the relation between supply and demand gradually became unbalanced. At last, in May 1929, the Japan Paper Association was compelled to agree to a production limitation of 20% by means of curtailment of operations both compulsorily and optionally. Then in October and November of the same year, the compulsory curtailment of operations was increased by 5% in order to bring the restriction up to 25%.

Finally, in December, the compulsory curtailment was further extended by 10%, so that paper manufacturing operations were curtailed by 35%, of which 10% was optional.

In February, 1930, the Council of the Japan Paper Association passed a resolution to the effect that the above mentioned rate of curtailment should be maintained throughout one whole year, beginning with May last. Such a large curtailment is record breaking in the history of our paper industry.

The monthly productive capacity of superior printing paper, ordinary printing paper and "Mozo" (medium printing) paper, which gives the basic figure for calculating the result of the curtailment, is 45,500,000 pounds. Supposing that half of the 10% optional curtailment is really in execution, the diminution of production after the third restriction agreement works out at 13,650,000 pounds monthly.

Influenced by the strong retrenchment policy during the period preparatory to the lifting of the gold embargo, the prices of commodities in general went on gradually falling. And despite the improvement in imports, thanks to the recovery of exchange after the lifting of the gold embargo, the imports of paper showed remarkable decrease, while the exports of paper exceeded the sum of 13,000,000 dollars, attaining the highest export figure since the war boom. This was due to the fact that, with the fall in prices, home made paper became cheaper than foreign paper. Nevertheless, the profits of the Japanese paper mill companies continued to drop gradually. The dividend of the Fuji Co., in the latter half of the year 1930 was reduced to 10%, as against 12% for the first half-year. The Karafuto Kogyo and the Mitsubishi reduced their dividends by 2%, paying 8% for the latter half-year, while the Oji Co. alone continued to pay 15%.

The total production of the various kinds of paper manufactured in Japan during the year 1929 was 1,418,187,000 pounds, an increase of 8.6% as compared with the previous year; and the total consumption was 1,379,231,000 pounds, an increase of 6.7% as compared with the previous year. However, the fact that the rate of increase of consumption does not keep pace with the production is a cause of profound anxiety to Japanese paper manufacturers. This tendency is particularly remarkable in "Mozo" printing paper, which constitutes the leading article among the products of the paper industry. Its rate of increase of production is 10%, while that of consumption is a little less than 6%. With the pressure caused by the cheap selling of Canadian products, the price of pulp went on falling until the price reached 6.57 sen a pound.

To maintain the market price of paper as well as of pulp, an agreement was concluded with the representative of the Canadian pulp companies concerning the quantity of imports to Japan. A proposal was further made to give the Mitsui Bussan Co. a monopoly in Japanese and foreign pulp. On the other hand, a plan for the cooperative selling of foreign style paper was formed to face the present difficult situation. Further, the amalgamation of the three companies, Fuji, Karafuto and Oji, was discussed. In particular, since the death of Mr. Yoshichi Anamizu, manager of the Fuji Co., 200,000 shares of the Company have passed into the hands of the Oji Co., which is affiliated with the Mitsui Concern. This fact has enabled the Mitsui to exercise a greater influence than before over the paper industry. Consequently, the period of free competition has given way to a progressive movement in favour of the amalgamation of the three companies by means of developing mutual approaches and solidarity in selling.

The trade in foreign style paper has been gradually improving in recent years. In 1929, it reached the record quantity of 187,000,000 pounds, valued at 3,000,000 dollars. As compared with the previous year, it showed an increase of 9,400,000 pounds, or 300,000 dollars; and a decrease of imports of 79,300,000 pounds, or 1,300,000 dollars. This was the lowest figure for imports since 1921 and gave an excess of exports of 7,000,000 dollars. When we compare this result with that for the year 1924, when there was an excess of imports of 6,000,000 dollars, we see the remarkable improvement in the Japanese trade in foreign style paper. Since December last, the Japan Paper Association has been devoting itself to the encouragement of the export of paper by granting subsidies to the exporters of printing paper and "Mozo" paper at the rate of 1 to 2 sen a pounds.

Market prices of principal foreign style papers

Year	Month	Printing paper (Chitose mark) (one pound)	B Mozo paper (one pound)	Hard paper (Yuri mark) (36 pounds)
1929	2	15.8 sen	14.2 sen	3.60 sen
	4	15.8	14.0	3.50
	6	15.7	13.9	3.50
	8	15.5	13.6	3.50
	10	15.3	13.6	3.40
	12	15.0	13.2	3.30
1928	highest	16.5	15.1	3.80
	lowest	16.0	14.4	3.60
1927	highest	16.5	15.1	3.80
	lowest	16.0	14.4	3.60

Statistics on the general tendency of supply and demand during the last ten years

Year	No. of paper machines	Output	Consumption	Excess of production	Total demand	Rate of increase as compared with the previous year		
						Output %	Consumption %	Demand %
		(000 pounds)						
1819	87	565,926	505,160	60,766	562,267	9.0	1.6	7.1
1920	98	534,450	551,320	+16,869	566,168	—	9.1	0.6
1922	108	629,343	637,569	+ 8,226	696,461	17.7	15.6	23.0
1923	96	729,508	709,845	19,663	794,027	15.9	11.3	14.0
1924	99	817,383	804,810	12,573	889,506	12.0	12.0	12.0
1925	116	931,772	898,602	33,170	958,103	13.9	11.6	7.7
1926	127	1,074,647	1,039,408	35,239	1,066,277	15.3	19.5	11.2
1927	133	1,151,515	1,131,568	19,947	1,152,545	7.1	18.8	8.1
1928	136	1,305,755	1,292,598	13,157	1,249,667	13.4	14.2	8.4
1929	136	1,418,187	1,379,231	38,956	1,337,484	18.6	6.7	7.0

(+ marks ex. of consumption)

Statistics on exports and imports during the last ten years

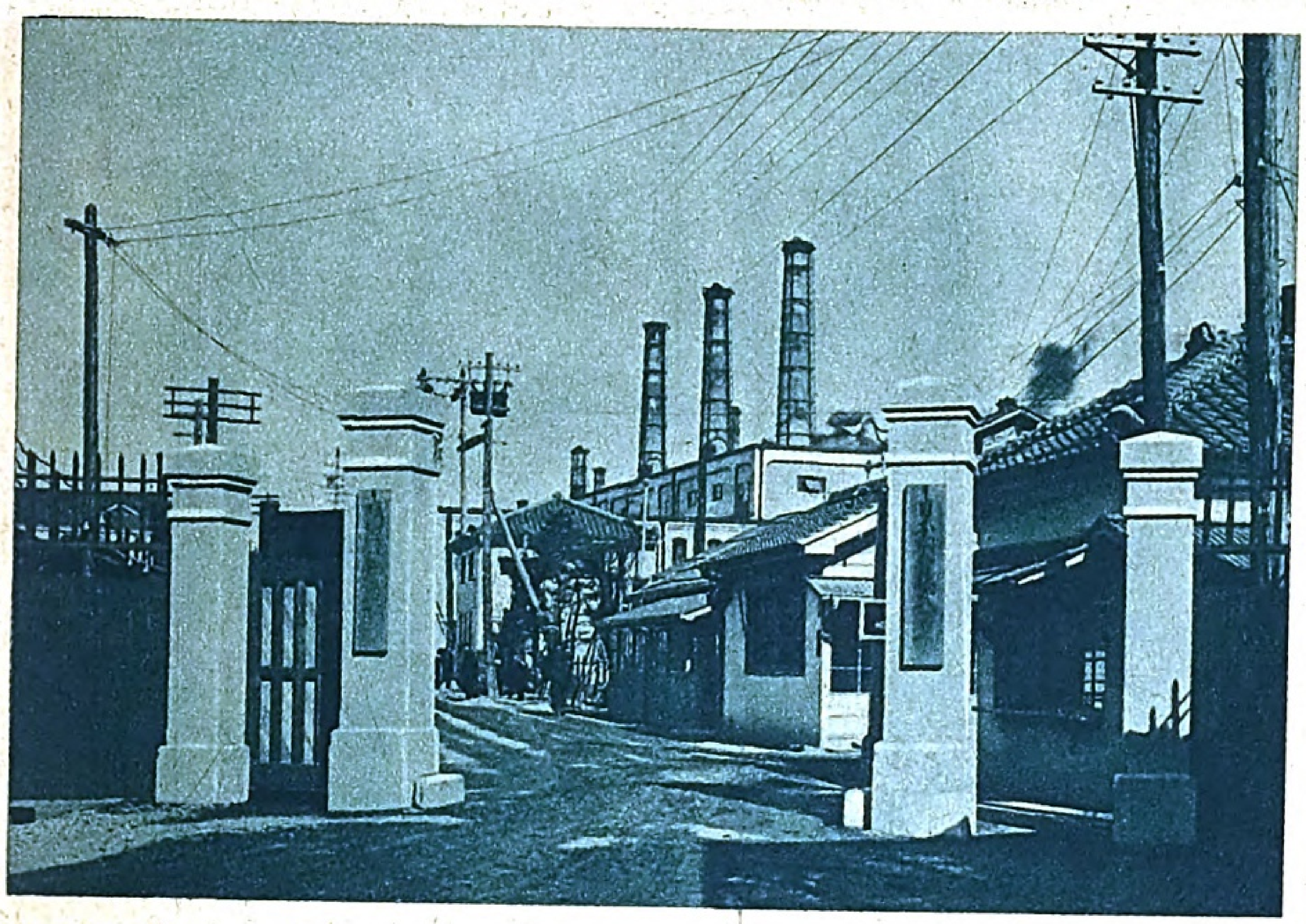
	Quantity (000 pounds)			Value (000 yen)		
	Exports	Imports	Excess of imports (+marks ex. of exports)	Exports	Imports	Excess of imports (+marks ex. of exports)
1920	74,892	61,080	+ 13,812	23,147	17,408	+ 5,766
1921	81,977	49,418	+ 32,559	18,939	12,375	+ 6,564
1922	78,270	123,502	45,232	16,727	18,965	2,238
1923	82,465	118,047	35,582	15,167	17,052	1,885
1924	84,868	184,290	99,422	15,576	27,363	11,787
1925	110,613	108,211	+ 2,402	20,236	16,956	+ 3,280
1926	100,547	141,643	41,096	18,999	21,611	2,612
1927	111,670	113,173	1,503	19,263	15,277	+ 3,986
1928	178,100	100,627	+ 77,473	25,672	15,091	+10,581
1929	187,508	79,384	+108,124	26,288	12,525	+13,763

Statistics on different kinds of paper exported during the last three years

	1929		1928		1927	
	Quantity *pounds*	Value *yen*	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Printing paper	115,343,600	13,073,674	110,395,200	12,938,228	63,838,400	7,964,852
Cigarette paper	5,750,667	3,412,885	3,789,467	2,191,019	2,890,000	1,481,688
Torinoko	6,305,866	998,369	6,555,467	1,279,376	5,318,400	1,252,818
Renshi	3,085,570	403,599	4,504,274	566,756	6,844,933	1,055,735
Wrapping	6,391,067	883,027	8,568,000	1,284,155	6,049,067	930,577
Ganpi & Usuha	827,867	741,681	893,733	768,307	600,266	499,166
Yoshino & Painting	287,600	633,331	249,467	464,608	247,600	488,267
Rice paper (Hanshi & Mino)	1,734,267	1,009,895	2,723,733	1,341,129	644,000	271,757
Toilet paper	1,483,333	415,725	2,364,133	483,982	1,505,734	453,765
Other papers	9,718,000	1,918,991	6,778,267	1,693,080	—	3,077,627
Board	36,582,000	2,797,329	31,279,200	2,661,668	23,731,500	1,786,946
Total	187,507,837	26,288,508	178,100,941	25,672,308	111,670,000	19,263,189

Porcelain and Pottery

The porcelain and pottery industry is undoubtedly a speciality of Oriental countries. Especially has it flourished in Japan and China since olden times. The total output of porcelain in Japan was valued at 38,363,000 dollars in 1928. After the domestic demand is satisfied, 40% to 50% of the total output is exported to a large number of foreign countries, the export reaching 18,481,000 dollars in value in 1929. The following statistics show the export during the last ten years and the countries to which it went :



Japan Porcelain Company

Year	Value (In 1,000 dollars)
1920	15,726
1921	10,384
1922	10,606
1923	16,730
1924	12,719
1925	17,637
1926	16,591
1927	15,246
1928	17,322
1929	18,481

Country of destination	Value (In 1,000 dollars)
China	1,151
Kwantung	801
Hongkong	325
British India	1,279
Straits Settlements	356
Dutch Indies	2,464
French Indo-China	14
Philippines	333
Total (30.4%)	6,723
England	259
France	318
Germany	149
Italy	178
Netherlands	514
Total (7.7%)	1,418
United States	7,250
Canada	825
Total (43.7%)	8,075
Argentine	194
Brazil	208
Egypt	51
Australia	579
Others	202
Total (19.2%)	1,234

Turning to the geographical distribution of the industry, its centre is in the two provinces of Aichi and Gifu, which are situated in the middle of Japan, and their total output reaches the sum of 24,358,000 dollars. The most noted cities and towns producing porcelain and pottery in these two provinces are Seto, Tajimi, Nagoya and Dokitsu. In particular, Seto is so well konwn for its porcelain that Japanese porcelain is popularly called "seto" or "setomono" (product of Seto), just as the Chinese product is called "china" in foreign countries.

The other centres of the industry are widely scattered over Japan, producing many different kinds of porcelain. The principal of them are Kyoto, Saga, Miye, Fukuoka, Osaka, Shiga, Ishikawa and Nagasaki. Further, Okayama and Kagawa are known as producers of special sorts of porcelain in smaller quantities.

It is a well known fact that what we call porcelain to-day is a product imported from China in ancient times. The fine furnace now used in Japan for porcelain making is of Chinese origin, but has been improved and perfected in the skilful hands of Japanese artists. But the original Japanese products in olden times were nothing but earthenware or a very primitive sort of porcelain. Since its introduction from China the porcelain and pottery industry in Japan has made such remarkable progress that it has far surpassed that of China, which has remained unchanged, persisting always in its old formality of typical Chinese taste. Contrary to this, Japanese porcelain and pottery are very rich in their variety and art, meeting all sorts of demands from all over the world. Japan exports not only table ware, both Japanese and foreign in style, but also insulators, furniture, toilet fixtures and high class artistic objects. Always increasing the variety of its products, the porcelain and pottery industry in Japan is making constant advances in world markets. The following table shows the different kinds of porcelain produced in Japan in the leading centres of the industry :

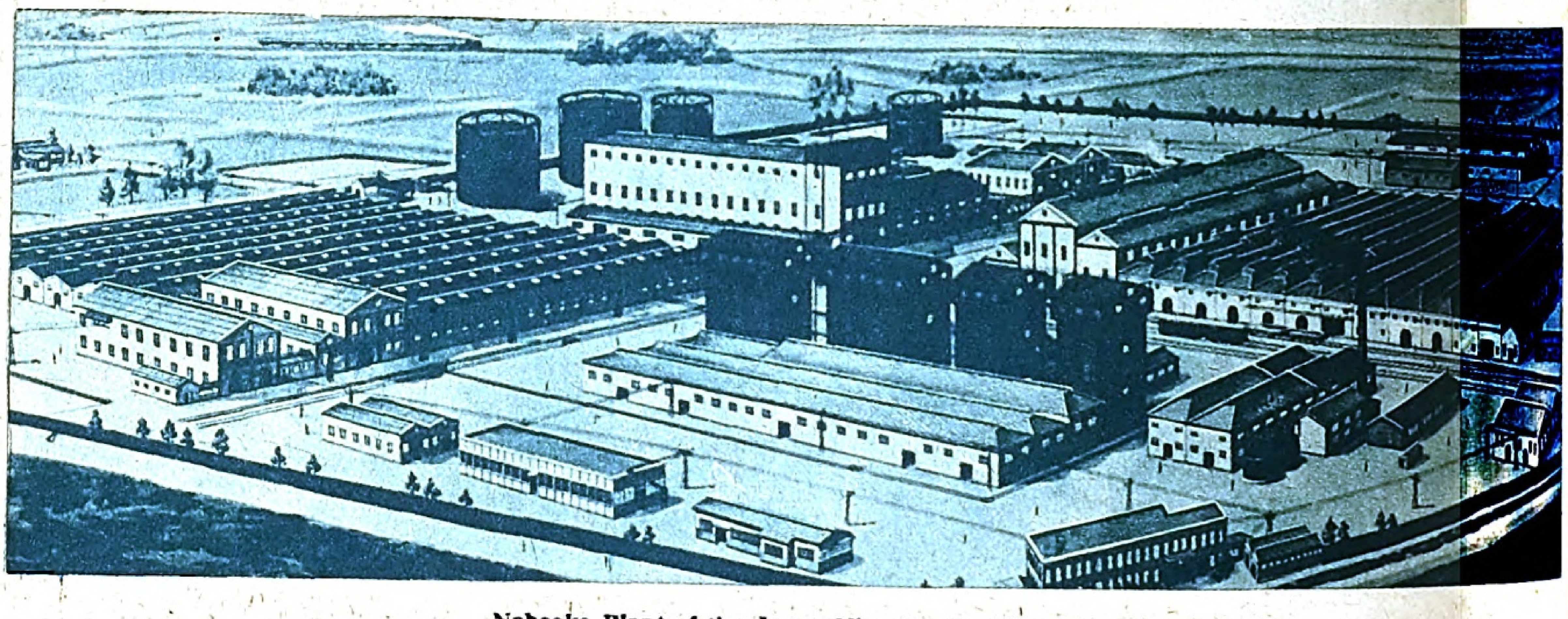
District	Kind	Value dollars
Aichi (Nagoya & Seto)	Foreign style table ware, furniture, decorative ware, insulators, etc.	17,908,000
Fifu (Tajimi & Dokitsu)	Table ware	6,200,000
Kyoto (Kiyomizu)	Insulators, artistic objects, high class table ware	2,538,000
Saga (Arita)	id.	1,937,000
Miye (Yokkaichi)	Table ware	1,886,000
Fukuoka (Kokura, Toyo Porcelain Co.)	Table ware, toilet fixtures	1,069,000
Osaka (Osaka Percelain Co.)	Insulators	1,287,000
Shiga (Nagano)	Furniture	714,00
Ishikawa (Kutani) ..	Table ware, decorative objects	696,00
Nagasaki (Arita)	Table ware	776,00

The Sulphate of Ammonia Industry

The output of sulphate of ammonia is yearly increasing, the amount having reached 234,000 tons in 1929, as shown in the following table, which gives the output of the commodity during the last five years :

1925	129,000 tons
1926	145,000 ,,
1927	174,000 ,,
1928	229,000 ,,
1929	234,000 ,,

The capacity for output, as it stood in May, 1930, was estimated at 380,000 tons a year. As for future plans for the increase of the production of the commodity, (1) the Korean Nitrogenous Fertilizer Co. has planned to produce annually 400,000 tons, and will shortly commence work, (2) the Showa Fertilizer Co. has planned an output of 100,000 tons a year, and is expected to begin work in 1931, (3) the Mitsui Mining Co. will begin the manufacture of 100,000 tons annually from 1931, (4) the Sumitomo Fertilizer Co. has decided to commence the manufacture of 30,000 tons from the end of 1930.



Nobeoka Plant of the Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company

In the above are given the most reliable plans only, but various companies continue to publish further plans for expansion of factories and new enterprises. When, in a few years, all these plans are brought to perfection, the capacity for producing sulphate of ammonia in Japan will reach over one million tons. The demand for the commodity in Japan, as given in the following table, amount to about 500,000 tons in Japan proper, 100,000 tons in Formosa and 100,000 tons in Koera, making a total of 700,000 tons. The import of the commodity amounts to 500,000 tons a year, which will be checked with the realization of the above plans, and Japan will be self-supplying.

Supply and demand of sulphate of ammonia in Japan.

	Output tons	Import tons	Consumption tons
1925 ..	129,000	202,000	331,000
1926 ..	145,000	294,000	439,000
1927 ..	174,000	248,000	422,000
1928 ..	229,000	285,000	514,000
1929 ..	234,000	379,000	613,000

The countries from which sulphate of ammonia was imported in 1929.

	Amount tons	Value
Germany	182,000	$11,637,000
Great Britain ..	139,000	8,833,000
United States ..	53,000	3,217,000
Others	5,000	355,000

At present the companies do not make sufficient profits on the manufacture of the commodity, so that an increase of prices or government protection will be necessary for the realization of the above plans.

The Department of Commerce and Industry asserts the importance of giving protection to the industry in order to make Japan self-supplying for the purpose of improving international accounts, and for the protection of the ammunition industry. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry, however, seems to be opposed to the protection of the industry on the grounds of the business depression and the exhaustion of rural districts.

In Europe there exists an agreement on the sale of sulphate of ammonia. The I.G. of Germany and Brunner, Mond & Co. of Great Britain are dumping in Japan, taking advantage of the fact that there is no tariff to protect the industry. Certain influential circles in Japan advocate the protection of the industry through the application of the law, regulating the prevention of unreasonable under-sale of commodities.

The following tables show the position occupied by sulphate of ammonia among fertilizers in Japan and the business conditions of the principal producing companies :

Output of fertilizers in Japan

	Amount (,000 omitted)	Value
Sulphate of ammonia	210 tons	$13,550
Oil cake............	200	9,300
Bean cake.........	240	10,550
Fish cake	130	8,050
Lime nitrogen......	60	2,700
Total	840	44,150

Imports of fertilizers

	1928		1929	
	Amount tons	Value (,000 omitted)	Amount tons	Value
Sulphate of ammonia	283	$18,150	579	$24,000
Bean cake..	960	36,700	815	32,400
Oil cake ..	156	6,750	140	5,550
Nitre......	50	3,000	87	5,000
Total	1,449	64,600	1,421	68,950

Fertilizer producing companies in Japan

	Capital	Established	Fixed capital for sulphate of ammonia and lime nitrogen
	(,000 omitted)		
Nippon Nitrogen..	$22,500	Jan., 1906	$16,578
Electro-Chemical .	14,000	May, 1915	13,713
Japan Artificial Fertilizer .	14,000	Feb. 1887	4,633
Showa Fertilizer .	5,000	March, 1928	3,258
Shinetsu Nitrogen..	2,500	Sep., 1926	2,986
Hokkai Hydro-Electric ..	5,000	June, 1905	1,074
Daido Fertilizer .	1,500	Oct., 1921	1,585
Total ..	68,625		43,495

Industries in the Colonies

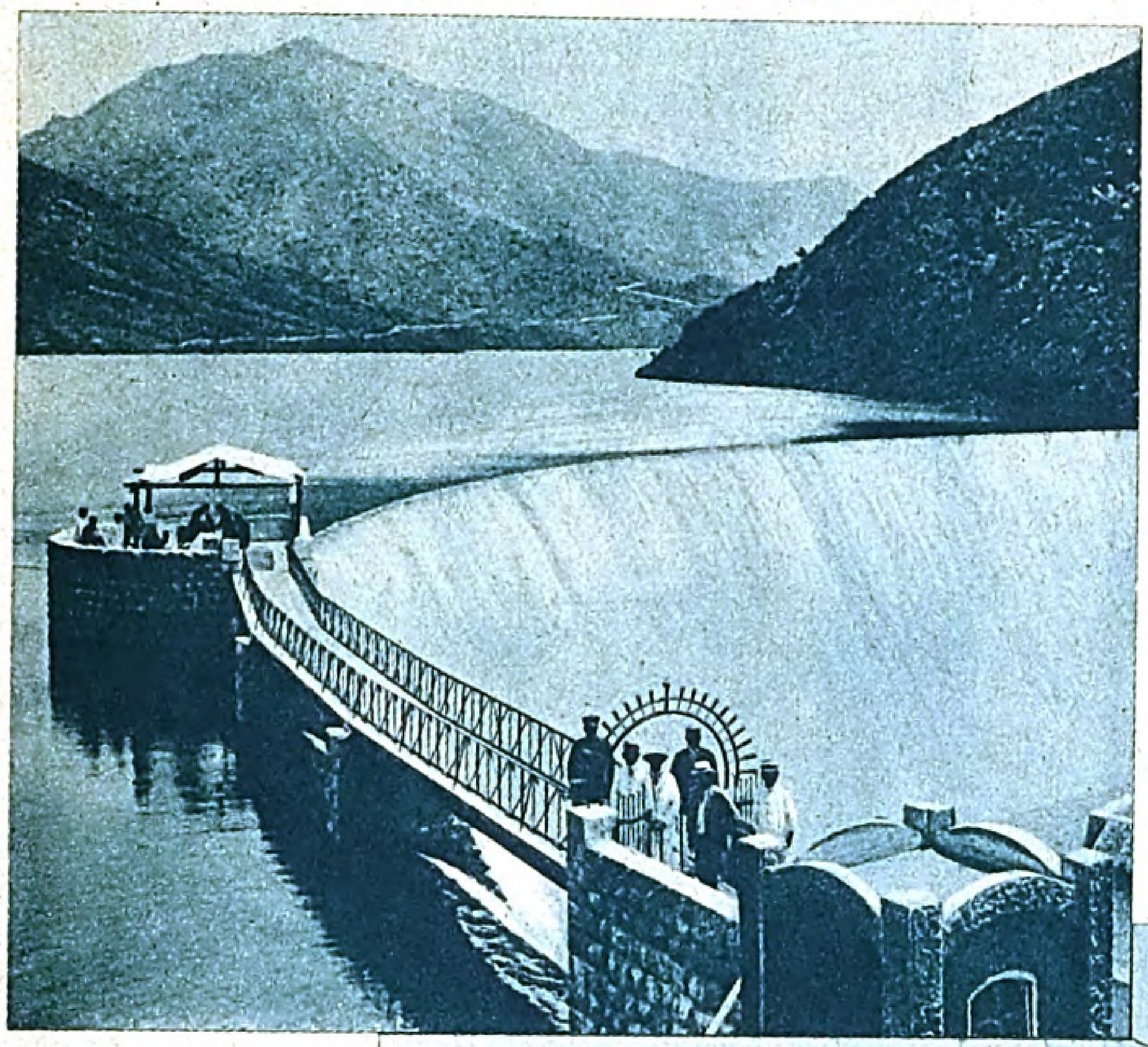
I. KOREA

A. AGRICULTURE

e agrarian families in Korea er 2,661,318 and the farming lation reaches 15,068,297. This lation consists mostly of Koreans, a small part being Japanese and ese. The total arable area amounts ,217 square kilometers, of which 4 square kilometers are devoted ce-fields and 28,203 square kilos to dry fields. The following he principal farm products of a :

Rice.—Rice is the most important Before the annexation, the rice- in many places lay in waste and nnual crop was very small. But overnment of Korea, after taking Korean administration, worked ingly for the improvement of ields, with the that the crop tly reached ,000 kilolitres a and the exports ,000 kilolitres, d at $100,000,

Soya Beans.— beans are grown nd wide in the nsula; the annual being 685,000 litres, worth 00,000. They xported annually he amount of 00 kilolitres, h $11,500,000.



Modern Irrigation Reservoir, North Zenra, Korea

Wheat and ley.—The crop heat and barley year amounts to t 1,520,000 kilo- . The cultivation heat is increasing more and more g to the advancing standard of g of the Korean people.

Millet.—Millet is the important n on which the majority of the eans live, but it is not produced ufficient quantities to satisfy the and in the peninsula. Every year 000 kilolitres of millet, worth 500,000, are imported. Other or farm products are sweet pota- , Irish potatoes, fruits and greens.

Cotton.—Cotton is cultivated in ost every part of the land, and it etting more popular as a crop as the lt of the encouragement policy of the Korean Government. At present upland cotton plantations cover an area of 1,359 square kilometres, cultivated by 740,000 families. Native cotton is raised on 664 square kilometres of land by 260,000 families.

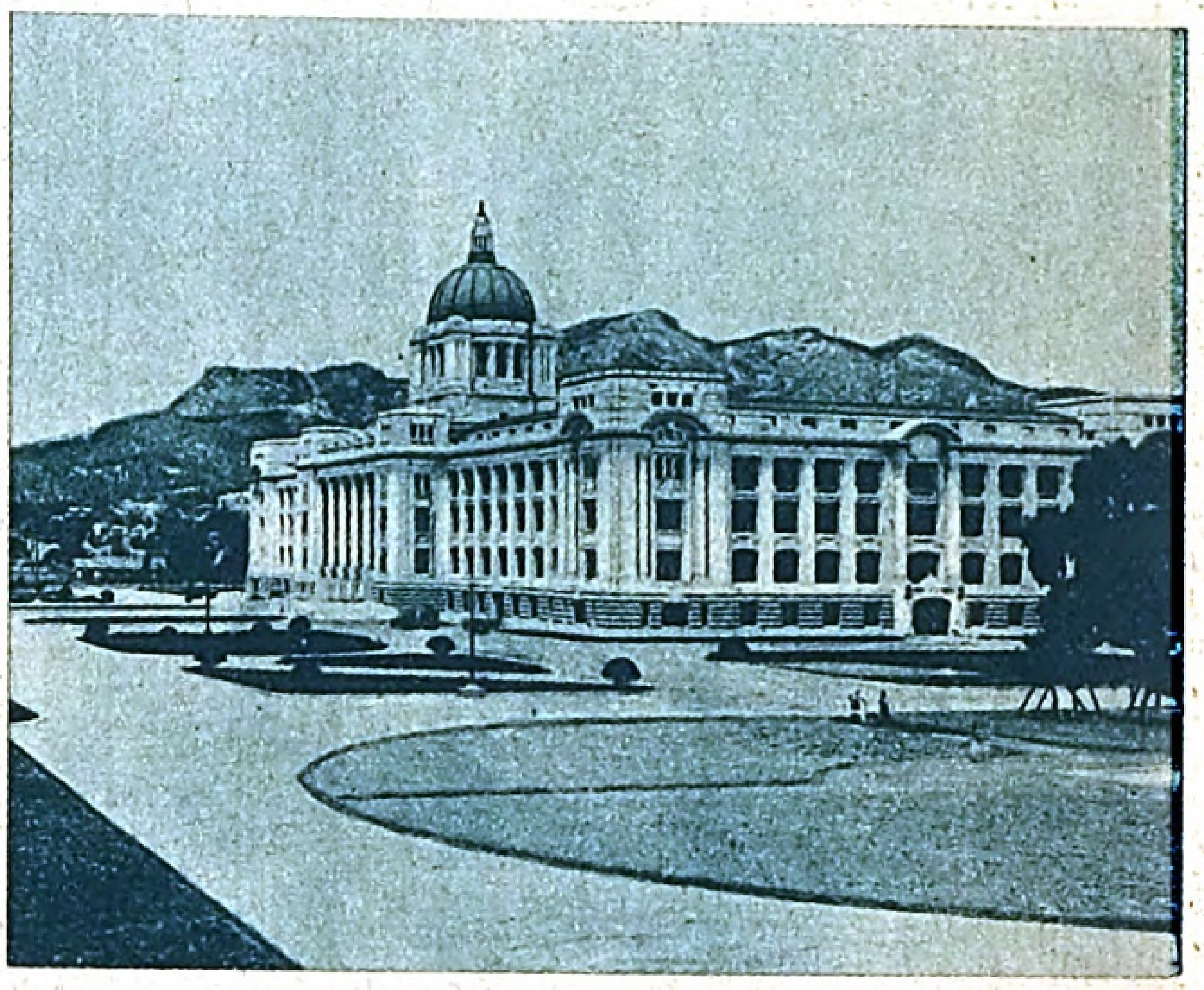
6. Raw Silk.—As a result of the encouragement of the Government toward the cultivation of young mulberry plants and the breeding of silk worms, there is a prospect of sericulture becoming more important. Cocoons are produced everywhere in the land, and the Government has since 1925 launched a fifteen year plan to multiply cocoon production to 180,000 kilolitres a year. The following are the latest figures in connection with this industry :

Mulberry Plantations	664 squar km.
Silk-raising Families..	594,000
Cocoon Output	70,000 kl.
Silk-reeling Families..	172,000
Raw Silk Output	885,000 kg.

7. Live-stock Breeding.—Cattle, horses and pigs number 2,900,000. Besides, chickens and bees are raised abundantly throughout the peninsula.

B. MINING

The Korean Mining Act was promulgated in 1915, and its detailed enforcement regulations and registration rules were put into effect the following year ; it prevented foreigners from obtaining mining concessions, placed newly discovered minerals under the effects of the Act, and made mining rights real rights. The more important minerals, with their annual outputs are : gold, $5,765,000 ; copper, $500,000; pig iron, $38,265,000 ; iron sulphide, $1,500,000 ; and coal, $2,885,000.



Building of the Government-General, Seoul, Korea

C. FISHERIES

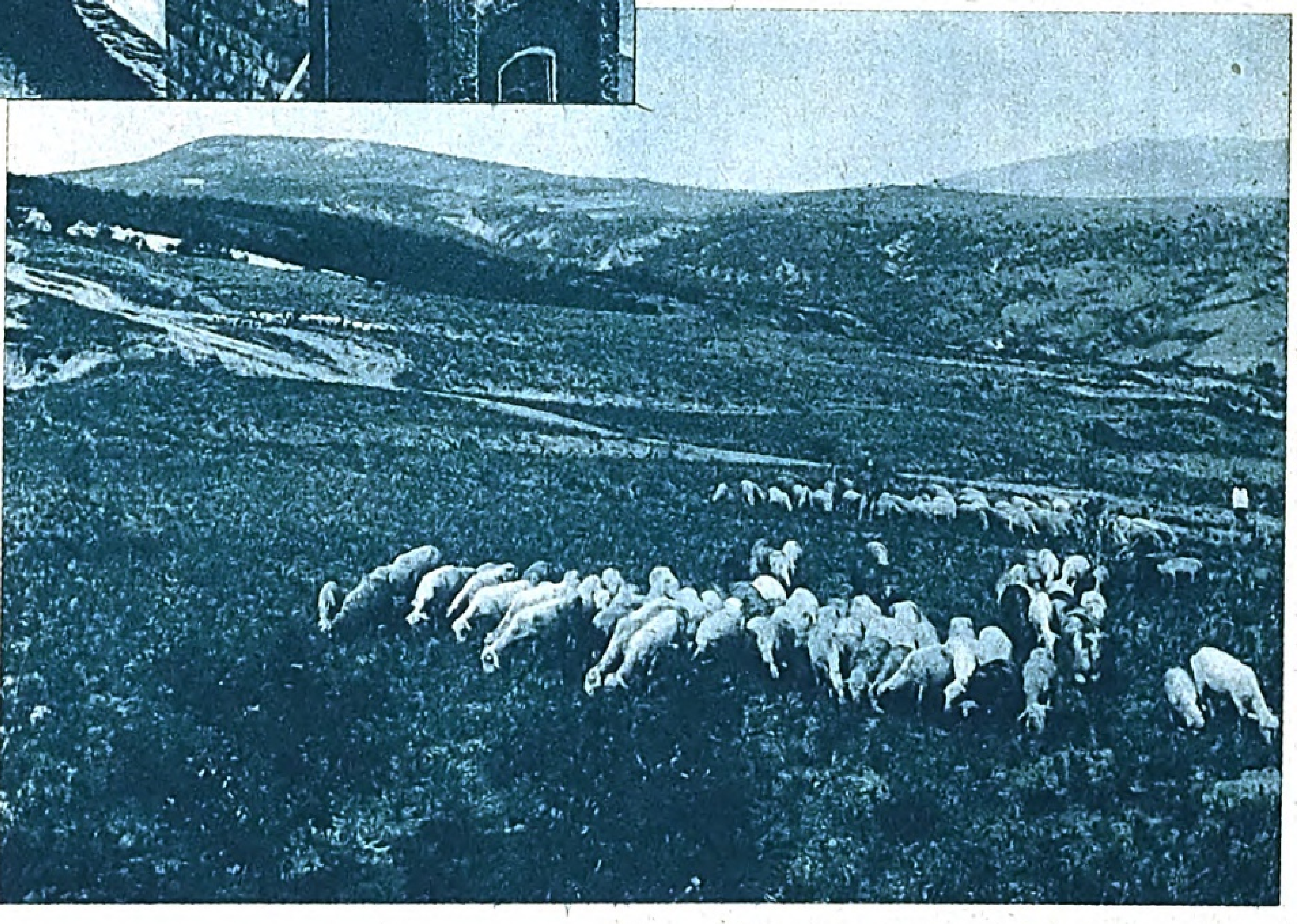
The coast line of Korea, including the islands, extends over 16,887 kilometres. Due to her favorable geographical position, climate and currents, Korea is rich in acquatic products. Their annual value reaches $33,000,000 for catches, $1,650,000 for cultured products and $22,500,000 for worked up products.

D. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There has been rapid development in modern manufacturing industries in the land since the annexation. Recently a good many Japanese have become more and more interested in such industries as cotton spinning, sugar manufacturing, ceramics, silk reeling and canning, for all of which Korea has large-scale factories. Of late a plan has taken shape to inaugurate the hydro-electric industry, metal refining and the nitrogen industry. In 1911 the industrial products amounted to $10,000,000, while in 1928 they had increased twenty fold to $195,000,000. The following figures show how the manufacturing industries developed during the period from 1911 to 1928 :

	No. of Factories	Capital	Value of Output
1911 ..	252	$5,307,000	$9,820,000
1928 ..	5,342	274,561,000	196,267,000

The principal manufactured goods are : alcoholic drinks, $27,500,000 ; woven fabrics, $18,000,000 ; silk goods, $9,000,000 ; sugar, $6,500,000 ; metal goods, $6,000,000 ; nitrogen products, $6,000,000 ; and grains, $5,000,000.



Sheep Pasturing at Kainei, Korea

II. FORMOSA

A. AGRICULTURE

The arable land in Formosa amounts to 20% of the total area and extends over 8,000 square kilometres, of which 3,900 square kilometres are paddy-fields and the remaining 4,100 square kilometres dry fields. There are 2,400,000 farmers, who make up 58% of the entire population of the island. The major agricultural products are as follows :

1. Rice.—The climate is most favorable for rice cultivation, and there are two crops a year. The annual output amounts to 1,243,000 kilolitres, of which 505,000 kilolitres are exported to Japan.

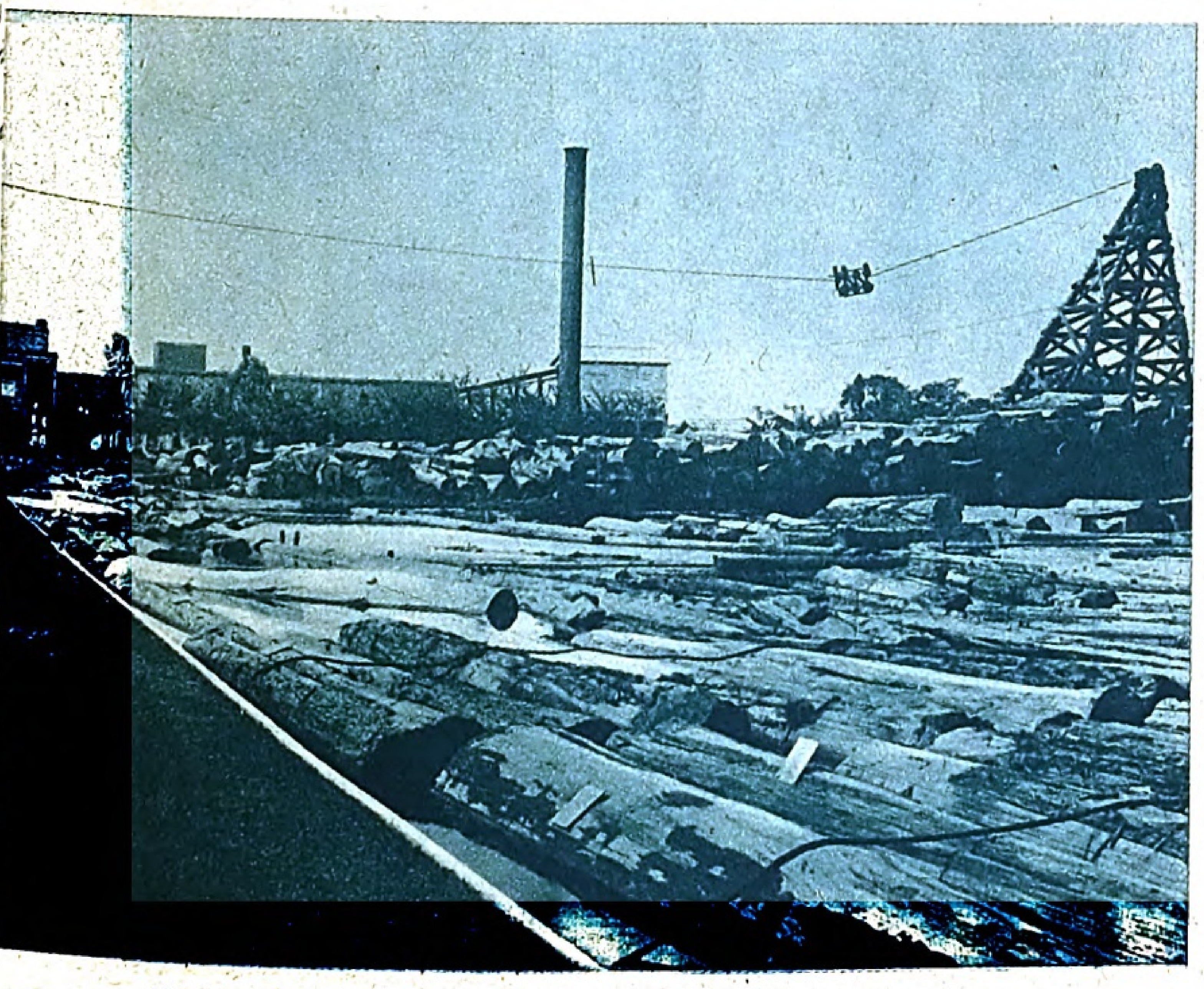
2. Sweet Potatoes.—Tainan, Taichu and Takao are the three leading producers of sweet potatoes, which are important in the feeding of swine. The annual crop is 1,275,000,000 kilograms.

3. Tea.—The production of tea centers round Taihoku and Shinchiku. Other less important farm products are peanuts, beans, wheat, gingelly, ramie, tobacco, oranges, bananas and pine apples.

4. Live-stock Breeding.—The number of cattle and swine exceeds 2,000,000, and the latter are kept by every family.

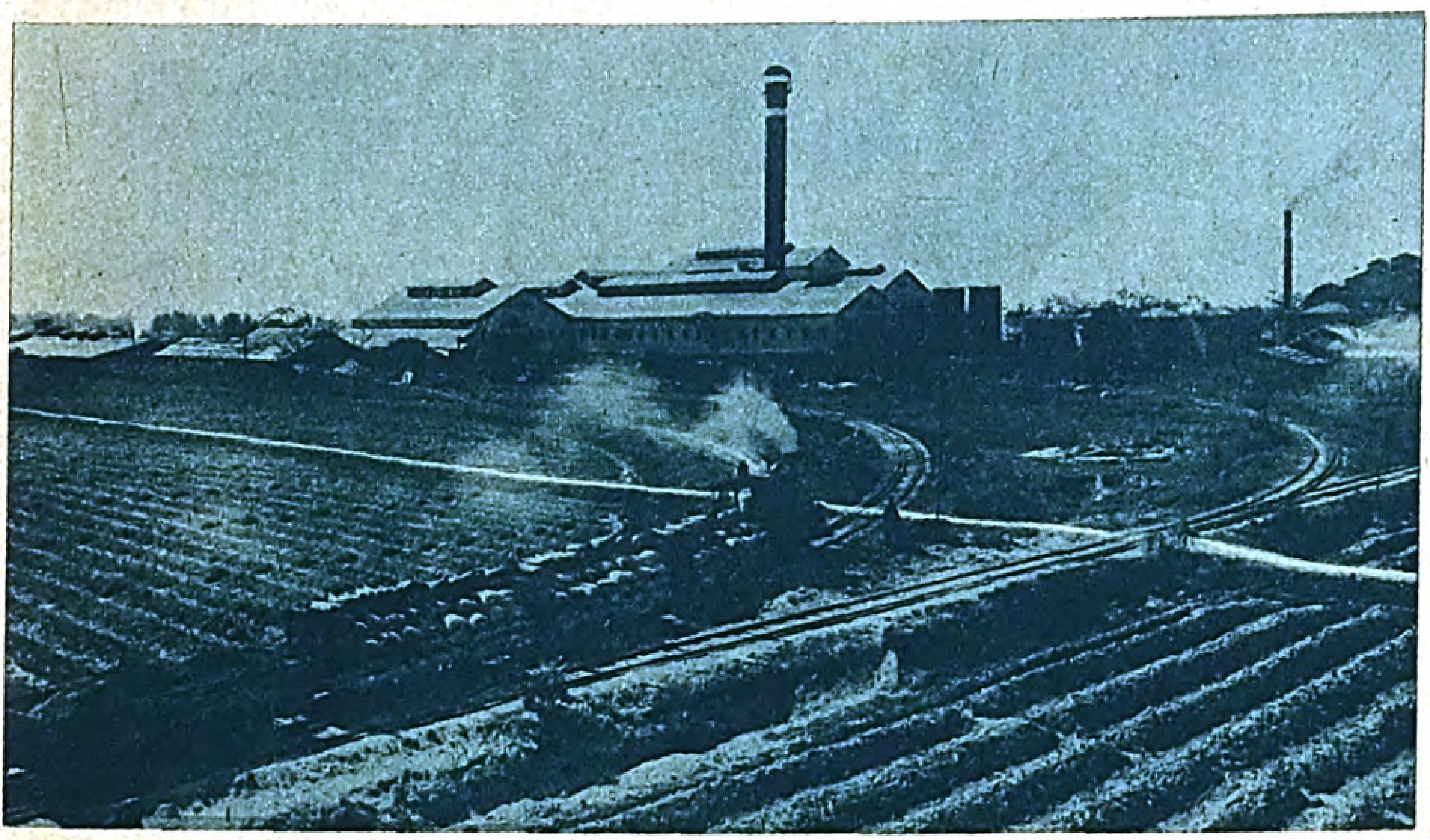
B. FORESTRY

The forest lands in the island cover an area of 25,350 square kilometres, or 80% of the total area of the island, of which 22,900 square kilometres are in government forests and 2,450 square kilometres in private forests. The lumbering at Arisan, Hassenzan and Giran-dakusuikei are particularly well



Timber of Formosan Cypress at a Saw-Mill, Kagi, Formosa

Formosan Sugar Cane



Sugar Manufacturing Factory, Formosa

known, and the yearly production of timber there amounts to 35,473,000 B/M, worth $1,632,038.

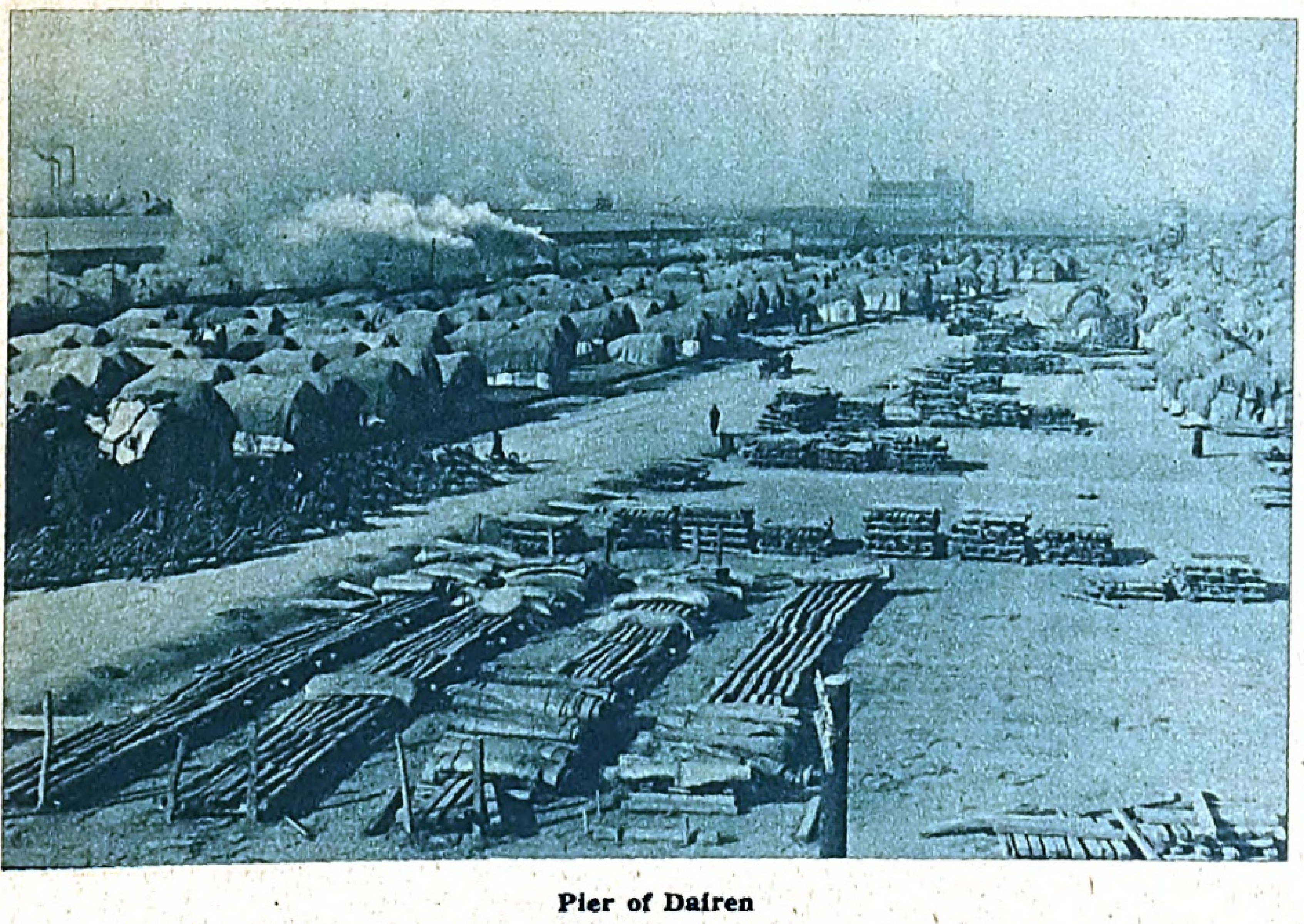
C. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Since the World War, Formosa has shown remarkable progress in the food-stuff industry and various other small industries. The total industrial products are yearly valued at $135,000,000, of which 76% is food-stuffs. The greater part of the food-stuffs are sugar and tea. Important chemicals are alcohol and compound fertilizers.

III. SAGHALIEN

A. AGRICULTURE

The area under cultivation is now 238 square kilometres, and the arable land 159 square kilometres. The peasants in this island number 42,600 ,or 20% of the total population, and they are all small independent farmers, some specializing in farming alone and others being engaged in farming and business or farming and fishing at the same time. The principal crops are rye, beans, and potatoes. The animals raised are principally cattle, horses, swine, poultry, sheep, and rabbits. Of late the breeding of foxes has become general.



Pier of Dairen

B. FORESTRY

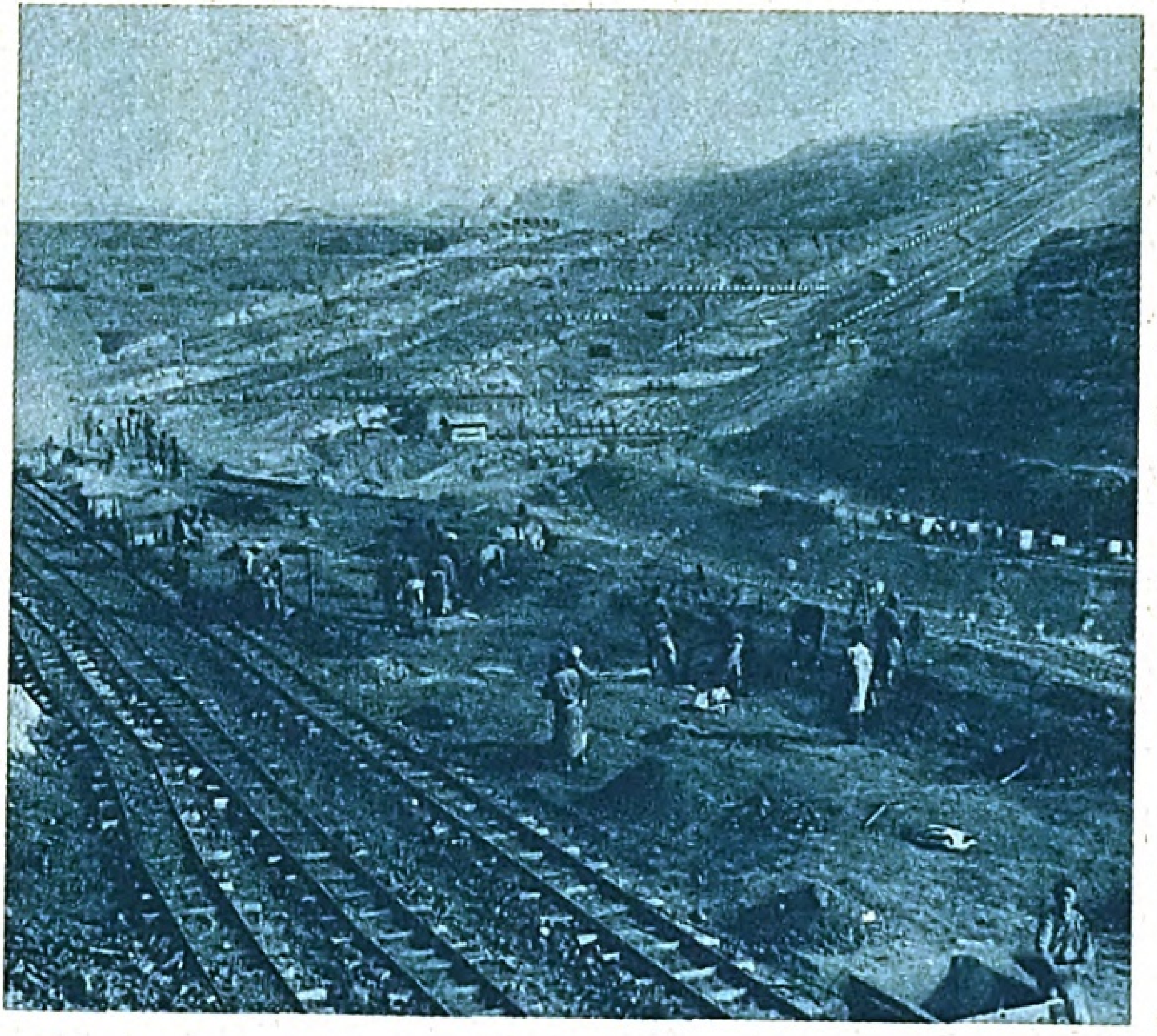
Forest lands extend over 21,870 square kilometres, amounting to 60% of the total area of the island. The Government is making every effort to protect the forests, which are one of the most important natural resources, and is carrying on the cutting of them. Favored by the rich forests, the island has a prosperous pulp industry and has eight large paper manufacturing companies, headed by the Oji Seishi, Karafuto Kogyo and Fuji Seishi.

C. MINING

Coal ranks first among the mineral products of Saghalien, the annual yield being 540,000 tons and the total resources being estimated at 610,000,000 tons. Other important minerals are petroleum oil, gold, and iron sulphide. The number of mining districts are 43 for coal, 5 for petroleum oil and 4 for other minerals.

D. FISHERY

Saghalien borders on the Sea of Okhotsk, one of the three greatest fishing grounds in the world, with an abundance of herring, salmon, trout and other fish, of which the annual catch amounts to $10,000,000 a year.



Fushun Colliery, Manchuria

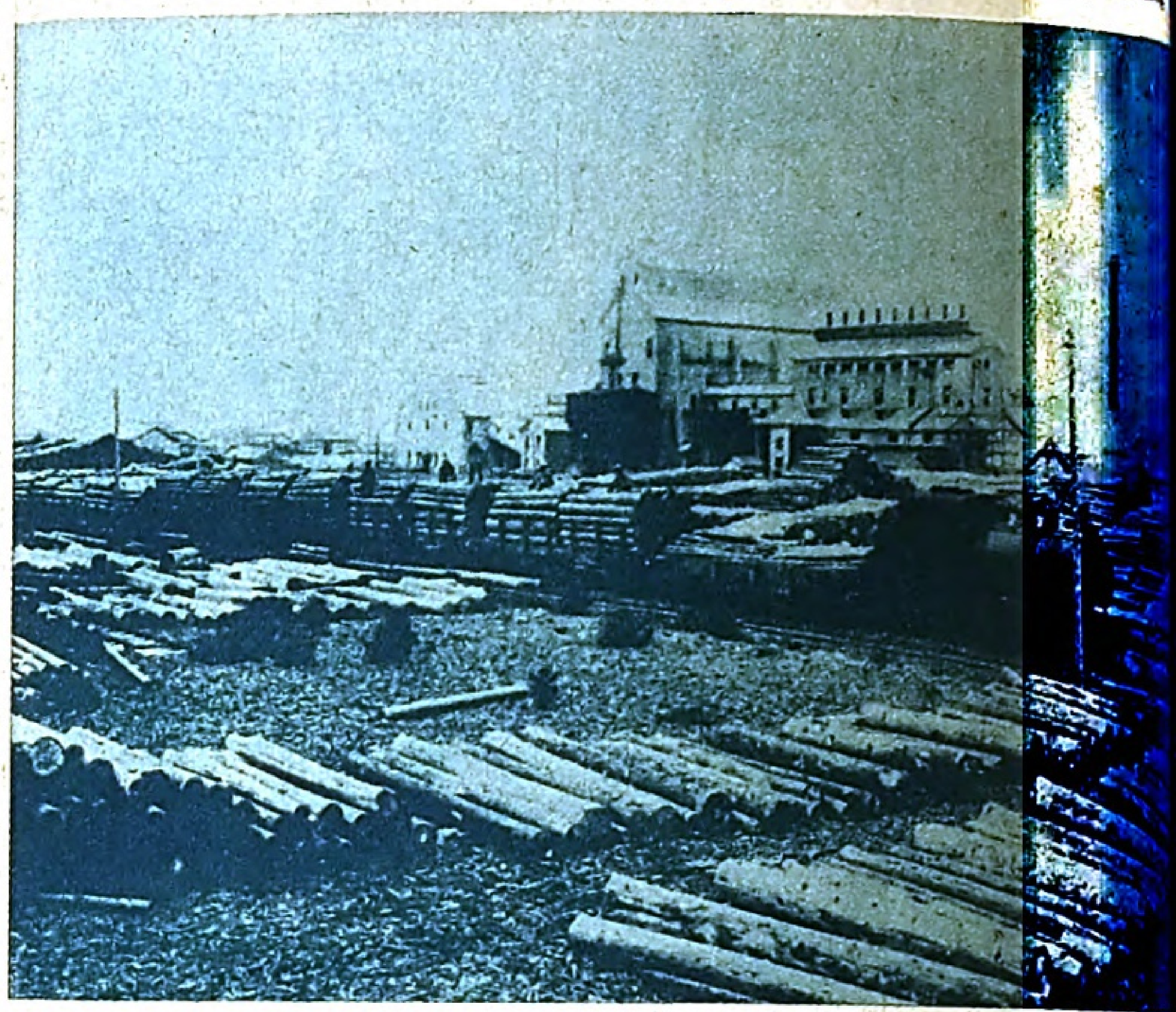
E. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The yearly value of the industrial products reaches $25,000,000. Paper manufacture is at the head of the various industries, which include crab canning, and the manufacture of starch and cheese. Paper is produced annually to the amount of 164,896,000 lbs., worth $7,422,000.

IV. KWANTUNG LEASED TERRITORY & THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY ZONE

A. AGRICULTURE

Kwantung is a mountainous district full of waste territory in the northeastern part of Manchuria. But the South Manchuria Railway Zone, running through the center of Manchuria, is rich in soil and has 15.9 square kilometres of rice-fields and 1,884.3 square kilometres of dry fields. Those specializing in farming are 1,678 Japanese and 177,765 Chinese; and those combining farming with some other business are 270 Japanese and 37,338 Chinese. The major farm products are rice, kaoliang and beans. The first two are not only important foods but furnish fuel and building materials as well, and the last makes an important export. The yearly production of these combined is 410,000 kilolitres, worth $11,000,000. Besides, the cultivation of vegetables and fruits is yearly increasing.



Pulp Factory, Karafuto (South Saghalien)

B. MINING

The mineral products are coal, iron ores, gold dust, magnesite, fire-proof clay, limestone and silex. Some of the figures for 1928 follow :

	Mining Districts	Volume	Value
		tons	
Iron	5	711,000	$2,951,000
Coal	7	8,473,000	35,168,000
Asbestos	1	144,000	11,000
Magnesite	12	88,000	61,000

C. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Modern industries are developing everywhere in the territory. Th bean oil, machine and brewing Dairen as center; iron manufac at Anshan and Penchihu; flour sugar near Mukden, Tiehling Changchun; glass at Dairen; brown coal at Fushung; tussur and cotton at Antung; and spinning at Liaoyang, Chinchi Penchihu. In addition to these chemical industries and the buil of cars and parts and ships are making headway. The following are classified according to distric

	No. of Factories	Yearly Output
Kwantung	406	$44,818,
S.M.R. Zone......	341	27,680,
Japanese Consular Jurisdiction Zones	37	1,435,
Total	785	73,93

The following figures are the re-classified according to kinds industries and products :

	No. of Factories
Cotton Spinning	
Metals	
Machines	
Chemicals	
Food-stuffs	
Others	
Total	

	Yearly Output
Cotton Yarns	$3,485,
Woven Fabrics	1,618,0
Bricks	760,0
Bean Oil	12,014,
Cement	1,880,
Tobacco	3,257,
Flour	1,591,
Pig Iron	4,919,
Bean Cakes	25,109,

Bean Cakes in a Warehouse at the Pier of Dairen

INDUSTRIES IN KOREA

eed from the old "heavy tax" ie, the Korean people are enjoy- he blessings of a happy and bright inistration, and paying respect and ration to the present Government- eral. Under the new government, sant efforts have been made to about industrial prosperity for a, with the result that whereas just re its annexation the annual value l production in the peninsula was ¥300,000,000, it has increased old to ¥1,800,000,000 during ty years.

he budget of Korea for 1929-30 ¥240,000,000 or one-seventh of of Japan proper. The revenue isted of ¥195,000,000 for ordinary ¥47,000,000 for extraordinary, the cipal items of which are taxes, 000,000, income from the tobacco ginseng monopolies, ¥38,000,000 income from railway operation, 000,000. The biggest item on xpenditure side is for railways, for h ¥58,000,000 from the ordinary nditure and ¥20,000,000 from the ordinary are paid annually.

INDUSTRIES OUTLINED

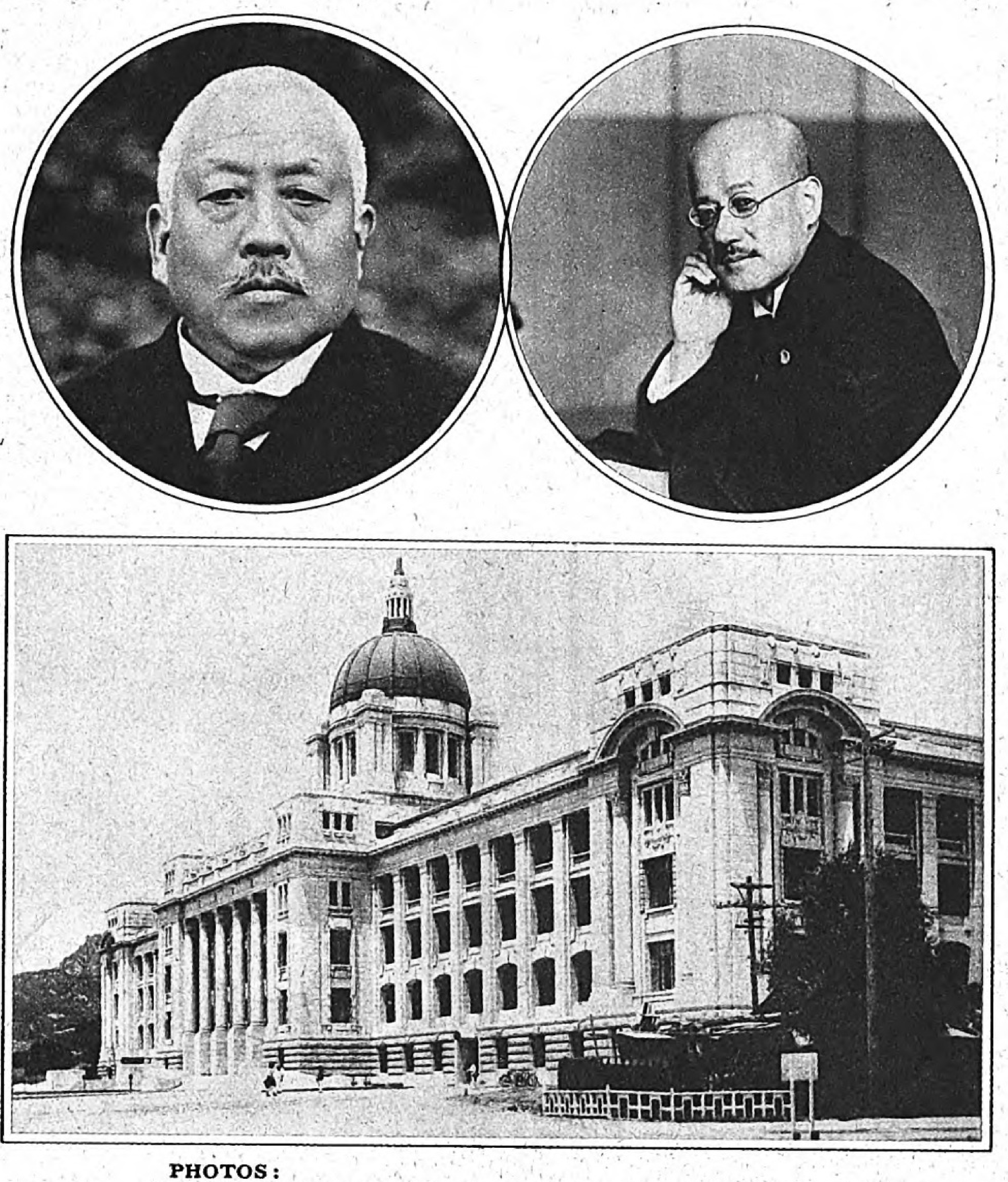
GRICULTURE—Favorably affected the encouragement policy of the rnment, agriculture in Korea has tiplied its yield annually, the latest e for the value standing at ¥1,300, 000, or one-third that of all pro- ion. When the rice crop increas- program is successfully completed, emendous gain in the annual crop be seen.

ISHERIES—Korea, with a coast-line ver 10,000 miles and both warm cold currents running along the t, abounds in good fishing grounds, the annual value of its acquatic lucts is ¥120,000,000. Laver rais- offers great prospects, the annual now amounting to ¥2,000,000.

IANUFACTURING.—The value of the istrial products before the an- ation was not more than ¥30,000, a year, but it had grown twelve- to ¥360,000,000 in 1927. Such onderful growth in the manufactur- industry is partly due to the en- ragement policy of the Korean vernment, which has been materi- ed in technical advancement, the ancement of the quality of products, the increase of production, and due to the increasing number of anese who turn their eyes to in- trial enterprises in Korea.

IINING—The Korean mineral ducts, which amount annually to 0,000,000, are principally coal, iron s, gold, silver, lead, zinc, mercury, t silica and black lead.

ORESTRY.—The most important est district is the one along the uper ches of the Yalu and Tumen Rivers on the frontier, extending over 800 miles. It is said that the rich forests in this district contain enough timber to satisfy Japan's needs. The Korean Government has a Forestry Station there, for the systematic exploitation of the forests, expecting to gain an income of ¥9,000,000 therefrom in 1931. The construction of a railway line through this district is clamoring for instant realization.



PHOTOS:
Admiral Viscount Saito, Governor General of Korea (Left).
Count Kodama, Chief of Administrative Affairs (Right).
Government Building.

Commerce—Korean merchants have their own conventional and crude way of doing business, extremely inferior to Japanese and Chinese marchants in every way. After the annexation, it is to be noted, Japanese have been actively engaged in trade in the towns and villages throughout the country. The foreign trade showed an excess of imports until 1924, since which year the trade balance has changed favorable for the country.

RICE CROP INCREASING SCHEME

At present Korea has an annual crop of rice amounting to 15,000,000 *koku*, of which 5,000,000 *koku* is exported to Japan. The present scheme is to be executed in 12 years from 1926 onward, aiming at the improvement of 350,000 *chobu* of land and the increase of the annual crop by 8,200,000 *koku*.

RAILWAYS

A plan for the construction of new railway lines in Korea passed the Diet at its 52nd session. It is a twelve year program, calling for an expenditure of ¥320,000,000 which will be completed not later than 1938. When the program is completed, the new lines, connecting with the Kirin-Kwainei line, also shortly to be completed, will contribute to closer economic relations between Japan and Manchuria.

The total mileage of the state-owned lines is 1,400 miles, and that of the private lines over 500 miles. The length of the first, second and third class roads combined reaches 4,400 miles. For sea traffic, there are both regular and irregular lines starting from Fuzan, Jinsen, Genzan, Moppo, Gunzan, Joshin, Seishin and Yuki.

Show Places along Principal Railway Lines

THE KEIJO-FUZAN AND KEIJO-SHINGISHU LINES

Fuzan—*Ryutozan* and *Ryubizan*, mountains whose summits command beautiful views of the harbor. *Torai Hot Springs*, clean and transparent. Good hotel accommodations. *Bongyo-ji*, temple buildings constructed more than 1,000 years ago.

Taikyu—In the city there is an old ruined castle, Tatsufutsu-jo. Great fairs are held periodically in Taikyu, where business transactions amount yearly to some ¥2,300,000.

Suigen—An old town encircled by a massive stone wall, 13,000 feet long, pierced by four great gates. The railway station is housed in a unique Korean structure.

Keijo—The city abounds in places of historic and romantic interest, such as the Chosen Shrine, Nan-san Park, and Shotoku, Keitoku and Keiun Palaces. In the vicinity are Gyujito, famous for cherry blossoms. Hokkansan, famous for maple leaves, and Seiryori and Senkentei. Kanko is a good summer resort and is noted for skating in winter.

Heijo—Tourists should visit the Seven-Storied Stone Tower in front of Heijo Station, and Daido-mon, Renko-tei, Botan-dai, Genbu-mon, and several other places on the banks of the River Daido.

THE KEIJO-JINSEN LINE

Jinsen—The harbor has a lock-gate dock to overcome the difficulty of accommodating large ships owing to the great difference between ebb and flood tide. Jinsen Park, Getsubi-to and Koka-to are worth visiting.

THE KEIJO-GENZAN AND KANKYU LINES

Genzan—The first show place is Chutoku-san, from the top of which there is a fine view of the harbor. Shokori, a beautiful beach with green pines skirting it, is also attractive.

Kongo-san—Kongo-san is one of the finest peaks in the world, situated in the province of Kogen near the east coast and is part of the great mountain range forming the backbone of the peninsula. The mountain consists of countless rocky peaks reputed to number "twelve thousands," all rugged and fantastic in form.

THE CHOSEN SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED

2 chome, Nandaimon-dori, Keijo, Chosen

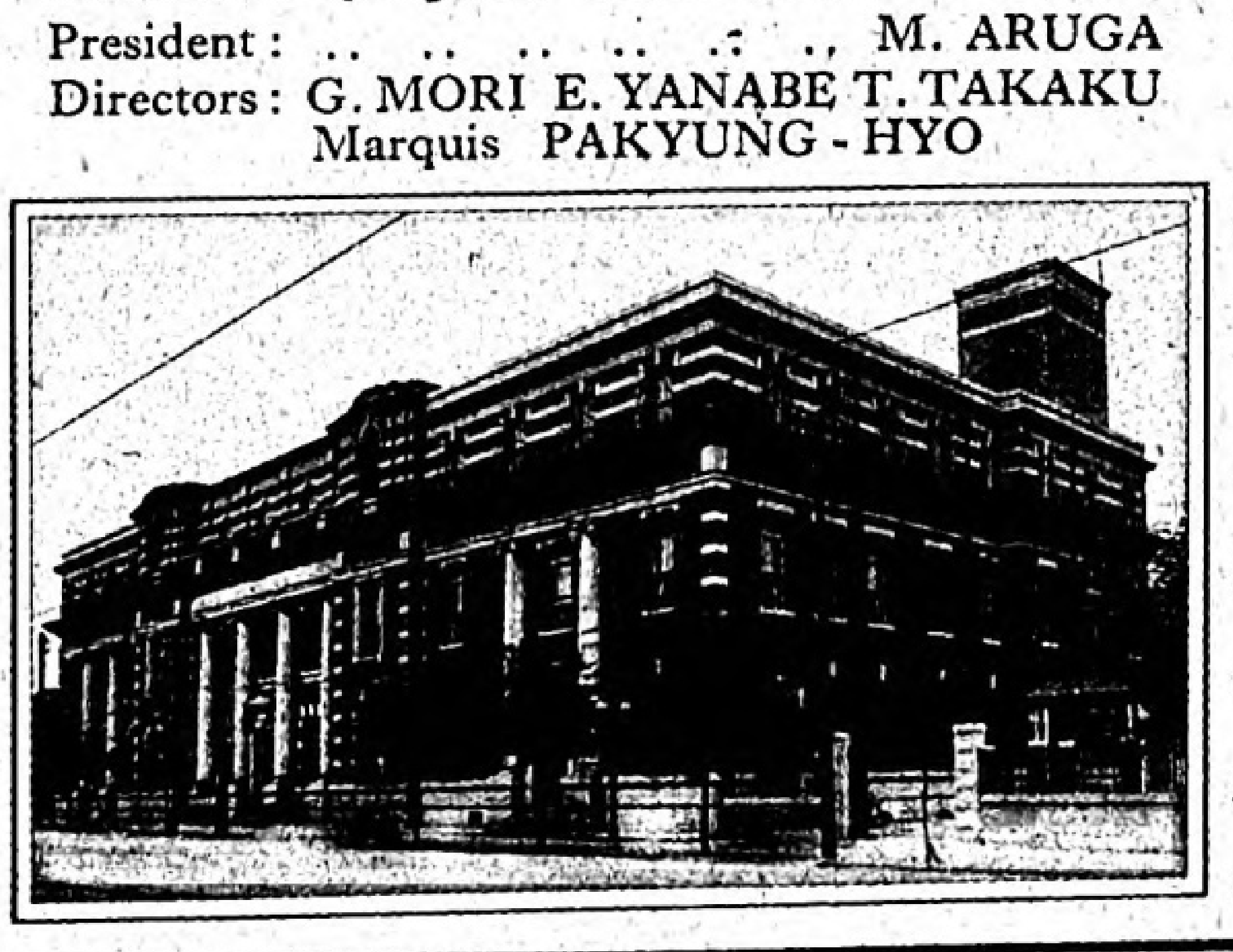
CAPITAL: - - - - - - - - ¥5,000,000
PRESIDENT: - - TOYOMITSU ARIGA
MANAGING DIRECTOR: ISAO UYENO

By the promulgation of the savings bank act in Chosen, an epoch-making step for the financial system of Chosen, the protection of savings has become perfect and improvement in the economic condition of the people has naturally followed. The Chosen Savings Bank is a public organ, the duty of which is to encourage people to practise thrift and save on the one hand, and on the other, to stabilize and improve the economic life of the people. The bank is also an organ of social education.

CABLE ADDRESS: "SHOKUGIN, SEOUL" CAPITAL: - - - - - - - - ¥30,000,000

THE CHOSEN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(CHOSEN SHOKUSAN GINKO)

Established by Special Government Charter 1918
President: .. .. M. ARUGA
Directors: G. MORI E. YANABE T. TAKAKU
Marquis PAKYUNG-HYO



HEAD OFFICE:
Keijo (Seoul), Chosen (Korea), Japan

BRANCHES:
Fuzan, Masan, Taiku, Kunsan, Mokpo, Chemulpo, Wonsan, Pyengyang, etc. Totalling 57 Branches in Chosen, also at Osaka, and Office in Tokyo.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:
1. The making of loans to industrial enterprises redeemable in annual instalments at fixed periods.
2. The making of loans to public bodies, redeemable as above.
3. The issuance of debentures up to fifteen times the paid-up capital.
4. The handling of deposits, discounting of bills exchange, and safe custody.
5. The acceptance of saving deposits.

AD.

Principal Features of the Various Prefectures of Korea

SOUTH KEISHO PROVINCE

South Keisho Province is in the extreme south of the peninsula, and assumes an important place in Korean land and sea traffic, as Fusan is situated in the province. It abounds in fertile lands along the River Rakuto-ko, which runs through it from north to south, and also in fishing grounds off the coast, having a long extended coastline of 600 miles and a number of islands.

The greater part of the population of the province is engaged in farming and live-stock raising. Recently the annual value of the total production of the province reached ¥185,000,000, of which the aquatic products were ¥27,000,000. The fishing industry offers prospects of great development, though it is not the greatest industry in the province.

Agriculture is the ruling industry of the province, and those engaged in it make up 73% of the population. The most important crop is rice, the annual yield of which is 1,950,000 *koku*, and the other major crops are soya-beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and fruits. Sericulture also promises to become a main industry of the province.

PORT OF FUSAN

Fusan is connected across the sea with Shimonoseki in Japan proper by three 3,000 ton liners, which run daily between the tow ports, carrying over 3,000 passengers a day. It is the oldest and largest port in the peninsula, and its imports and exports amount to over 1,700,000 tons in volume and ¥240,000,000 in value. The chief articles of export are rice, soya-beans, fish and raw cotton. It has a population of more than 120,000 people, and is the second largest city in Korea.

In Fusan various kinds of industries are prospering—fisheries, brewing, rice-cleaning, ship-building; iron-founding, salt manufacturing and saw milling. There are about 430 factories engaged in these industries, the products of these factories combined amounting to ¥45,000,000. The fisheries are the most important among the industries, and Fusan, which is a distributing center for aquatic products, will shortly be provided with complete facilities to accommodate fishing boats.

NORTH KEISHO PROVINCE

The pride of this province is its abundant historical scenes and ruins connected with the ancient kingdom of Shiragi, the capital of which is situated in the province. But at the same time, it is not behind the other provinces in modern establishments and industries. The Keijo-Fusan line runs through the south-western part of the province, the Keito line from Taikyu via Keishu to Hoko and Urusan, and the Keihoku line from Kinsen via Shoshu to Tenson, contribuitng much to the welfare of the people living along them.

The climate is mild and fit for agriculture. The chief towns are Daikyu, Kinsen, Hoko, Keishu, Anto and Shoshu. The province has long been the most civilized district in Korea, and the inhabitants are intellectually advanced as compared with those of the other provinces.

PHOTOS:
1. **Mr. S. Watanabe, Governor of Keiki Prefecture.**
2. **Mr. Koshokin, Governor of North Chusei Prefecture.**
3. **Mr. Ryuchinjun, Governor of South Chusei Prefecture.**
4. **Mr. Kinzuikei, Governor of North Zenra Prefecture.**
5. **Mr. T. Tani, Governor of South Keisho Prefecture.**
6. **Mr. S. Hayashi, Governor of North Keisho Prefecture.**
7. **Mr. Rihaneki, Governor of Kogen Prefecture.**
8. **Mr. T. Furuhashi, Governor of North Kankyo Prefecture.**
9. **Mr. Kankeifuku, Governor of Kokai Prefecture.**
10. **Mr. T. Sekimidzu, Mayor of Keijo.**
11. **Mr. K. Matsushima, Mayor of Jinsen.**

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SOUTH ZENRA PROVINCE

This is the warmest and wettest province of the peninsula. Its output of rice, cotton and laver is the greatest in the land. The province has model seedling fields far and wide, producing annually 2,300,000 *koku* of rice. A number of small islands scattered along the coast create excellent scenic beauty, even surpassing Matsushima. The waters encircling these islands are full of life. Saishu Island, lying 88 miles from Moppo, yields oranges and dried mushrooms in abundance, and besides has such prosperous industries as sericulture, cotton raising, live-stock raising and bee-culture.

NORTH ZENRA PROVINCE

This province is true to its name of Treasury of Korea, as it has been called, in view of the fact that it produces farm products abundantly. Especially is it a leading rice producer, and its rice is very highly reputed in Japan proper. Recently irrigation associations have been formed, with the result that the locality has been provided with improved irrigation facilities. The annual crop is 1,700,000 *koku*, of which 1,370,000 *koku* is forwarded to Japan proper through the port of Kunsan.

CHUSEI NANDO

Resources of Southern Korea

Though rather mountainous, Chusei Nando has fertile plains along the valleys of the rivers, Kinko, Kyokuko and Mugensen. Transportation facilities in the prefecture are perfect, thanks to the Keifu Main Line and the Konan Line of the Government Railway and the private Keinan Line. Traffic on rivers and roads, too, is satisfactory. The chief products are ¥11,460,000 worth of manufactured goods, 1,400,000 *koku* of rice, 500,000 *koku* of wheat and 300,000 *koku* of soya-beans.

As historical places, scenic spots and recreation grounds, the prefecture has Fuyo, the ancient capital of the Kudara dynasty, Onshin Mikura, the great stone Buddha, Gasan and Seikan, both battle fields in the Sino-Japanese War, Jujo hot springs and Onyo hot springs.

CHUSEI HOKUDO

The Prefecture of Land Industries

Chusei Hokudo is the sole prefecture of Korea lacking a coastline. Its entire industrial effort, therefore, is directed to industries on land. According to a report published by the Government-General, the output of soya-beans per *tan* is 587 *koku*, which is greater than that of any other prefecture, except Chusei Nando, Keisho Nando and Heian Nando. Rice is also a chief agricultural product. It is produced 0.899 *koku* per *tan*, the third largest crop per *tan* in the prefectures of Korea. Besides these two leading products, red beans, barley and millet are abundantly raised. The prefecture, however, turns out, yearly, as special products, 5,200,000 *kin* of upland cotton, 670,000 *kin* of ordinary cotton, 820,000 *kin* of tobacco worth ¥1,000,000 and 13,000 *koku* of cocoons. Rather unfavourably located from the point of view of economic activities, the officials and people of the prefecture make the utmost efforts to overcome their disadvantage.

KEIKIDO, CENTRE OF THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF KOREA

Keikido Prefecture is situated in the centre of Korea, traversed by the two big rivers, Kan-ko and Rinshin-ko, along both of which lie fertile plains covering some 200,000 *chobu*. The greater part of the population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and live-stock raising and the remainder in commerce, manufacturing industries and transportation. In recent years the aggregate value of the products of all industries amounted to ¥250,000,000, up of ¥136,000,000 of manufac goods, ¥108,000,000 of agricul products and ¥3,900,000 of fo products. Of the agricultural ducts, rice comes first, amounting ¥47,000,000 in value; of manufac goods, tobacco is the greatest in amounting to ¥20,000,000. products of more than ¥5,000,00 value are liquor, precious metal soya-beans and fabrics.

As Keijo, the capital of the penin is in the prefecture, its econ social and cultural activities wil further development with the ac modation offered by the Governm General.

KEIJO, CENTRE OF CULTU

Keijo, the capital of Chosen, modern city with a populatio 400,000, and is the centre of cu and civilization of the peninsula. T revenue and expenditure of the ci which stood at ¥410,000 when K was first organized as a municipal has now increased sevenfold. All necessary accommodations with wh modern cities should be fitted are pr in Keijo. When the city planning a cost of ¥10,000,000 is carried Eidoho, suitable for an indus quarter, and the Eastern subu suitable for a residential quarter, undoubtedly be annexed to the city Keijo, and the population will incre to 600,000 within the next ten ye The city will then be as powerful the six big cities in Japan proper.

JINSEN, THE PORT OF RICE AND FINE SCENERY

The port of Jinsen was first ope for foreign trade in 1883. Since th beginning, the port has exported refine rice which has in recent years reach 1,000,000 *koku*, or just 20% of refined rice exported from the pen sula. In the earlier days of its open ing, however, the port imported mo than it exported, while today it is vigourous exporting port for Chi Its industries are brewing and ri refining. The latter comes at the he of the industries of Korea in quanti handled. Moreover, Jinsen has a ri and soya-bean exchange ranking ne to those of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya

KOGENDO PREFECTURE ABOUNDS IN PRODUCTS OF LAND AND SEA

On hearing the name Kogendo, on may imagine a dreary district full o unconquerable mountains and barren land. Contrary to this idea, however the prefecture abounds in products land and sea. Especially the easter coast of the prefecture is one of th richest sardine fishing grounds Korea, the catch amounting to ¥1, 800,000 annually. Agriculture, forestry, live-stock raising and sericultu are also prosperous. The annual crop of rice and millet amount to 700,00 *koku* and 375,000 *koku* respectively. Moreover, 250,000 *kin* of fruit, 30,00 *kin* of cocoons and 300,000 *kin* of leather are produced every year, and the output of lumber and charcoal is increasing strikingly. When the railway along the eastern coast, now under construction is completed, conditions in the prefecture will be greatly improved.

THE KEIJO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
CAPITAL: ¥ 15,000,000
Gas and Electric Supply for Light, Power, and Electric Railways
HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO
Branch Office: Keijo, Jinsen, Basan and Chinkai
President: SHINTARO OHASHI
Managing Director: RENZO MUSHA
" " SHIGEKI NAKAYA

Kongosan Electric Railway Co., Ltd.
Tetsugen, Kogendo, Korea
Only Electric Railway for Visiting Mt. KONGOSAN
Capital: Yen 12,000,000

AD.

AIDO, TREASURE-HOUSE OF THE PENINSULA

aido Prefecture is the treasure-
of western Korea, having 540,000
of arable land, the largest are
the peninsula. But it is still a
ly exploited treasure house and
emain abundant resources to be
ped. Irrigation works are, there-
ecognized as the first step toward
pening up of the prefecture's

he prefecture are the noted In-
nine, which produces gold, silver
opper and Hosan coal mine.
n the shores of Kumiho crystal
material for glass manufacturing,
d in abundance. Fishing is also
the important industries of the
ture, as is whaling. Apples are
ced abundantly at Koshu and are
g high fame.
prefecture abounds in historical
, scenic spots and resorts for
tion, among which Kumiho Sea-
g place, Shinsen hot springs,
hozusan and Jobutsuji Temple
e best known.

AN NANDO, PREFECTURE OF SCENIC BEAUTY

an Nando is an important district
rea. Heijo, the capital, abounds
torical places, such as Rakuro,
cient burial place of Kosei, and
dai. The prefecture is, too,
d with many fine landscapes.
e districts surrounding Heijo are
lands with highly developed
ns of transportation. The out-
ng feature of the prefecture is,
er, that it is a great anthracite
cing district, turning out every
ome 442,000 tons. Besides this,
refecture produces 655,000 *koku*
e, 6,000 *koku* of millet, 1,000,000
apples and 25,000 cattle, 16,000
ich are exported to Japan proper
ther countries.

O, THE CENTRE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

ijo is one of the commercial and
trial centres of Korea, with a
lation of 100,000. Various govern-
offices, institutions of business
traffic facilities are found there.
ermore, the city has, near at hand,
ort of Chinnanpo, the best port in
rn Korea, which fact will enable
to develop further in every sphere
commercial and industrial activi-

IAN HOKUDO, GIGANTIC RICE PRODUCER

ian Hokudo Prefecture is situated
e northwestern part of Korea and
n area of 1,844 square *ri*, a little
ler than that of Formosa. In the
cture, the temperature goes down
elow the freezing point and during
eriod from November to April, all
ivers in the prefecture are frozen over. Yet the industries in the prefecture are not hindered. In agriculture, the area planted to rice reaches 80,000 *chobu*, on which is raised more than 700,000 *koku* of rice, which is highly appreciated in the markets as Heihoku rice, and 400,000 *koku* of which are exported, chiefly to Japan proper. Live-stock culture, fisheries, sericulture and forestry are also main industries of the prefecture, producing 35,000 cows, ¥4,000,000 worth of aquatic products and more than 15,000,000 c.f. of lumber. The lumber is sent to saw-mills at Shingishu. The piles of lumber at the station at Shingishu are remarkable.

KANKYO NANDO WHERE INDUSTRY PROSPERS

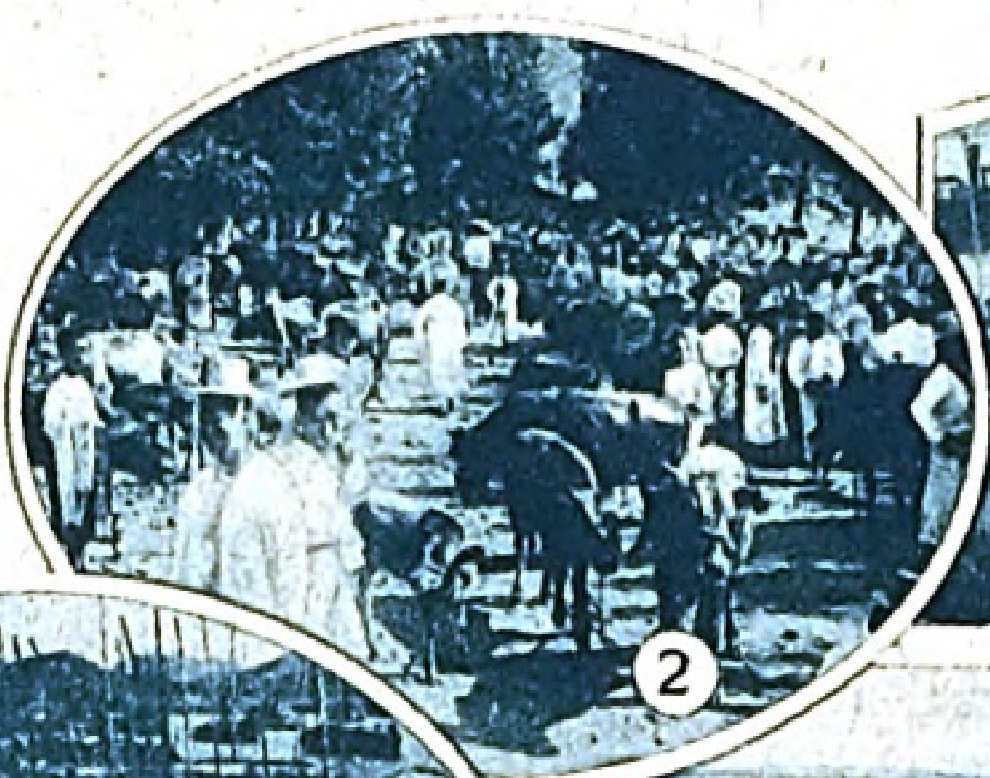
The industries in Kankyo Nando Prefecture have made remarkable progress, thanks to the completion of a hydro-electric generating plant on the river Fusen. Agriculture, which is followed on arable land with an area of 400,000 *chobu*, produces 400,000 *koku* of rice and soya-beans annually. In the mountain districts are vast primeval forests, the sources of lumber, fuel and charcoal. The prefecture also produces black-lead, gold dust, iron and mica. The Chosen Nitrogen Company, one of the largest companies of the kind in the world, turns out 500,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia annually.

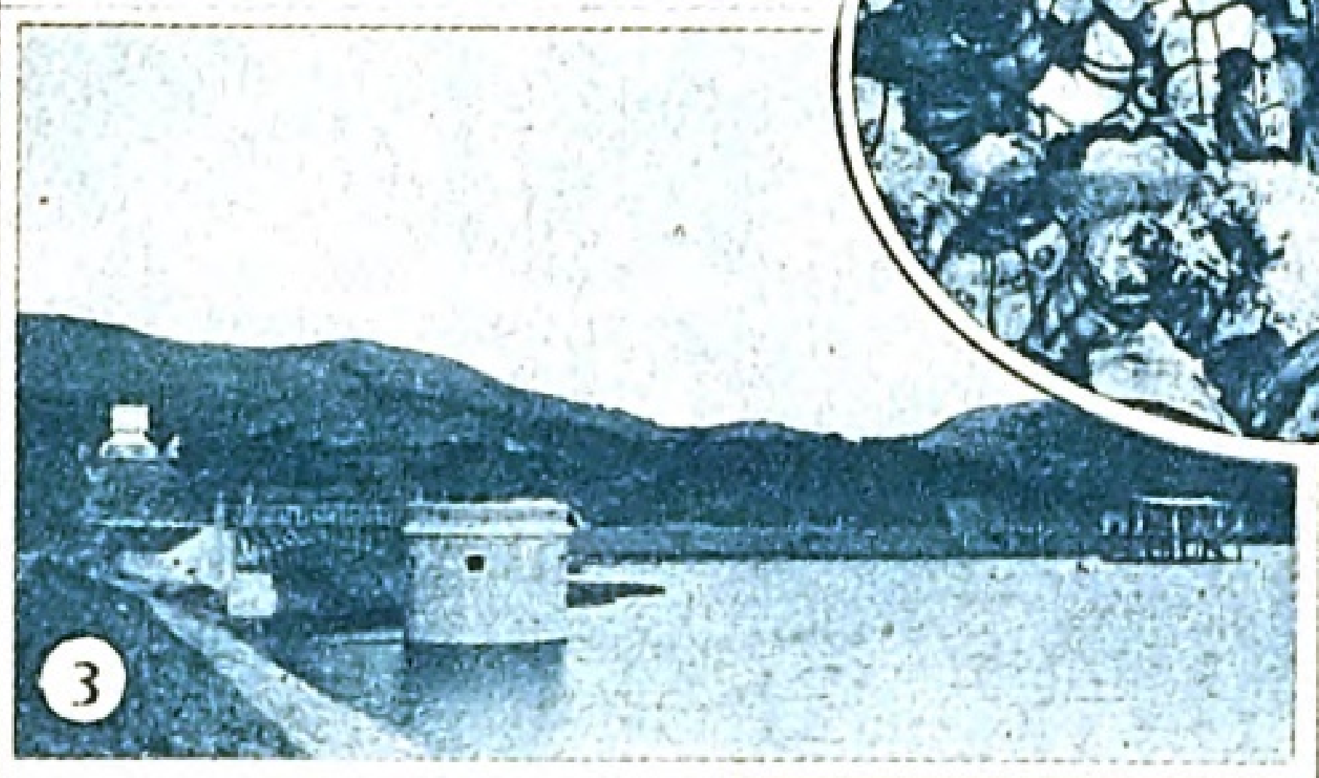
KANKYO HOKUDO STILL UNOPENED TREASURE-HOUSE

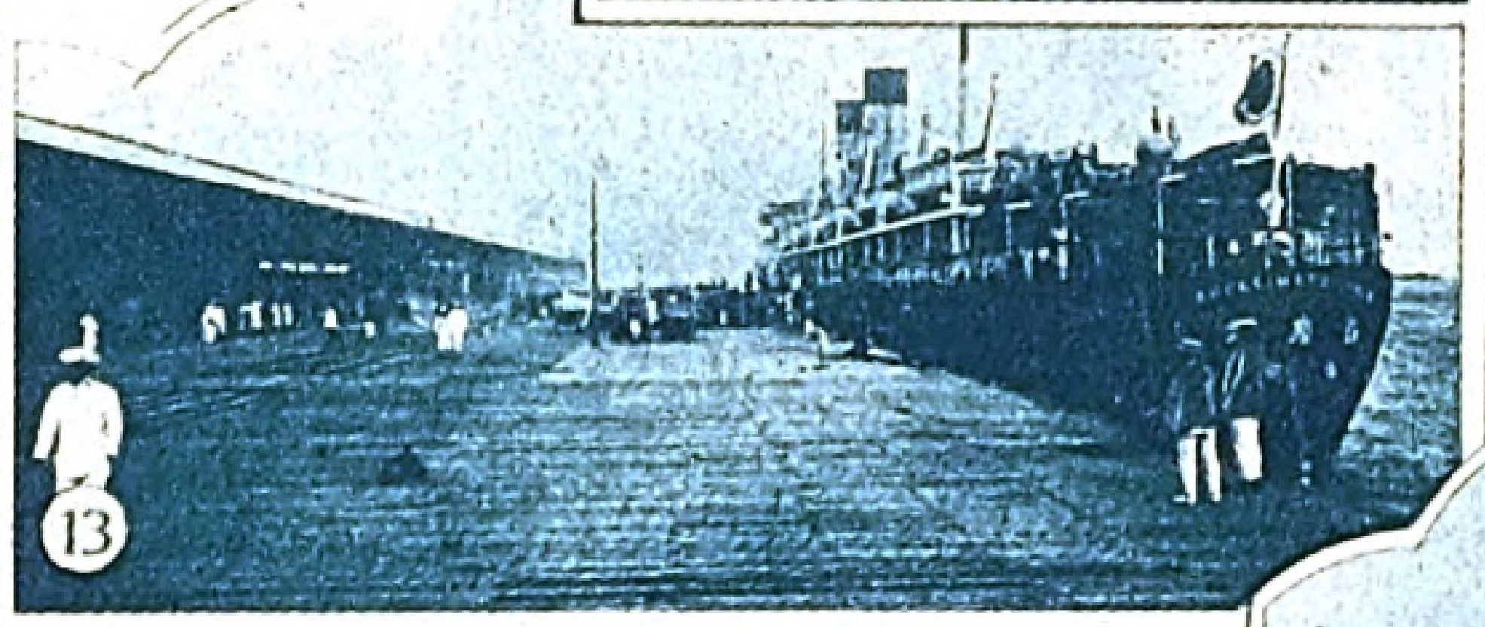
Kankyo Hokudo Prefecture is situated at the northern extremity of Korea and has an area of 1,300 square *ri*, the greater part of which is covered with primeval forests. The coastline of the prefecture extends 270 miles, and the sea (the Sea of Japan) abounds in fish. The trade of the prefecture with Japan proper, Vladivostok and Manchuria prospers, as means of transportation are complete between the prefecture and these territories.

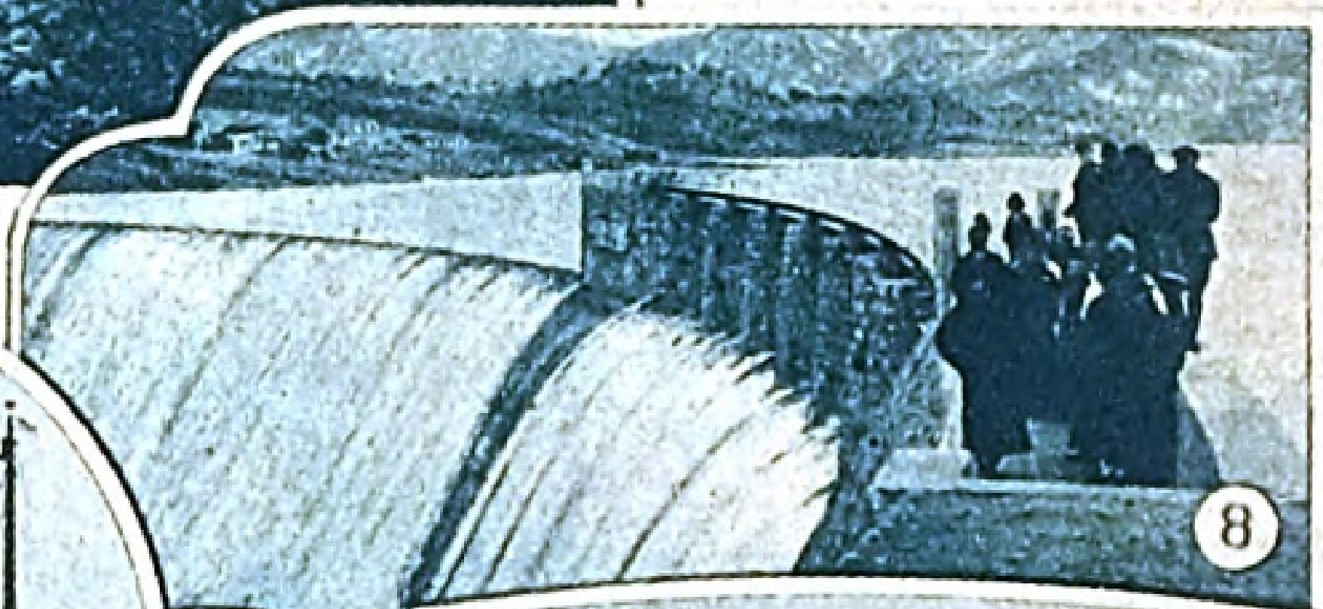
PHOTOS:

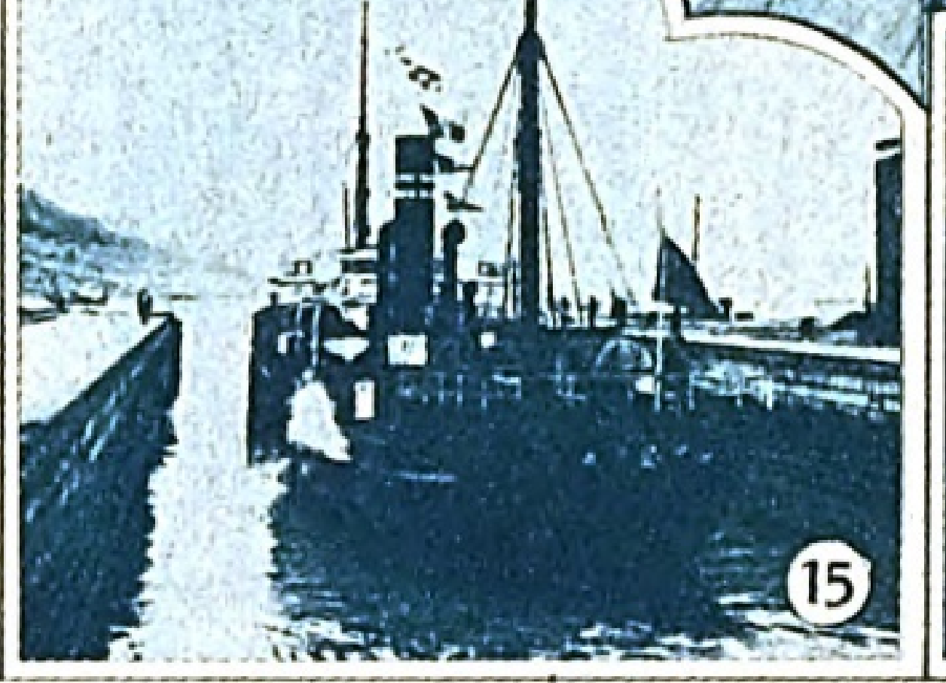
1, 2. **Rice and Cattle in North Chusei Prefecture.**
3. **Reservoir of the Onyo Irrigation Association in South Chusei Prefecture.**
4. **Port of Gunzan.**
5. **Loading Cotton at the Port of Moppo.**
6. **Modern Embankment Work in North Keisho Prefecture.**
7. **View of Botandai, Heijo.**
8. **Reservoir of the Taisho Irrigation Association in North Heian.**
9. **View of Kongo-San.**
10. **Forests in South Kankyo Prefecture.**
11. **Port of Seishin.**
12. **Reservoir of the Enkai Irrigation Association in Kokai Prefecture.**
13. **Fusan Pier.**
14. **Keikairo Pavilion, Keijo.**
15. **Dock at Jinsen.**











The Chosen Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha
(The Chosen Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Head Office: 5-chome, Nandaimondori, Keijo
Branch Offices: Fusan, Gensan and Jinsen
Agents: Moppo, Seishin, Osaka, Tokyo and All Ports touched by our Ships
Open Sea Service: Japan Proper—Vladivostock, Shanghai, North China
Coastwise Service: Important Ports in Chosen

The Chosen Keinan Railway Co., Ltd.
Tenan, Chuseinando, Chosen
Capital: ¥ 10,000,000
Mileage: 130 miles
On the Line are Many Noted Scenic and Historical Places
President: Shimbei Kunisawa
Vice President: Toyonoshin Akimoto

The Chosen Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha
(The Chosen Railway Co., Ltd.)
Head Office: KEIJO **Branch Office:** TOKYO
CAPITAL: **¥ 54,500,000**
President: ....HEISABURO OKAWA
Managing Director: ......TOMEJIRO NITTA
Mileage: Railway......305 miles
Driveway for Motor Cars......635 miles

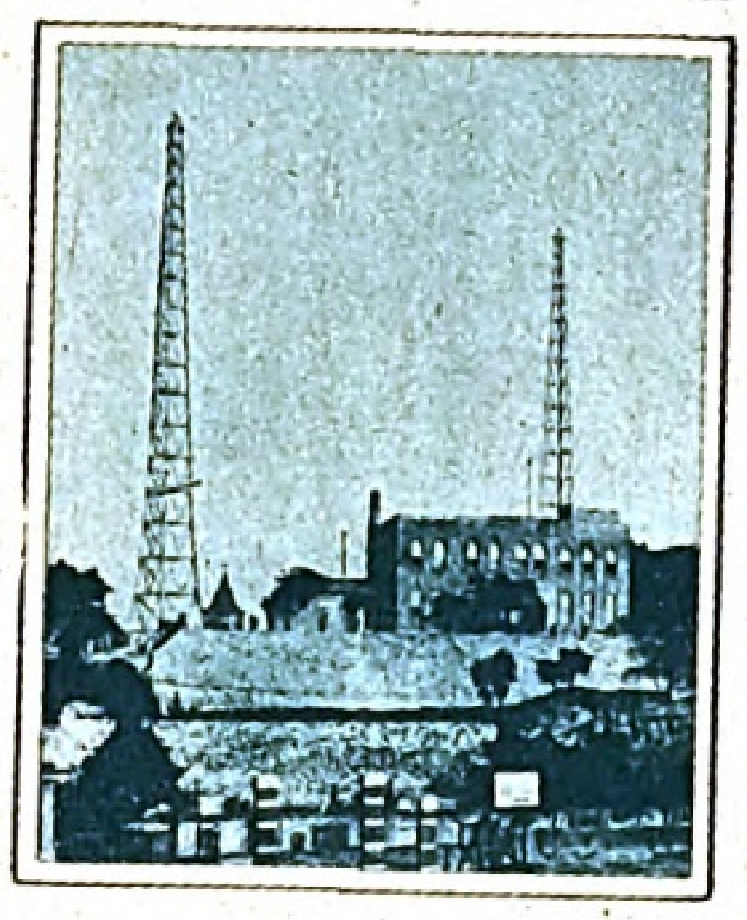
THE ASAHI BREWERY CO., LTD.
Capital: ....**¥ 1,000,000**
Yearly Capacity: ....**20,000 koku**
"Kongohyo" (distilled spirits or shochu) and "Kongozuru" (saké)
HEAD OFFICE: KEIJO, CHOSEN
FACTORY: JINSEN, CHOSEN
President: ....Tojiro Kugimoto (Right)
Managing Director: ...Ichitaro Nagai (Left)

Three Great Enterprises of
Mr. Eikichi Tada
1. The Yalu Shipping Co.
2. The Yalu Timber Co.
3. The Tada Forestry Co.
TADA SHOKAI
Shingishu, Korea

THE CHOSEN SPINNING CO., LTD.
Head Office: Fusan, Chosen
BRANCH OFFICES: Tokyo & Osaka FACTORIES: Fusan & Taikyu
Capital: ¥ 5,000,000
Output: Cotton Fabric....50,000 piculs (50% of the demand in Chosen)
Cotton Yarn .... 8,000 piculs (40% of the demand in Chosen)
Director and President: Kyohei Magoshi
Managing Director: Kichijuro Saito

The Source of the Modern Culture of Chosen

JODK



February 16, 1930, was the third anniversary of the establishment of JODK. The plan to get 10,000 listenerin, entertained by JODK at the time of its birth has now been splendidly realized after three year's strenuous effort, and all its difficulties have been overcome. JODK now calls its call-sign with confidence and joy. Truly JODK is the source from which flows a new enlightenment for Chosen, spreading to every nook and corner of the peninsula. This great success, however, is obviously due to the desire of the people of Chosen to increase their culture.

Association of Inventors of Chosen

About 3,000 years ago Chosen witnessed her golden age of culture, in which her people showed wonderful talent in artistic creation and mechanical invention. The Association of Inventors of Chosen was formed with the purpose of fostering among Koreans this brilliant trait received from their ancient ancestors and making it useful in the life of the people of modern Chosen. To this end, the association takes the lead in every sphere of industry, i.e. the weaving of fabrics, patterns, shapes, etc. etc. Thanks to the efforts of the Association, the industrial products of Chosen have considerably increased in amount. Now the Association has about 1,000 members throughout the country, who are playing important parts in the industrial world of Chosen.

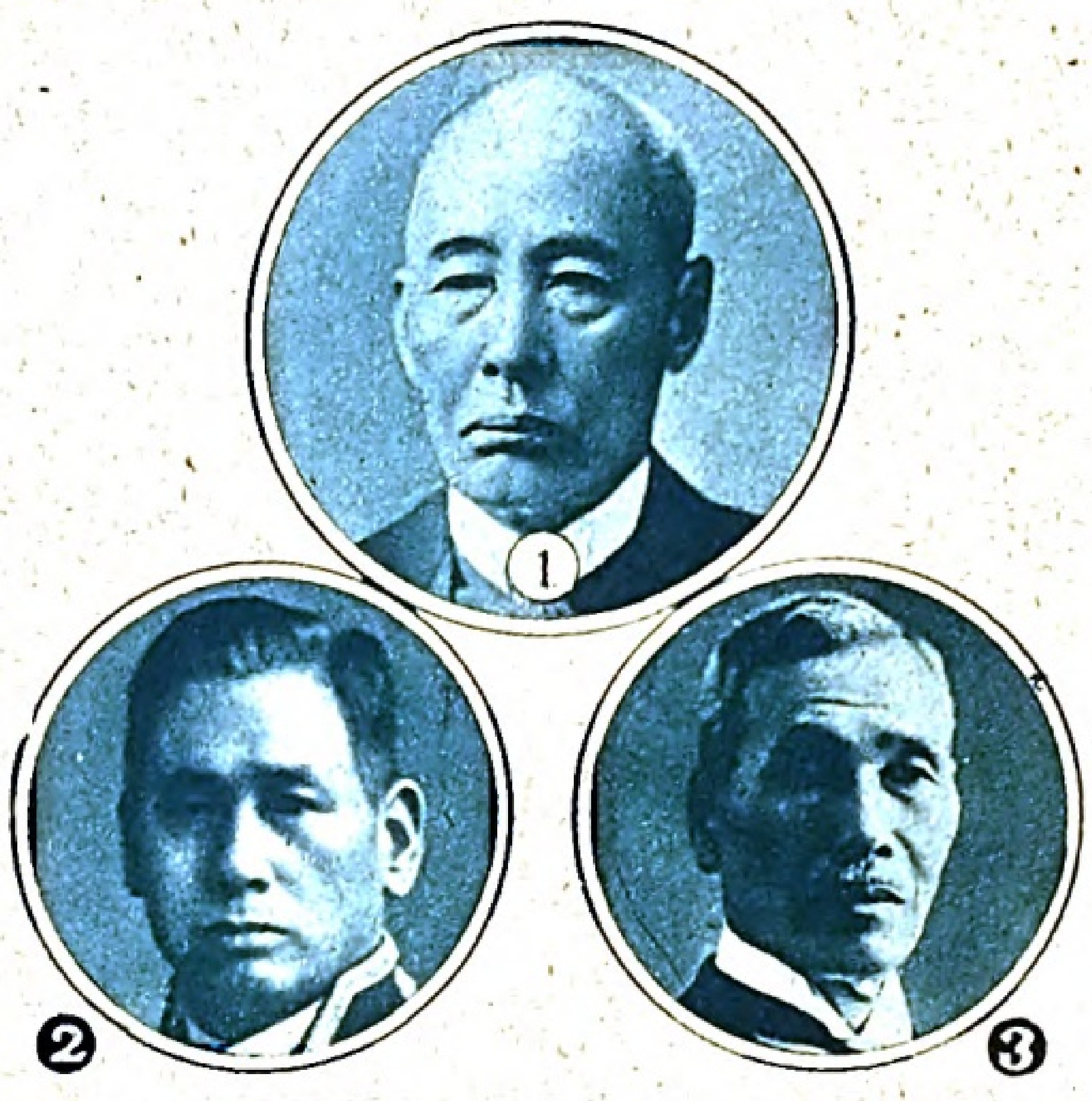
Builders of Chosen

Gisaku Tomita, Esq.

Mr. Gisaku Tomita, who has devoted his life to the building up of Chosen, is now of an advanced age, yet he is still in good health and has never given up his long cherished desire to bring further enlightenment to Chosen. He is the chairman of the Association of Producers of Chosen and the Association of Inventors of Chosen, both of which play important parts in the industrial development of Chosen.

The Association of Producers of Chosen

The association is organized with the object, among others, of bringing about an economic union between Japan proper and Chosen, by the best mutual understanding and friendship. For this purpose, the Association endeavours to introduce the products of Chosen into Japan proper, make their merits known and assist in transactions.



PHOTOS:
1. Mr. Tomita Gisaku
2. Mr. Gentaro Kashii
3. Mr. Fusataro Hazama

Mr. Gentaro Kashii

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Fuzan.

Mr. Gentaro Kashii's career has been one long reckless devotion of himself to the welfare of the people of the peninsula. He says:

"The industry of Chosen still remains in a somewhat backward state. Its improvement depends upon the awakening of the people to a conception of their economic condition and the need of improvement in their material life. For the realization of the latter, nothing could be more effective than the rationalization of industry, in which I hope the government and the people of Chosen will join. Of the many steps for the rationalization of industry, the most effective would be "The Public Control of Electric Power."

If carried out, electric power could be supplied very cheaply and economically, and rural communities would be electrified and enabled to increase their rice production. Moreover, the electrification of railways an establishment of major and industries will be easily solved.

The next most effective would "The Rationalization of Produc and the Selling System."

The fisheries in Chosen date three thousand years, and the has been on the increase. But fishing families catch recklessly and no attention to the fostering of life. In the canning and other position of the fish caught, and in marketing, there is a lack of system. The people might easily pose of their catch more profi instead of simply manufacturing fertilizer. This is especially nowadays when the food proble being earnestly discussed.

Mr. Fusataro Hazama

Mr. Hazama, an outstanding in the financial world of Chosen, done much toward the develo of industry in the peninsula. He sesses vast areas of land in every of Chosen, which he has brough cultivation. Recently he has engaged in the cultivation of a land with an area of several tho *cho* lying south-east of Shinsui on Basan line, which was formerly d astated by a flood. Of this enorm acreage, he has already brought 3 *chobu* under cultivation. The bankment, dams and irrigation provements constructed on this are modern and on a gigantic sc The farm produces more than 10 *koku* of rice and wheat.

Mr. Tsurutaro Nishizaki

Mr. Nishizaki benefactor of Ch nanpo and pioneer in Chosen, c over to the peninsula in 1905, s when he has been devoting himself efforts for the enlightenment of Chos both material and cultural. He noble and generous and widely spected.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
(The Mitsui & Co., Ltd.)
Capital (Fully Paid): . . . Yen 100,000,000
DAIREN BRANCH: 182 Yamagatadori, Dairen
Phone: 7101 (Main Trunk Number)
Commission Merchants; Brokers; Shipping and Forwarding Agents; Intermediaries; Sawmill Owners; Shipbuilders and Accessories Makers.
THE GINSENG
SOLE AGENTS:
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Limited
Keijo Branch Office: No. 1-64 Koganecho, Keijo

The Best Department Store in Chosen
The Chojiya Department Store, Ltd.
Nandaimondori, Keijo (Seoul), Chosen (Korea)
Branch Offices:
Fuzan, Heijo, Genzan, Mukden, Dairen, Tsu & Wakayama
President: Genroku Kobayashi

Leading Financiers in Fusan
The Fusan Branch of The Bank of Chosen
The Fusan Branch of the Industrial Bank of Chosen
The Fusan Branch of the Daiichi Bank
The Fusan Branch of the Yasuda Bank
The Fusan Branch of the Eighteenth Bank
The Fusan Commercial Bank
The Fusan Branch of the Kanjo Bank
The Fusan Branch of the Chosen Commercial Bank
The Keinan Bank, Ltd.
The Fusan Branch of the Toyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha (The Toyo Colonial Co., Ltd.)

The Shingishu Electric Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: SHINGISHU, CHOSEN
President: NOBUKICHI JIMBO

Souvenirs of Chosen and Manchuria are Available at
MITSUKOSHI DEPARTMENT STORE
KEIJO AND DAIREN
Head Office: Tokyo

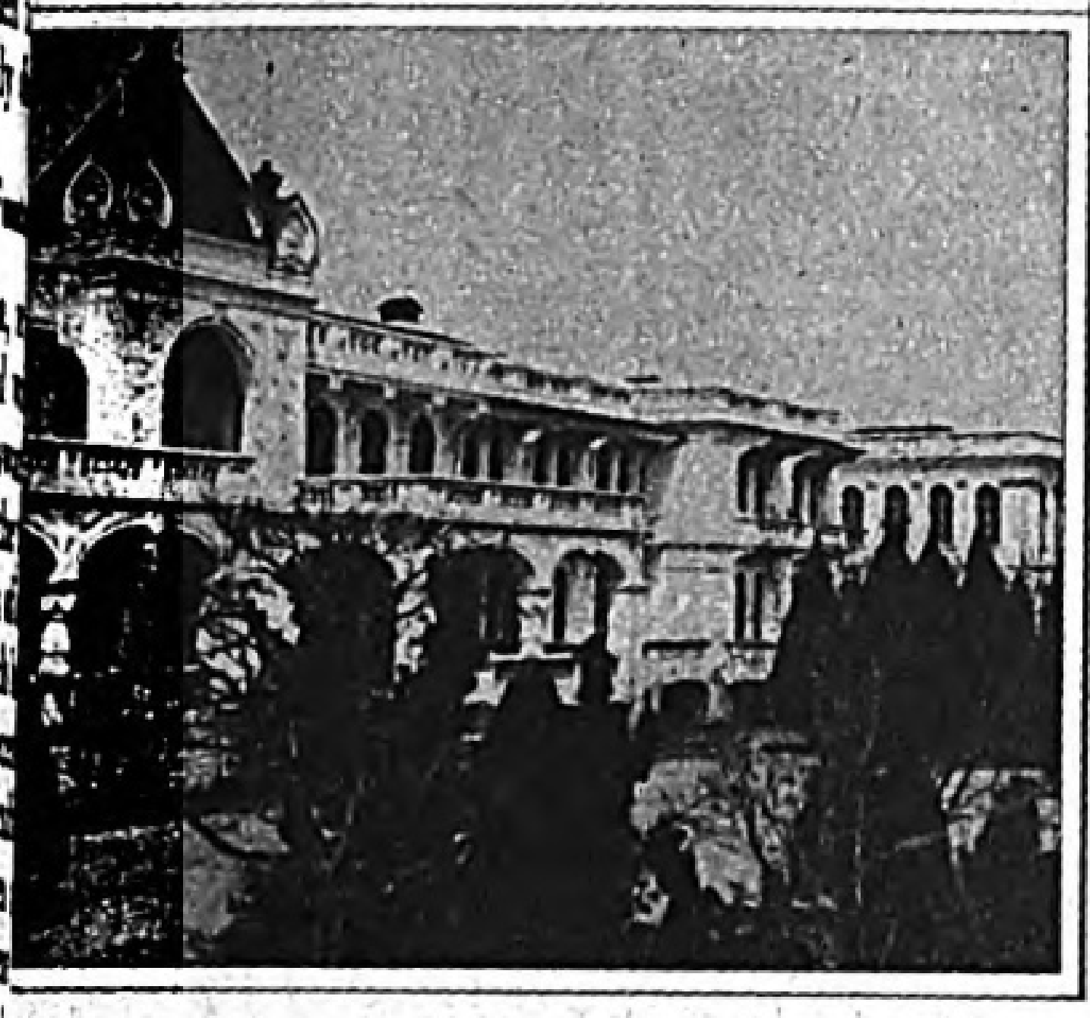
THE TOA KANGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(The Toa Hypothec Co., Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE: Mukden, Manchuria
Director and President:
TOSHIYUKI TANABE
Managing Director:
SHOZO YOSHIUYE
CAPITAL: ¥ 20,000,000

The Fukusho Koshi, Ltd.
Yamagatadori, Dairen
Managing Director:
TSUNESABURO AIOI
Chief of Engineering Dept.:
KENSHI KAWABE, Sc. M.
Chief of Business Dept.:
MASAICHI OTA

The South Manchuria Electric Co., Ltd.
Tokiwabashi, Dairen
CAPITAL: ¥ 25,000,000
Managing Director:
TAKISUKE YOKOTA

Government of Kwantung Province

e territories under the administra- of the Government of Kwantung ince are the Kwantung Leased itory of 240 square *ri* and a part e South Manchuria Railway Zone ring 16 square *ri*. These two areas bined are only one-thirtieth of the e of Manchuria, which extends 74,000 square *ri*, and the 185,000 nese living there form only one one-red-thirty-fifth of the population anchuria.

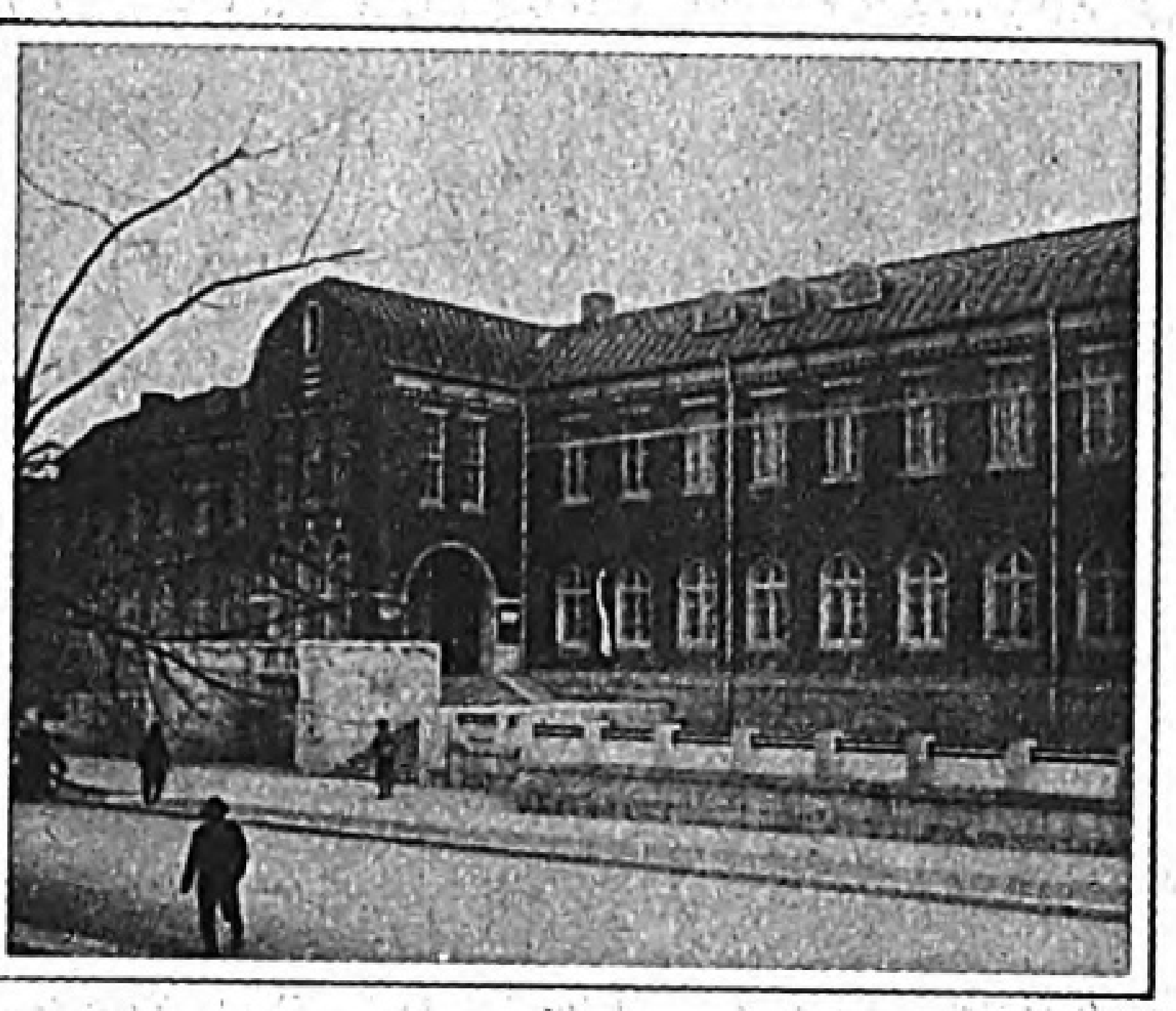


Immigrants to Manchuria

inese immigrants to Manchuria been increasing remarkably in nt years, hoping to avoid the continual civil disturbance and famine far South. It is surprising to see how e immigrants go on northward in churia, hewing their living out with r own bare hands.

Industries in Manchuria

The Greatest of industries in Manchuria is agriculture, the arable land amounting to 13,000,000 *chobu* and the land not yet under cultivation to 12,000,000 *chobu*. The principal farm products, with their areas and crops in 1928, were as follows:



PHOTOS:

Headquarter of the Kwantung Army at Ryojun (Right) Kwantung Office (Left)

	Area *tan*	Crop *koku*
Kaoliang....	29,221,040	36,030,360
Soya-beans..	37,652,800	37,724,200
Corn	9,907,720	13,371,670
Millet	21,896,870	28,491,060
Wheat	13,277,010	11,235,790

Of the above products, the soya-beans produced in Manchuria amount to half the total production of the world.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

When transacting business in North Manchuria or in regions gravitating to that country, you should avail yourself of the opportunity offered to you and use the services of the Commercial and Customs Agencies, of the Forwarding Offices and of other Agencies of the C.E.R. situated in all large points along the C.E.R., and also in the following cities and ports of the Far East: Mukden, Dairen, Vladivostock, Tientsin, Shanghai and Kirin.

Agencies and forwarding offices carry on all kind of business transactions, such as: shipping, storage and insurance of goods, granting of loans on goods, carrying out business and commissions for clients, taking charge of customs formalities, mixed storage and transportation of beans with immediate issuance of duplicate-warrants.

Preliminary booking and sale of tickets and berth tickets is effected by:

The Travel Bureau of the C.E.R., Harbin, telegraphic address: " EUROPASIA "

The C.E.R. Grand Hotel, Harbin, telegraphic address: " GRANDHOTEL "

Attendance on passengers—all possible information.

Telegraphic address of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration: " HARBIN KITVOSDOR "

---

he Kokusai Unyu Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

(The Kokusai Transportation Co., Ltd.)

Capital: Yen 10,000,000

Head Office: Yamagatadori, Dairen

Branch Offices and Agents:

Manchuria, Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, Russia and Europe (57 in all)

Managing Director: *K. HIRATA*

The Dairen Stock Exchange and Trust Co., Ltd.

Yamagatadori, Dairen

Capital: - - - - - - - - Yen 15,000,000

Managing Director: Kisuke Tanaka

---

he Dairen Exchange, anking and Trust Co., Ltd.

Capital: .... ¥ 5,000,000

Atagocho, Dairen

anaging Director: Baron Yumihiko Takasaki

The South Manchuria Dock Co., Ltd.

1. Building and Repair of Ships.
2. Salvage.
3. Manufacture and Repair of Bridge Frames, Iron Scaffolding, Waggons, Locomotives, Iron Tubes, Various Machines for Factories, Boilers, Etc.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMACHO, DAIREN

Factories: Hamacho, Dairen,
Togocho, Ryojun (Port Arthur)

Fukusho Kako Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

Wharf Premises, Dairen

Managing Director: Hideichi Takao

---

ead Office:
DAIREN

ble Address:
"DAIKI"

Branches:
Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yingkow, Antung & Kobe.

DAIREN KISEN KAISHA

(Dairen Steamship Co., Ltd.)

utes:
Dairen-Tientsin-Antung
Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai
Tientsin-Tsingtao-Shanghai

DAIREN
TSINGTAO
YELLOW SEA
NA
SHANGHAI
EASTERN SEA

THE CHOSEN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Fusan, Chosen

Electric Railway, Electric Power, Electric Light and Gas

Capital: Yen 6,000,000

President:

GENTARO, KASHII

Managing Director:

GONJIRO SAKUMA

The Chosen Branch of The Dai Nippon Seito Kabushiki Kaisha

(The Japan Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)

—

Office:

HEIJO, CHOSEN

Manager:

KEI MIURA

Coagulated Bean Oil
for
Cooking, Soap, Candle and Medicine Manufacturing
Bean Cakes, Bean Oil and Refind Bean Oil

The Dairen Yushi Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd.

(The Dairen Oil and Grease Mfg. Co., Ltd.)

Katoricho, DAIREN

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Public Institution :

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The Institute for Science of Labour, Kurashiki

Provisions :

Chosen Branch of the Dai Nippon Seito Ka
Kaisha
Dai Nippon Seito Co., Ltd.
Hattori Poultry Yards
Japanese Canned Crab Packers and Exporters A
tion
Kagoshima Confectionery Co., Ltd.
Kurokawa Yohei Shoten
Kurokawa & Co.
Matsui Seinen Shoten
Matsushita Co., Ltd.
Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Miki Horaido
Meiji Conf. Co., Ltd.
Morinaga Conf. Co., Ltd.
Miyake Shoten (Hope Food)
Nakano Vinegar Co., Ltd.
Nagasaki-Do (Sponge-Cake)
Okubo & Company (Soy)
Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo Isinglass Association
Sankyo & Company
Shizuoka-Ken Tea Association
Tajima & co.
Tsubota Soy Co., Ltd.

Radio :

Asahi Dry Battery Co., Ltd.
Hayakawa Metal Laboratories
Osaka Electric Lamp Co., Ltd.
Radio and Electric Apparatus Trade
Radio Pervading, Middle Japan

Rubber Industries :

Hannan Rubber Co., Ltd.
Harimaya Rubber & Co.
Idzumi Rubber Factory
Ikuno Rubber Works
Kintsubo Rubber Shoes and Boots
Kuwahara & Co., Ltd. (BBB Rubber Shoes)
Maru A Rubber Mfg. Works
Okabe Rubber Manufactory
Okada Rubber Manufactory
Takekawa Rubber Works
Tamura Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd.
Tokkyo Gomu Seikosha (Kintsubo Rubber Shoes and Boots)

Stationeries :

Horii & Co.
Japanese Typewriter Co., Ltd.
Platon Bungu Co., Ltd.
Sakata & Co.
Sawai & Co.
Yoshimura Shoten

Toilet Sundries :

Matsumoto & Co.
Matsuzawa Tsunekichi Shoten
Matsuura Shoten
Nakayama Taiyodo
Nishimura Riyo Shokai

Transportation, Railways and Warehouses :

Chosen Keinan Railway Co.
Chosen Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha
Chosen Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha
Dairen Kisen Kaisha
Hakodate Dock-Yard Co.
Hanwa Electric Railway
Hanshin Electric Railway
Itaya Shosen Co.
Japanese Government Railways
Kongosan Electric Railway
Kyushu Electric Railway
O. S. K. Okinawa Line
Osaka High Speed Railway
O. S. K. Line
Suzuya Shoten
Shingishu Electric Co.
Yokkaichi Warehousing and Transport Co.
Yokkaichi Port Service Co.

Wool, Fur and Felts :

Felt Hat
Fujii Zenjiro Shoten
Furukawa Kanjiro Co.
Hiranoya Co.
Kenbishiya Co.
Koshida & Co.
Konishi Joichi Co.
Kobayashi Naojiro Co.
Munesawa Trading Co.
Nakamura Shoten
Shibakawa Shoten
Takaoka Kakunosuke Co.
Toyoda & Co., Ltd.
Umemura Kohei Co.
Usami Co.
Yamauchi Eikichi Co.
Yoshida Hikotaro Co.

Leading Advertising Agencies in Japan :

ASAHI KOKOKU CO., LTD.,
3-chome, Kawaramachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
THE FAR EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,
14 Naniwa-cho, Kobe.
HAKUHO-DO,
3-chome, Nishikicho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.
KEIKA-SHA,
Karasumaru, Sanjo, Kyoto.
BRANCH,
4-chome, Kitahama, Osaka.
KINSUI-DO,
2-chome, Hiranomachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
KOHO-DO,
Sukiyabashi, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
MANNEN-SHA (See page 13)
5-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.
BRANCH,
1-chome, Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
NIPPON DEMPO TSUSHIN-SHA,
Marunouchi Nakadori, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
OSAKA DEMPO TSUSHIN-SHA,
2-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.
SHOJIKI-SHA,
Sojurocho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

CAPITAL PAID - - - - YEN 150,000,000

SUMITOMO GOSHI-KAISHA

OSAKA, JAPAN.

OWNERS OF COPPER MINES, SILVER & GOLD MINES, COAL MINES, ETC.

OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS:

MINING OFFICES]:—Khonomai, Ohgayu & Takane.
FORESTRY DEPT.:—Osaka.
SALES DEPT.:—Osaka, Tokyo, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Kure, Hakata and Shanghai.

THE SUMITOMO STEEL WORKS, LIMITED

OSAKA, JAPAN.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED:........Yen 12,000,000

THE SUMITOMO ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE WORKS, LTD.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED:........Yen 10,000,000

THE SUMITOMO STEEL TUBE & COPPER WORKS, LTD.

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THE SUMITOMO FERTILIZER WORKS, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED:........Yen 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
WORKS: NIIHAMA, IYO, JAPAN.

THE SUMITOMO BESSHI MINE, LIMITED

CAPITAL PAID: ....Yen 15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: NIIHAMA, IYO, JAPAN.
BRANCH: OSAKA, JAPAN.

THE SUMITOMO WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.

CAPITAL PAID: ....Yen 15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES: OSAKA, KOBE & TOKYO.

THE SUMITOMO TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED:........Yen 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES: TOKYO & FUKUOKA, JAPAN.

Authorized to Exercise all Trust Powers for Individuals and Corporations.

THE SUMITOMO LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ....Yen 1,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES: OSAKA, TOKYO, Etc., Etc.

THE SUMITOMO COLLIERIES, LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ....Yen 1,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES: WAKAMATSU & OTARU, JAPAN.

ESTABLISHED:
NOVEMBER, 1895

INCORPORATED:
MARCH, 1912

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: KITAHAMA, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Subscribed Capital:—Yen 70,000,000 **Paid-up Capital:—Yen 50,000,000** **Reserve Funds:—Yen 29,190,000**

DIRECTORS:

N. YATSUSHIRO	Chairman, Board of Directors and Chief Managing Director
K. KAGA	Managing Director
K. OHDAIRA	,, ,,
Baron K. SUMITOMO	Director
K. YUKAWA	Director
K. HORI	,,
S. IMAMURA	,,
S. KOH	,,
H. OKAHASHI	,,

HOME OFFICES:

Osaka (26), Tokyo (17), Yokohama, Nagoya (2),
Kyoto (3), Kobe (3), Okayama, Onomichi,
Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima (3), Yanai,
Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu,
Fukuoka (2), Kurume (2), Kumamoto.

OFFICES IN PACIFIC LINERS:

M. S. "ASAMA MARU", M. S. "CHICHIBU MARU",
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FOREIGN OFFICES:

London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow.

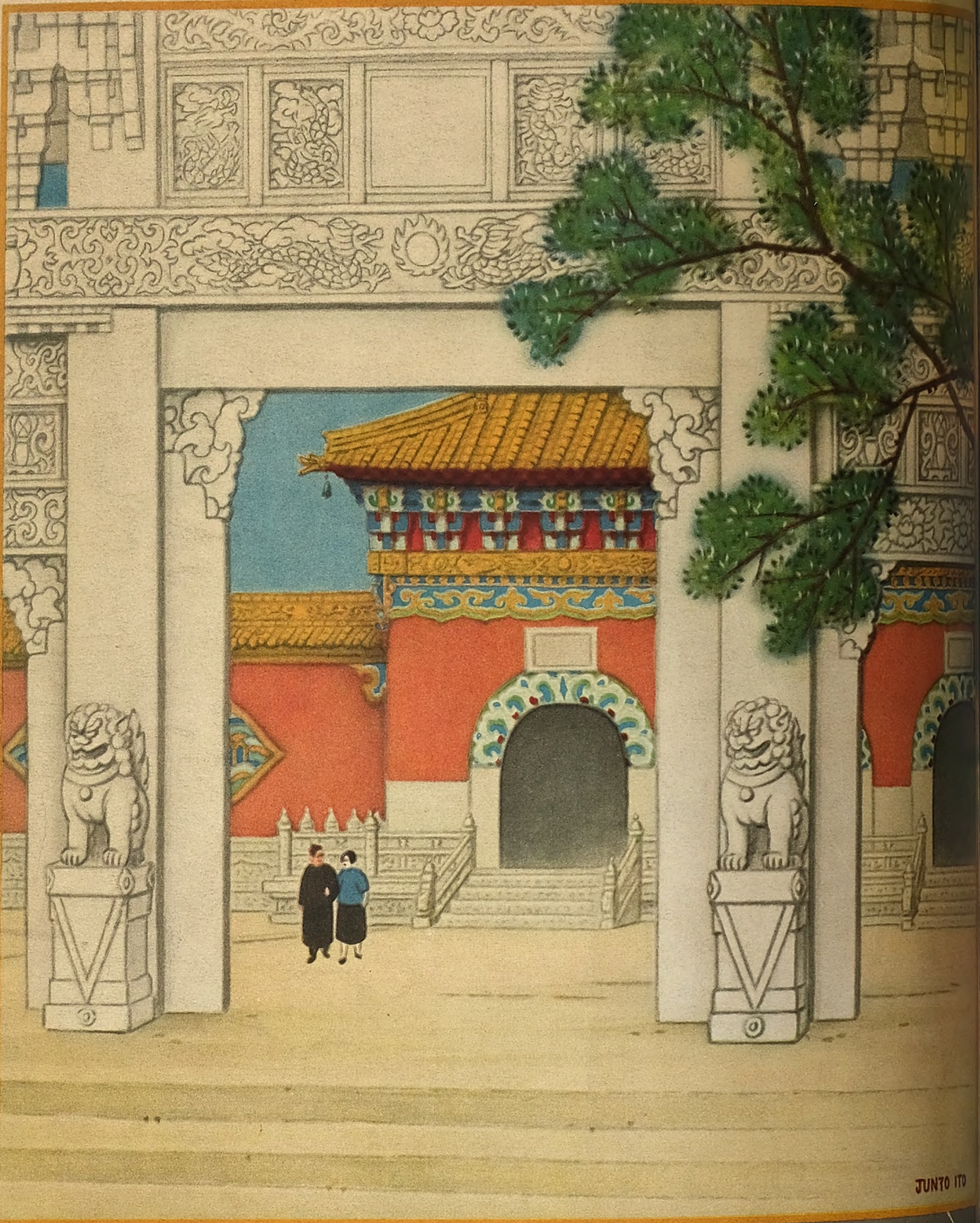
AFFILIATED BANKS:

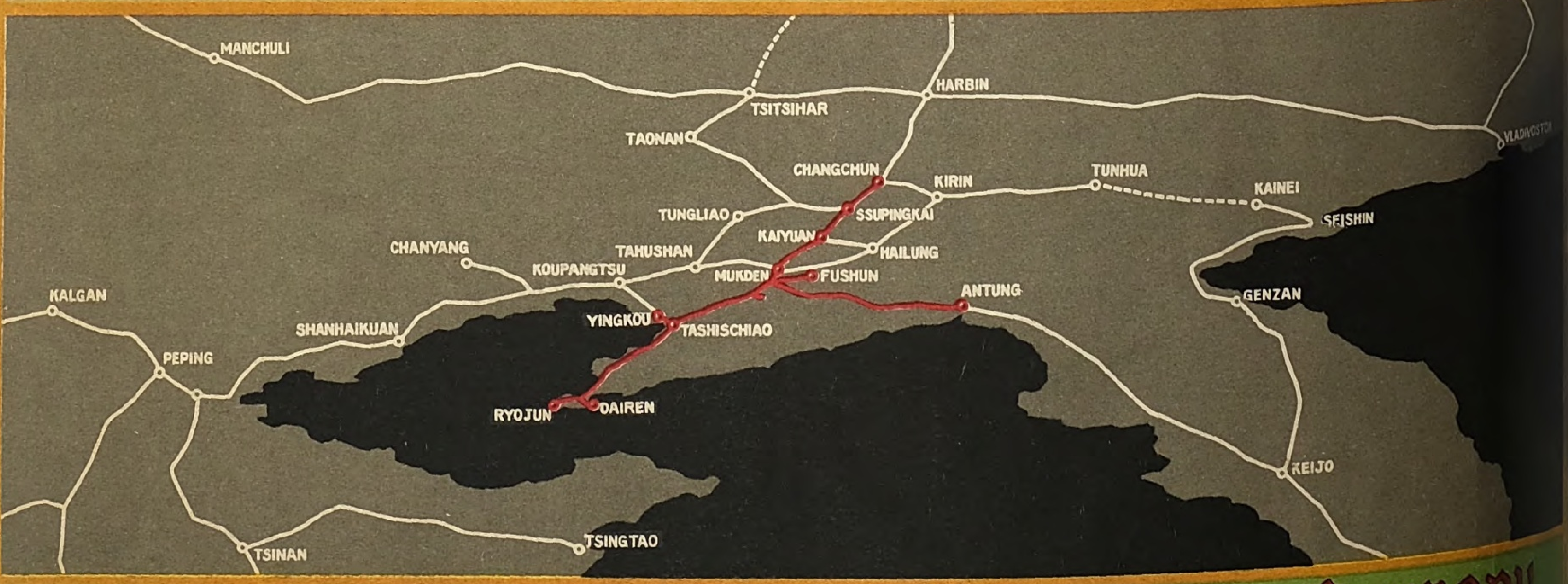
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu.
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.

CORRESPONDENTS:

In all important places at home and abroad.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

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South Manchuria Railway Company